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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 4th January 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
27	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
28	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
29	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
46	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Mahárashtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárui	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
66	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
72	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
74	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
75	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	500
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
80	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
89	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
102	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
104	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
105	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
106	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
112	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
113	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
114	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
115	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
116	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
117	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
118	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
119	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
120	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
125	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
127	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
128	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
129	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
130	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
131	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
132	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
133	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
136	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do. ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
142	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
143	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
144	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
145	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
146	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
147	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
148	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
149	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
150	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
151	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
152	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
153	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	199
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
154	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
155	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
156	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
157	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
158	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

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PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Native members in the India Council.

1. The *Bakul* (24), in its issue of the 29th December, says that considerable benefit will accrue to the natives of India from the appointment of two or three Native members in the India Council, and believes that it will not be difficult to get a Native gentleman from each presidency willing to live in England, if he should be appointed a member of the India Council under the authority possessed by the Secretary of State for India. [The *Dnyán Chakshu* (12) of the 1st January agrees with the *Indu Prakásh* (15) in its opinion that the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránade will have no objection to go to England and serve there as a member of the India Council, if he gets the appointment.]

The Indian National Congress in Bombay.

2. The Christmas week of 1889 was the week during which much excitement prevailed in Bombay in connection with the fifth meeting of the Indian National Congress. Every Native newspaper in this presidency devoted more or less of its space to a description of the Congress proceedings and sang the praises of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., and Sir William Wedderburn who paid a visit to Bombay in that week with the special object of attending the meetings of the Congress. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 30th December, gives full particulars of the arrangements made at Bombay in connection with the Congress, as follows:—The Fifth Indian National Congress is an accomplished fact. Every year since 1885 the Congress has come to be looked forward to as the crowning event of the year. The whole of India rings throughout the year with the din of Congress preparations and the Christmas week has become the occasion of a national festival. To us in Bombay the Congress, ever since the commencement of this year, had special attractions, special cares, and special anxieties. Each succeeding Congress has surpassed its predecessor in point of brilliance, organization and attainment, and Bombay felt her responsibility when she was called upon to undertake the work of organizing and arranging for the fifth Congress, especially after the remarkably brilliant success at Allahabad. Hence preparations were begun early. A Reception Committee was formed in Bombay, and communications were opened with the different centres in the presidency. The work of the Committee was at first merely deliberative, settling principles and arranging details in communication with the General Secretary and the Secretaries of the different Congress circles in the country. It grew more earnest, active and brisk since June last, and latterly during the last two months it has been quite incessant. The collection of subscriptions in Bombay and in the districts, the meetings held to explain the objects of the Congress, the different Congress leaflets, the search for the site, the construction of the pavilion, the renting of the Congress bungalows, the supply of provisions, and all the variety of details of management are matters we have noted from time to time. The opening of the Congress last Thursday saw the fruition of those labours. How far they were successful we must leave our brethren of the other provinces to say. The arrangements for the accommodation and reception of delegates were gradually elaborated. The different bungalows were allotted to the different provinces. At each bungalow a superintendent and a batch of five or six volunteer students were appointed to look after the comfort of the guests. The provision committee supplied provisions of all sorts, and a contractor supplied cots, lights, chairs and other furniture. The G. I. P. Railway Company opened a temporary Congress station near Byculla and the Congress Committee put up a tent on the open ground near the station for the delegates to rest and to take tea or coffee in. A carting agent supplied carts to carry the baggage of the delegates, and tram-cars were kept in readiness to convey the delegates themselves to their respective quarters. Volunteers from the different bungalows and some members of the Reception Committee attended at the station to receive the delegates and to direct them to their respective destinations. The arrangements have worked with fair success, although not without a hitch here and there. There have been mistakes and some dissatisfaction, but the mistakes when discovered were promptly corrected and the dissatisfaction removed. In providing for the comfort of over two thousand persons, strangers to Bombay,

men of different tastes and habits of living, and accustomed by past precedents to look upon themselves as entitled to be treated as State guests, it is not surprising that a mistake here and a mistake there should have been made. But whatever friction there might have been at the outset when the machinery was new, we have reason to hope that the guests, when they depart, will carry pleasing memories of their reception in Bombay. The delegates began to arrive from Monday, but the chief arrivals were on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and on these days the grounds of the Congress station presented a busy and lively appearance from early morning to midnight. The scene at the Congress pavilion has been, during the last week, indescribably active and picturesque. A magnificent pavilion, such as has been rarely witnessed even in Bombay, rose upon the view like a fairy mansion. Around it sprang up various tents for the various offices, waiting and reading rooms, and refreshment stalls. All day crowds of men of all races in India, as diversified in features as in costume, poured into the Congress grounds from all sides. The Committee's officers with various badges were busy going to and from delegates, visitors were constantly peeping in for information, and idle sight-seers lounged about the grounds. Thus the whole presented a spectacle full of bustle and life. In fact, the whole city was inundated with strangers. Tram-cars, and railways, and all manner of conveyances were always to be seen packed with strange faces. The streets, the bazars, and all public places of business or entertainment were gay with life. On the whole, Bombay had put on during the last week such a holiday appearance as her citizens will not easily forget. Bombay has often known such holiday appearances. The receptions of the different Princes of the Royal house, the Ripon demonstrations, the Jubilee and other occasions were each highly interesting and successful. But what distinguished the festivities of the last week from like occasions in the past was the peculiar sense of duty, the glow of patriotism, which beamed on every face. Every one from the volunteer students and upwards seemed to be working under a consciousness of a national duty to be performed—a consciousness which gave cheerfulness to the workers and a solemn grandeur to the whole scene.

The National Congress, a triumph of the enlightened policy of England in India.

3. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 29th December, writes about the Indian National Congress in the following strain :—The mission of England in the East in propagating *peace* has been realized to the full. Who could have dreamt in the year 1789, the year of revolutions in Europe and the year when England was fomenting wars everywhere in India—who could have, we say, dreamt in that year that a hundred years after, in the very heart of Mahárashtra, would come together men of light and leading from the farthest corners of this continental country to seriously deliberate questions of common interest ? Should not England hail with joy this splendid result of her peaceful policy ? Should she not bless those noble gentlemen who had the courage to inaugurate the era of peace by introducing the civilizing influences and the ennobling literature of the West to the people of India ? India, as a nation, had no language, except the smattering knowledge of the Urdu, a hundred years ago. England has supplied one. The several nations of India were exclusive. England has removed the exclusive superstition, and the whole of the country as wide as Europe except Russia, we may say, comes together, not with a view to supplant the Government, but to supplement their efforts by finding out a less expensive machinery for carrying on the administration, by devising means to make the officers of Government more and more responsible, and finally by letting the Government know that the time for ruling India in her own interests is approaching with long strides. The mission of England, we again repeat, is the propagation of freedom of thought and freedom of action. An Alexander may be able to show the lines of founding an empire; a city of Rome may be able to build up a world-wide empire. But these are triumphs based on no solid foundations; by sword they were won and by sword they were lost. A France may carry with her in triumph the badges of liberty and equality, but she will never be able, with her traditions, to erect an empire or the substantial foundations made up of contentment and peace. It was reserved to England, and to England alone, to conquer a vast country like India, to found one empire there, to govern the subject classes with justice and im-

partiality, to develop the physical resources of the country and finally to enfranchise the people from local superstition and exclusiveness, by giving her a new literature, and what British heart will not melt to see his wards beginning to take care of themselves? Here is a moral victory, far surpassing those which end in bloodshed and devastation. What British head, practical and farseeing as it always has been, will not see the grand spectacle of the 26th instant with deserving pride? Every Englishman will be proud to see that the empire raised by the machinations of Clive and Hastings, built up by the administrative abilities of Macaulay, Dalhousie, Mayo and Northbrook, strengthened by the admirably noble actions of the catholic-spirited Ripon, is being made more and more firm by means of intelligent and loyal support from the advanced men among the ruled. May the monument raised by British peace and British education upon the receptive hearts of the loyal Indians last for ever, and may it be the cause of raising India and her sons to the level attained by the most advanced nations in the world!

4. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 29th December, writes:—

The programme of the Congress, and its President, Sir W. Wedderburn.

It is too early this week to offer a pronouncement on the deliberations of the Fifth Indian National Congress. But this much may be said with confidence that the collapse of all active opposition to the movement has allowed the promoters of the latter to settle down to something like a businesslike programme, perhaps at the sacrifice of rhetorical effect. Up-country Mahomedans appear to have mustered strong, although, like Pársis, they could hardly be said to represent the aristocracy of intellect and of wealth to an appreciable extent. For that, the time has yet to come. The presence of a goodly number of ladies, Native and other, was a special feature of this year's Congress; but ungallant as it may sound, Mr. Bradlaugh's presence on the first day evoked more enthusiasm than this and all other special features besides. After the vigorous introductory speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir William Wedderburn delivered his presidential address. We may safely congratulate the popular President-elect on the success of his effort. Sir William eschewed all tinsel oratory, and went straight at his old friends of the India Council. For this he had good reasons, which he unfolded as he went on detailing his experience of hide-bound officialism. Sir William has a mission, and that mission is to squash the India Council and to swamp the 'baneful bureaucracy' in India. It is enough to establish the entire *bonâ fides* of his position that Sir William, himself an official, nurtured all his life on official traditions, is constrained to denounce officialism as a system of obstructiveness and of vested interests. But it would be a mistake to think that officialism is the only or the worst antagonistic force that the reformer in India has to reckon with. If some official Englishmen are bad, many non-official Englishmen are worse, in everyday life; and if there are some official or non-official Englishmen who would trample on 'the niggers' at every step, there are 'patriotic' Natives, too, who hold that the best of our English friends are hypocrites—that even a Ripon or a Hume or a Wedderburn, whom it may be expedient to offer the homage of lip-loyalty, is never to be counted upon in the hour of need. These are elements which our Congress friends will do well to study before they set out on their search after a political millenium. On the whole, Sir William Wedderburn's address may be taken as the authorized version of the aims and objects of the Congress party. As such, it deserves no opposition from Europeans or Natives. For the vagaries of individual members of the Congress it would be unjust to hold the promoters responsible. As to the general character of the debates that have already taken place, we are inclined to give them credit for sobriety and good will. The five minutes' rule seems to have disturbed the equanimity of many a proposer of amendments; it has also made it seem as if the Subject Committee was the final arbiter of the fate of each resolution framed. But this could scarcely be otherwise, since the Subject Committee was appointed, we presume, by the whole body of the delegates, and since the time at the disposal of the Congress was limited.

5. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110), in its issue of the 29th December, observes:—

The Indian National Congress and its opponents.

Notwithstanding the attempts of the anti-Congressionists to misrepresent the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress, the fifth gathering of this political

movement has passed off successfully. It is a movement based on truth, loyalty and honesty of purpose, and its opponents have once more been put to shame. Those opponents who went to the Congress as mere spectators have become quiet after witnessing its proceedings, and one of them, an old Pársi gentleman, who saw the Congress for the first time, acknowledged his mistake to our reporter. One of our contemporaries has stated that the attendance of Pársis and Mahomedans was thin, but we emphatically deny this and say that their attendance, whether as delegates or as visitors, was large.

The Pársi community and the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Gujarátí* (80), in its issue of the 29th December, writes:—It has been given out to the world that the Pársi community as a whole is opposed to the Congress. We fail to see on what authority such a statement is hazarded. With the exception of one little paper, called the *Rást Goftár*, the other influential organs of Pársi opinion are in favour of the Congress. Even the *Rást* has to confess that it is not opposed to the Congress *per se*, but that it cannot see its way to accept some of the objects and methods of the Congress. If the opposition were really based on reasonable principles, it would simply mean that those who disapprove some of the features of the movement should join the Congressionists and help them in improving the movement from inside rather than by uncharitable attacks from outside. Again, at several of the meetings convened in Gujarát well-known Pársi gentlemen presided, thereby expressing their sympathy with the movement in an unmistakable manner. Several influential Pársi gentlemen are, moreover, members of the Bombay Presidency Association which has elected delegates for the Congress. Now, it should be remembered that Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit is the President of this body. We pointed out long ago that if our Pársi friends could with safety co-operate with the Hindus for the last quarter of a century in all provincial matters and even in others which have now been taken up by the Congress, it does not reflect much credit on the intellectual honesty of some now to raise their voice against the Congress or advise their co-religionists to hold themselves aloof from it. It may be that some members of the older generation are indifferent, but it cannot be said that they are actively opposed to the movement. The younger generation is entirely in favour of the Congress, and this body of growing opinion is well represented by such influential Pársi organs as the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110), the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) and others. Again, granting for a moment that the Zoroastrian community of this city accepts the gospel of selfishness preached by some charitable gentlemen, how does that affect the position and attitude of the people, thousand times more numerous, who are determined to have a Congress to represent the grievances of that larger class? The Pársi community is but a drop in the ocean. If they join the Congressionists, these will gladly extend their right hand of fellowship. If they remain sulky and sullen, they are at liberty to do so. India had a glorious past without the aid of Pársi friends who call themselves strangers, and a movement which has the support of the most intelligent, cultured and farseeing Indians and Europeans is not likely to suffer much by unimportant secessions.

The Indian National Congress pronounced to be moderate in its demands.

7. The *Jagaddárash* (37), in its issue of the 29th December, says:—There is not the slightest ground to assert that the men assembled in the Indian National Congress were hasty and inconsiderate in demanding the concessions they asked for. The only wonder is that Government turn a deaf ear to such moderate demands, or rather the Indian Government lack the moral courage, generosity and real knowledge of the condition of the people, which are required to enable them to keep pace with the advance of time. What is the meaning of the outcry which the people of India have raised continuously for the last five years? Have they gone mad or are they disloyal? Do they ever entertain the idea that the subversion of the British Indian rule is the consummation of their efforts? No, never. We request those who are suspicious about the aims of the National Congress not to be hasty, but to consider its demands patiently and to follow the noble lesson set by their forefathers of doing good to others, and to bear in mind that by hampering the course of the Congress they are likely to do much mischief to their own country and to India.

8. The *Dnyánodayá* (13), in its issue of the 2nd January, writes:—No one can help sympathizing with the just and reasonable wish that those who pay taxes should have a voice in their expenditure, and that the ruled should have their say regarding the methods and the persons who are to rule over them; but when the question is fairly and fearlessly put whether the time has arrived for giving the people a voice in the supreme affairs of their country, none but the headlong will answer in the affirmative without great hesitation. If England and America, with their centuries of discipline in self-government, find the problems of government so difficult of solution for themselves, it is madness to suppose that the last thirty years of what may be loosely called a national life in India is sufficient to give a guarantee of a right use of such tremendous powers as a representative government means. We have no quarrel with the principle, but who would not look with alarm were the government of the two hundred and fifty millions of this land put practically into their own hands at this stage of their national infancy? We must confess that while the Congress greatly interested us, pleased us, and made us thankful for the forward strides that India is taking, and while believing that this movement is full of promise for the future, we cannot but think that the time is not ripe. More education is needed, a healthier social condition and a national character with a common religious foundation, before the nation can be safely trusted with its own interests. We must not be carried away with the name. Because the better educated are united in some common cause and form a National Congress, this does not make a united nation with really recognized common interests. India is still a conglomerate, though with a National Congress, and whatever may be said of the educated, the ignorant masses are positively unfit for self-rule. If the ignorant masses, with ballot in hand, passed over the really worthy, and the legislatures became filled with demagogues unfit to rule, who would not be the first to cry out but those who put such power in their hands? When we think of what progress has taken place in India in the last thirty years, we have the promise of still greater in the next thirty years. There will come a time when India will be fit for what she has asked for to-day, but India will show her common sense if she is in more hurry to reform herself and become fit for self-government than to plunge unprepared into a stream the whirls and tides of which she does not know. Unpopular as it may seem, we do not hesitate to regret the choice of European leaders which the Congress has made. Those who show an interest in Indian political progress and fan the popular aspirations are not necessarily the best nor the wisest of India's friends. Those who emphasize the importance of a moral regeneration as preceding a political regeneration will in the end be found to have done more for India than those who gain applause because they sympathise with popular aspirations. We believe, however, aside from the wisdom or unwisdom of resolutions passed, that the Congress is an index of progress, and in itself an educator which will help on the good things in store for this great land.

How far the demands of the Congress can be satisfied at the present time.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 29th December, writes:—The meeting of the Fifth National Congress in Bombay was at once a great success and a stupendous failure. It was an almost unqualified success, from the point of view of Mr. Barnum, as a huge show. It was a success in the number of its delegates—the accredited representatives of the people, as they styled themselves,—and in the number of the spectators who had thronged in the pavilion. People were attracted to the show in large numbers as they might not see one such again for many a day in Bombay, or, perhaps, even in India; but their presence did not necessarily imply sympathy "with the cause." It is, however, quite conceivable, and we readily admit that the majority of the men being not trained to habits of thought were easily swayed by pompous platitudes and vague generalities. The sentiments about the brotherhood of men and the kinship of races were comprehensive enough to be applicable with as much reason to Africa or Timbuctoo as to India. There is a milk of human kindness in these sentiments which rendered them so very taking, and thus it came to pass that, when they were uttered, there was a deal of joyful noise and handclapping sufficient to have gladdened

The Indian National Congress pronounced to be a huge failure.

the heart of the vainest of demagogues. Yet the Congress was a failure, as pitiful as it was stupendous. It was a failure in the general character of its delegates. If the men were to be weighed in the balance, just as well as they are numbered, they would be found to be lamentably wanting, always excepting a few glorious exceptions which can be counted on the fingers' ends. The character of the delegates can be judged from the way in which they took part in the—what shall we say, deliberations? No, there was no attempt at any. The speakers had only set up a hallelujah in praise of the Congress, and the rest of their brethren all joined in the chorus. They had come there to shout "Amen," with all their heart, to all that was uttered. That was their ideal of political duty. But was that deliberation or discussion? Could the shouting up of every word that harmonized with the prevailing spirit, and the impatient shouting down of the slightest suggestion of dissent from it, be called an honest, earnest and enlightened effort to think or to deliberate? The scheme for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils was there before them cut and dry, and it was passed exactly as it stood. For, was it not drafted by the great Mr. Charles Bradlaugh,—they scarcely knew that this able politician and excellent man had avowedly acted in this respect as the draftsman of the Congress—and was it not placed before them with the approval of their leaders, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. Watcha and others who occupied their seats on a central platform, the observed of all observers as became leaders of men? If the leaders approved anything the following was ready and eager to take it on trust. The leaders were their idols and the majority of the delegates belonged to a race to whom idol worship is not a new thing. Another evidence as to the character and capacity of the average delegate may be sought in the speeches. If the spoken word of the Congress—always excepting a very few utterances—were to be taken as a measure of their intellectual capacity, then an impartial observer will have no hesitation in saying that they have failed in satisfying even the test of talk. Their average criticism of the existing constitution of the Councils was not such as would be beyond the power of a school-boy editor of a tenth-rate journal in a village to embody in a leading article anyday. There was very little in the spoken word of the Congress that would live and linger in the memory as a word of wisdom, or as a piece of sound and somewhat original criticism.

10. The same paper in another place observes:—The Christmas pantomime of 1889 passed off successfully amidst the satisfaction of its leaders. It was an imitation of Parliament and the speeches delivered were so effective against the present British administration that Governors, Commissioners, Collectors and Judges began to tremble and to entreat the new rulers, saying that they were ready to hand over the reins of government either to the Bengalis, Madrasis, Panjabis, Sindhis, or, nearer still, to Gujarátis or Maráthis, and to bid farewell to the shores of India! The "National Congress" was, no doubt, a great success, but only as a Christmas pantomime or as a *Navarátrini Navái* (nine days' wonder). If it was not a Parliament, was it not an imitation? If the members were not called M.P.'s, were they not styled Delegates? If they were not called Right Honourables, did they not enjoy themselves much for a moment? If they were not nominated by Government or elected by people, were they not self-elected? And what more success do they want? Certainly they are to be congratulated on all this.

11. The *Pársi Tikákár* (118), in its issue of the 1st January, observes:—It is desirable to think beforehand of what use it is to misuse the liberty granted to us by Britons. It is the duty of those who have received the fruitful blessings of education to sing the glory of the British Empire, and if they act otherwise they commit a serious fault. The Pársis took a timely hint, refrained from joining the Congress, and showed their loyalty to the Crown. It is an undoubted fact that Pársis were not at all represented in the Congress. Even the Hindus are not unanimous about the movement. At a meeting convened by the Din Bandhu Sárvajanik Sabha at Poona more than two thousand Hindus attended, and some of them made speeches condemning the Congress movement.

12. On behalf of the twenty-four and half krors of the agricultural, artisan and labouring population of India the *Amba Lahari* (8), in its issue of the 31st December, respectfully brings to the notice of Government that the Indian National Congress has been started by the so-called educated men of the few classes in the country which have taken the lead in the country for a long time past; that these persons, in order to make Government believe that the Congress is an assembly of people of all classes and creeds, get men together, sometimes by holding out false hopes, sometimes by influence, and sometimes by giving them their expenses, and thus waste public funds; that though these leaders can take measures to save the 24 krors of the ignorant people of this country from the various social inconveniences which they are suffering from, they do nothing of the kind, and only ask for political rights for themselves; that there is much caste jealousy in India, and that therefore by giving political rights to the people before the complete annihilation of this feeling, Government will do much injury to the backward classes; that the measures which Government will have to devise in future to put down this national humbug of cunning men will entail much unnecessary misery on those innocent classes which are not implicated in it; and that therefore Government are requested to do the needful in the matter in time.

Government requested to put down the National Congress.

13. The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the 29th December, observes:—There is no doubt that His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda, like many other Native Chiefs, sympathises with the object of the National Congress, and this is evident from the fact of his having subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the fund of the Congress. But it is much to be regretted that those officers in the service of His Highness who wished to attend the Congress as delegates were, at the instance of the British Resident, prohibited from so doing and were disappointed at the eleventh hour. It seems from this that the National Congress is believed to be hostile to the interests of Government and an attempt is made to uproot it. We are aware that those who are in the service of the British Government are prohibited from taking part in the Congress, but it is arbitrary to prevent the servants of Native States from doing so. It is certainly a matter for surprise to hear that such an order was issued by His Highness the Gáikwád, who passes for an independent prince, who has received a good education and benefited himself by his travels in the countries of Europe.

Native States and the National Congress.

14. The *Hitechchhu* (82), in its issue of the 2nd January, observes:—We hear that His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda, on receiving an intimation from the Resident, issued a notification to the effect that neither his subjects nor servants should either contribute to the Congress fund or attend its meetings. If this information is correct, we question the authority of a Resident or Political Agent to take such a step. Are the members and President of the Congress Russians, or are they mutineers? It is necessary to get answers to these questions from the political officer at Baroda. The last National Congress has convinced all that it is a completely loyal and lawfully organised assembly, and when such is the case, all have an equal right to take part in it, no matter whether they are subjects of the British Government or of a Native State. We recommend Government to take due notice of the officer, and to guard against similar occurrences in future.

15. In noticing the scheme for the reform and reconstruction of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations and the Provincial Legislative Councils, proposed and approved at a meeting of the Indian National Congress recently held at Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—The principle of election and the arrangements suggested by the Congress are, on the whole, unobjectionable and deserve acceptance. They are not the production of imagination, but are drawn on the lines of the States General in the United States, which has proved a successful institution. In devising the scheme the interests of every community have been attended to and a liberal consideration has been shown by the Congress to the interests of small communities. Though

The scheme for the reform and reconstruction of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils adopted at the fifth meeting of the Indian National Congress approved of.

the scheme is not complete in itself, still it is good enough for a beginning, and its shortcomings may be removed in course of time. It is to be laid before Parliament by Mr. Bradlaugh on its opening in February next, and it is to be hoped that the decision on the subject will be arrived at at an early date. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

Comments on the statement made at a meeting of the Fifth Indian National Congress at Bombay that detectives were employed to watch the movements of the delegates coming from certain places.

16. With reference to the statements made by the Honourable Pandit Ajodyánáth of Allahabad and by Mr. Eardley Norton at a meeting of the Fifth Indian National Congress recently held at Bombay, that policemen had been sent from Allahabad and Madras to watch the proceedings of the delegates from those places, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—If these statements had proceeded from ordinary men they would not have been believed, but coming as they did from gentlemen who are influential and command respect from the public, and the names of the police officers having been given, the question arises why should Government show distrust of the Congress? It is astonishing that detectives should be deputed to watch the movements of the delegates when the proceedings of the Congress are held openly, reporters of newspapers take them down in detail, and the Congress itself publishes them and the names of the delegates who take part in them. The statement about the detectives does not place Government in a favourable light in the sight of the public, but until an explanation on the subject comes from it no definite opinion ought to be formed.

Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.

17. The *Jagadhitechchhu* (16), in its issue of the 28th December, says:—It is a matter for regret that Mr. Bradlaugh could not stay in this country for a longer time. A survey of India by Mr. Bradlaugh would have been more beneficial than that by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. If Mr. Bradlaugh had seen with his own eyes in what a wretched condition the people of this country are and how hard it has become for them to keep body and soul together, much good would have resulted from it. It is sheer injustice that the English should carry on wars for the benefit of English traders, while we should have to stint the means of livelihood. What kind of justice is it that we should be saddled with twenty-two krors of rupees, the cost of the Burmese war? If a generous man like Mr. Bradlaugh had witnessed our condition he would have been satisfied of the truth of what we say, and our grievance would have met with redress. [The *Arunodayá* (22), in its issue of the [illegible] December, says:—The reason why the people of India have paid so much respect to Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., is that he is not one of those who serve their own selfish objects by misrepresenting the real condition of India, but is a truth-loving man. The British Parliament and Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress are, no doubt, sincere in their desire for our welfare, but the officials they have appointed in this country are, as a rule, men who make absurd misrepresentations about our condition, and hence though we are conscious that, single-handed as he is, Mr. Bradlaugh can do us but very little good, we revere and love him for his fair-mindedness. We grant that we are a conquered people and are willing to live under the rule of England, provided we are not taunted with harsh words and made to feel our subjection by officers like Sir Lepel Griffin.

Appointment of Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar to the Supreme Legislative Council approved.

18. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 31st December, and the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 1st January, heartily approve of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar as a member of the Supreme Legislative Council in the place of Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Kt., on the ground of Mr. Nulkar possessing almost all the qualifications needed in a legislator and a representative of the Native community, and congratulate His Excellency Lord Reay's administration on making such an appropriate recommendation. The *Jáme Jamshed* recommends the Bombay Government to appoint in place of Mr. Nulkar in the

local Legislative Council a gentleman from Gujarát such as Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik or some other fit person, and to do justice to that rather neglected province.

19. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (12), in its issue of the 1st January, expresses its great delight at the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Nulkar to the Supreme Legislative Council so soon after his elevation to the Bombay Legislative Council, and says that it is convinced that the Honourable Mr. Nulkar will by his work in the Supreme Council show himself worthy of the honour which has been bestowed upon him and of the full confidence which the people of the whole presidency have in him. Several other papers approve of the appointment and some wish that the vacancy caused in the Bombay Legislative Council may be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik.]

Rumoured intention of Government to declare the income-tax to be a permanent imposition disapproved.

20. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 29th December, writes:—It is said that Government mean to declare the income-tax to be a permanent imposition. We shall not be surprised to see this rumour confirmed. Those who know the ways of Government must be aware that whenever a new tax is imposed they take care to allay public indignation and to lessen the force of public protests by declaring that the tax is only a temporary one, imposed for a special purpose, and will be done away with as soon as that purpose ceases. But experience shows that these professions are only insincere. The Burmah troubles are over, the frontier defences are almost completed, and the Government cannot have any extra expenditure to incur on their account. Therefore the special taxation levied for that particular purpose ought to cease. But when Government find the money coming in so easily, the people not showing any resistance, the temptation to let things take their course is very strong. There will be no necessity to insist upon curtailment of salaries—a very unpleasant thing always. That is the evil of foreign rule and our own excessive weakness.

Continuance of the income-tax considered unobjectionable.

21. The *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 27th December, sees nothing objectionable in the permanent continuance of the income-tax, inasmuch as it makes Government servants pay for the protection they receive from Government along with the non-official classes, provided the minimum amount of income eligible for taxation be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 so as to exempt men with small incomes from the operation of the tax.

The head-quarter of the Commissioners at Poona disapproved, and a recommendation to fix that of the Commissioner, N. D., at Ahmedabad.

22. The *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 2nd January, observes:—Great inconvenience has been caused to the public on account of the head-quarters of the Divisional Commissioners being fixed at Poona. There the Commissioners are given to pleasure and amusements, and the city being far from their respective districts, Collectors and their subordinate officers have become self-willed. This is an old complaint, and if what we have heard be true it is likely to be removed very soon. It is rumoured that the Bombay Government have asked the Commissioners to let them know at what places in their respective districts they would like to keep their head-quarters. We think Ahmedabad will suit the Commissioner of the Northern Division the best. This arrangement would make a great saving in house-rent and would be at once beneficial both to Government and the public.

Disapproval of Government interference in social matters of the Hindus.

23. The *Hindustán* (106), in its issue of the 29th December, observes:—It is certainly desirable to make some reform in our social manners and customs, but owing to adverse and crooked ways adopted by our reformers its progress is retarded a great deal. With reference to the subjects that are to be discussed at the ensuing Social Conference to be held in Bombay, we do not think it a wise step to ask Government to interfere in our social matters. By doing so we take an additional burden on

our heads, and probably the result will be worse than at present. Do we not give cause to our opponents to laugh at us when we, on the one hand, try to show that we deserve to get a larger share in political matters, while, on the other hand, we show our weakness, in being unable to make reforms in our own homes without Government assistance? [The *Káside Mumbai* (111), in its issue of the 3rd January, disapproves of Government interference in social matters, and observes that the social customs of ages can be improved only by the spread of education.]

A complaint against the hackney country boats plying in the harbour at Ratnágiri and a request to the District Magistrate.

24. All the newspapers of Ratnágiri, viz., the *Bakul* (24), the *Satyá Shodhak* (59) and the *Jajan Mitrá* (38), in their respective issues of the 29th and 30th December, draw the attention of the port and district authorities of that station to the recklessness and rudeness of the men in charge of the hackney boats plying there to carry passengers to and from the steamers in the Ratnágiri harbour, bitterly complain of the misery which the heedlessness of the authorities concerned to the repeated adverse comments of the local newspapers on the subject causes to the seafaring public of Ratnágiri, state that a certain boat overloaded with passengers sank on the 26th December near the shore in the same harbour, causing the death of a boy and serious injury to several others, and earnestly pray that this public grievance will receive the serious attention of the District Magistrate and other authorities.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks in connection with the Official Secrets Act and the recent circular issued by the Government of India to clerks and subordinates in the matter.

25. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 29th December, writes:—The Official Secrets Act does not seem to be improved by the issue of a departmental circular directing clerks and subordinates to obtain permission of their superiors before corresponding with newspapers, or, in other words, giving out official secrets. We do not know whether to laugh at the simplicity or resent the cynicism which could dictate this "departmental" tail to the new-fangled law in the hope that its sting might be removed thereby. Is it only clerks and subordinates that give out official information? The arguments against the new Act derive a fresh force from this new order, because it leads to the inference that the Act was required not so much to guard real secrets, the promulgation of which would injure the public interests, as to consult the equanimity of official minds by hedging in their mistakes with darkness, as the *Statesman* once put it. The Government of India ought really to publish full explanation of the necessity for this circular, or withdraw it altogether; for the obligations of subordinates to official secrecy are of far older date than this new instruction.

Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 relating to printing presses and books disapproved.

26. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (30), in its issue of the 26th December, writing on the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867, introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins, does not consider it right that a large number of innocent authors and publishers of books should be made to suffer for the rogueries of a very small number of their class by being required to supply copies of publications free of charge to Government, and regrets that Government should attend to such slight matters in preference to weightier subjects.

27. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (81), in its issue of the 29th December, observes:—It is only the beginning of the *régime* of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, yet he has already passed the Official Secrets Act and has a Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council. According to the present Act, authors have to supply three copies of their works to Government, for which they are paid. Government are held in high esteem by the public for this encouragement. The very fact that in the course of 22 years only nine authors tried to defraud Government shows that the new Bill is introduced on a very lame ground. In our opinion, the views of the honourable mover of the Bill are very faulty. There is a vast difference

between the case of England and that of India. It is nothing but discreditable to Government to ask for copies of a work *gratis* from its author and thus to levy a tax on him. If any unreasonable price is asked for by an author, Government should only pay a reasonable price. We would also suggest that nothing should be paid to him if it appeared that he tried to defraud Government. Such authors may further be prosecuted, as suggested by our contemporaries.

28. The *Suryá Prakásh* (86), in its issue of the 28th December, disapproves of the Bill and remarks that there is no justification for bringing it forward and that it is much to be regretted that respectable authors should suffer for the roguery of a few. It adds that those who try to defraud Government should be fined. The *Ahmedabad Times* (87) and the *Broach Mitrá* (93), dated 31st December and 1st January respectively, express similar sentiments. The former suggests that authors may be asked to print the price of their books on the title-page, and the latter advises that they should be compelled to state the place whence their books can be had and that Government should directly order copies from that place. The *Hitechchhu* (82), in its issue of the 2nd January, suggests the adoption of some other remedies to prevent any fraud in future. It says that the printer should be asked to declare on oath the cost price of the book and its author may either be paid accordingly or at the rate of the cost price and a quarter more. If, however, Government are not willing to adopt this plan they should ask for only one copy and not three copies, as the latter demand would be a great hardship. Many other newspapers disapprove of the new Bill.

Part III.—*Education.*

29. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—

An enquiry into the causes of the dissatisfactory result of this year's Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University prayed for.

That only one-fourth of the total number of candidates who had presented themselves at this year's Matriculation Examination and one-fifth of the Bombay candidates should have been passed is an unusually disappointing result and it is necessary that an enquiry should be made as to the causes of such a bad result.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th January 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH JANUARY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Proposed change in the system of appointing Public Prosecutors in sessions cases in Berár disapproved.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 28th December, writes :—The criminal sessions of November at Amráoti were over last week. There were three cases, two from the Basim District and one from Buldana. All the three cases failed for want of evidence and all the accused were acquitted. There is a point in connection with these sessions which we cannot well omit to notice. In the Basim cases a Basim pleader was engaged by the Deputy Commissioner of the district to conduct the prosecution, and he was almost on his way to Amráoti when the order to him was cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Shámráo, Attachée at Basim, was ordered to go to Amráoti and to conduct the prosecution, it is rumoured, on the recommendation of the Commissioner. There would appear nothing remarkable in the incident, but it is a fact most significant. It is rumoured that the Provincial Government intends entirely, or at least as far as practicable, to do away with the system of appointing a Public Prosecutor in sessions cases, asking some judicial officers to do his work. If such a change is really in contemplation we cannot too strongly protest against it. The subject of the appointment of a Public Prosecutor has been so often considered and reconsidered that it looks very strange that no satisfactory solution of the question should have been yet arrived at. In the so-called judicial scheme, it was hoped that some arrangement would be made in this connection, but nothing of the sort has been done. It was once proposed to appoint a permanent Public Prosecutor in Berár, but the idea was not approved and sanctioned by Government. We wonder how our administration does not see what systems prevail in other provinces and how efficiently they work there. Our readers may know that in the Bombay Presidency every District Sessions Court has got a permanent Public Prosecutor and is paid Rs. 15 a day so long as the sessions continue. Similar systems prevail in the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces. We cannot see why this system should not suit the circumstances of Berár. Does the Commissioner think that a judicial officer can do the work of a Public Prosecutor with the

same efficiency as a pleader? We do not protest against the contemplated change only on the ground of inefficiency, but because thereby the proper working of the Judicial administration of the province will be greatly affected. There is already a paucity of judicial officers in the province, and if out of the existing number some officers are engaged every month in the Sessions Court it is needless to mention that the judicial work of Berár will be much neglected. We humbly recommend Mr. Plowden to view the question from every point.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 11th January 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
27	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
28	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
29	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
46	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Mahárashtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
72	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
74	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
75	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
80	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	2,450
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
83	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
112	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
113	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
114	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
115	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
116	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
117	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
118	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
119	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
120	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
125	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
127	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
128	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
129	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
130	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
131	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
132	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
133	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
136	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do. ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
140	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
142	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
143	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
144	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
145	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
146	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
147	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
148	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
149	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
150	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
151	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
152	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
153	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
154	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
155	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
156	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
157	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
158	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Indian National Congress and the testimony of great personages to the loyalty of the people of India.

1. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—The Indian National Congress movement has led several Anglo-Indians and their organs to question the loyalty of the Natives, but it is gratifying that the higher authorities, and gentlemen whose opinion may be accepted as sound authority, entertain views quite the reverse of the above, and have openly expressed that there is no reason whatever to doubt the loyalty of the Natives. In his tours His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor has expressed at several places his conviction that the people of India are very loyal. It may be said against this that His Royal Highness has formed his opinion from outward appearances, but this objection cannot be raised against a similar expression of opinion by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who, in his reply to the address presented to him by His Highness the Thákor of Wadhwan on the 17th ultimo, assured the Thákor about the loyalty of the people and princes of India. The Duke has been long in this country and visited its different parts, getting frequent opportunities of making observations on the subject, and His Royal Highness's opinion is therefore very valuable. It cannot be said that Prince Albert Victor and the Duke are less anxious than any other Englishman for the stability of British rule in India, and therefore their opinion about the Natives, formed after extensive observation and due consideration, has much value.

The Fifth Indian National Congress and the earnestness of the persons who took part in it.

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—The most striking feature of the Fifth Indian National Congress was its great numbers. That so many as two thousand persons should have met together from distant places at great expense and personal discomfort for the discussion of the country's grievances is a circumstance of no small moment. It is true that word had gone round that as many as could come should be sent up, but the message was sent in the fear that a sufficient number might not assemble. As events proved, the people responded to the call with greater alacrity than was expected. The motive of this alacrity could not be mere idle curiosity or love of show, as the greater number of the men who met well knew that they could not take any active part in the proceedings, and that their attendance meant an average cost of at least Rs. 50 per head. The delegates met to the number of two thousand, and for them we claim a sense of duty and responsibility as the motive power of their action. We met several old gentlemen from Madras and elsewhere of the purely orthodox type, and Mahomedan gentlemen from the North-West, members of the old gentry, who could scarcely express themselves in English, but who nevertheless seemed to be deeply sensible of the duty which called them here. To most of the persons who met, the Congress was a living reality and serious work, and not a show or a sham. Such an awakening of the national mind is a great gain and must be nursed, developed and regulated by careful watching and guidance. Another feature which goes to prove the same serious sense of responsibility is the extreme orderliness of the proceedings. It had indeed the appearance of mere registering of resolutions previously framed; but at all such public meetings the programme of resolutions and speakers has necessarily to be settled beforehand. There was, however, no mere silent acquiescence. Most of the questions were fully discussed and settled at previous informal meetings. The leading men of the different centres and the delegates of the same centre held meetings among themselves where the questions were thrashed out and opinions formed. In the Congress, too, the proceedings were intelligently followed. Adverse opinions were received with tolerance, and votes were given, not blindly, but intelligently. As an instance of intelligent voting may be mentioned the incident of the amendment proposing to make the number of Mahomedan and Hindu elected members of Councils equal, without reference to the relative ratio of population. The proceedings on this amendment were conducted in Urdu (and, in fact, all proceedings were explained in Urdu) and the

vote was first limited to the Mahomedan delegates alone, yet the amendment was lost. As regards elective machinery, it was ascertained at the informal meetings that the prevailing opinion was in favour of the Madras scheme, and that Bombay was in a hopeless minority. It was therefore felt to be leading a forlorn hope to press for the Bombay view. The idea of electoral colleges is so nice and catching that it is no wonder people ran away with it, and it was considered an impossible task to wean them back from it. Nevertheless the vote as given could not be called thoughtless. It was the result of deliberate opinion and conviction. Another noticeable feature was the earnestness with which each person was animated. No mere idle curiosity or love of show could keep the delegates in their seats under such trying circumstances. On the third day especially there was an eight hours' sitting with an intermission of half an hour. The heat was uncommonly severe and stifling. Yet the men kept their seats with remarkable steadiness and patience. But the most striking evidence of earnestness is the scene which took place at the close of the proceedings. There could be no better proof of it than the readiness of men to put their hands deep into their pockets. As Mr. Bradlaugh said, it was an effective reply to the comforting assurance of the *Times* that the Congress is dead. A collection of Rs. 63,000 at an Indian meeting is quite an unprecedented event. There is reason to think that the sum might have been yet larger, if there had been the slightest hint given beforehand of a call for subscription. We have heard it said by many people that they were taken quite unawares, and that they should have subscribed better if they had previous intimation. But the fact is that the managers of the meeting themselves had no idea of an immediate compliance with their wishes. Mr. Surendranáth and Mr. Norton made fervent and stirring appeals, indeed, but their suggestion was that the amount should be made up within six months. It was the timely foresight and generosity of a Madras merchant, Mr. Sabapathy Mudaliar of Bellary, and of Mr. Murlidhar of the Panjáb, that gave the impetus to the torrent of subscriptions. It is the spontaneous character of the subscriptions, added to their magnitude, that makes the incident chiefly interesting.

The Indian National Congress and its critics.

3. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (83), in its issue of the 5th January, writes:—Some of our contemporaries are running amuck of the Congress. One says it is a Hindu Congress. Another vociferates to the top of his voice that no influential or representative Pársis have joined it. A third proclaims that the Mahomedans are in a hopeless numerical minority. A fourth finds fault with the electoral college scheme passed by the Congress. And so on and so on. The last is really most illogical. If the electoral scheme has any merit about it, it has the merit of providing for the better representation of the minorities. And yet if the critic is to be taken at his own word, this is the deliberate resolution of what he terms a "Hindu Congress." If that phrase has any meaning, it is this only. That the Congress being composed of a majority of the Hindus, Hindu interests predominate. But it is entirely belied by the fact. Either it is or it is not a Hindu Congress. If it is, then it has *not* deliberated for Hindu interests pure and simple; and the allegation carries its own contradiction. If it does not, then the term Hindu Congress is absolutely unmeaning.

The Indian National Congress on the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay.

4. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—The Indian National Congress never did a more graceful thing than when it placed on record its high sense of the ability, integrity and impartiality that have characterized the rule of His Excellency Lord Reay in this presidency. Mr. Wádia's speech in support of this proposition was worthy of the assembly before which it was delivered. It was a proud spectacle for the people of this presidency to behold delegates from various parts of the country vying with one another to do honour to our Governor. The hope that Lord Reay will soon be sent out here as the Viceroy of this country, and that what he has already done as the Governor of Bombay he will do in a tenfold manner as the Viceroy of India, will find a response in many a bosom throughout this land.—After expressing the same thoughts in its vernacular columns the paper observes that no recent Governor has carried out in the Educational Department

so many useful reforms as His Excellency Lord Reay has done, and recommends all those who are connected with that department to raise a fund among themselves for founding a permanent memorial of His Excellency in the Bombay Presidency.

Alleged employment of detectives to watch the movements of delegates from certain places to the Indian National Congress recently held at Bombay condemned.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 5th January, writes:—Can it be true that the authorities in Madras and the North-West Provinces honoured some of the delegates from those parts with the presence of police detectives? The statement was publicly made by an English barrister of position from the former, and a Native member of the Legislative Council from the latter, and, if unfounded, ought, we submit, to be contradicted. We fancy, however, that the task of the detectives, if they really dogged the footsteps of the delegates, was far from unpleasant, as they must have enjoyed the grand spectacle furnished by the national gathering. And as to work they could have little or none: for it was hardly to be expected that dark schemes requiring police skill for detection would be enacted in the open and amidst such a crowd of people. But, in truth, has not the Congress literature publicly said more in directions calculated to invite suspicion than was ever entertained by any section or community of that body, and has not even a "confidential" communication of the General Secretary, who, in certain quarters, is regarded as the arch-offender, and who yet in guilelessness resembles a child rather than a Machiavelli, found its way into public prints without the aid or intervention of detective agency? Where, then, is the necessity for employing that agency in the matter of this movement? Is not such act—if the report is well founded—calculated to breed suspicion and secrecy where none exist or are contemplated?

Social Conference recently held at Bombay.

6. Several Gujaráti and Maráthi newspapers of this week have expressed strong disapproval of the resolutions said to have been passed by the Social Conference recently held at Bombay in the temporary hall erected for the Fifth Indian National Congress for asking Government to pass legislative measures for the prevention of early consummation of marriage and of the shaving of young widows against their wishes and some other social matters of the Hindus. These papers maintain that these and such other reforms cannot be enforced by legislature, and ought to be effected by the people themselves. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 5th January, considers the Congress hall, intended for the discussion of important political subjects, to be contaminated by its use for the canvass of topics of social reform affecting only a limited section of the total population of the country, and calls those who passed resolutions invoking the interference of Government in social matters prattling Bráhmans and learned fools. The *Arunodayá* (22), in its issue of the same date, thinks that those who ask for legislative interference on the part of Government in social matters seek to transfer some of the rights of society to the Crown and degrade themselves and their communities by betraying their weakness, and says that these so-called leaders had better do something for the poor people who are dying for want of food and shivering for want of clothes than pity the lot of the shaved widows. The *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 3rd January, says that the proceedings of the Social Conference were conducted amidst confusion and disorder, which were so conspicuous in the conduct of the business of the Fifth Indian National Congress, and remarks that the legislationists should, before invoking legislative interference on behalf of Hindu widows, consider what an amount of misery they would thereby entail on poor widows by depriving them of protection from their natural parents and parents-in-law, that since the practice of shaving widows obtains only among the Konkanastha and Madhva Bráhmans, and since there are many educated men in these communities, persuasion rather than compulsion should be resorted to to bring about the desired reform, and that, as compulsion would lead to serious consequences, both the reformers and Government should consider well before taking any action. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 6th January, also says that there was neither order nor system observable in the conduct of the proceedings of the Social Con-

ference; that though a large number of people had assembled together there was no distinction between delegates and mere spectators, anybody taking his seat in the hall being a member; that though at the ballot many did not vote either way and numerous persons gave their votes against the proposed resolutions, the latter were declared to have been passed either *nem con* or by the majority; and that the whole manner of the meeting was most unprecedented. The paper adds that the prominent social reformers in Poona having lately declared by a printed circular their determination not to seek the help of the law in social matters, acted indiscreetly in passing resolutions at the conference asking for legal measures from Government in these matters and thereby showed themselves to be inconsistent in their conduct like some Government servants who say one thing and do another, and to be unmindful of the fact that by such conduct they lose influence and public confidence and appear to be insincere and vainglorious in the eyes of the people. Such conduct, instead of accelerating, retards social reform, and exposes the reformers to the charge of hastiness. They should well bear in mind that their only chance of success lies in persuasion and that double-dealing and shifting the position to serve the hour will not only ensure failure but will produce positive evil. [The *Kesari* (42), in its issue of the 7th January, expresses similar sentiments.]

7. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (132), in its issue of the 8th January, observes:—The Social Conference was attended by a large number of the delegates who had come to Bombay to attend the National Congress, and passed several resolutions of which the third one is objectionable and we fear that if it is brought into force there will be strong opposition and the social movement will receive a serious check. It would have been better if the conference had only proposed that those widows willing to marry should not be prohibited from so doing and not excommunicated by the caste.

8. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 5th January, observes:—The objects of the Social Conference are very laudable, but proper steps have not been taken to accomplish them. We do not mean that our social customs are altogether bad. There are, we say, some defects in them here and there. Some of our customs are excellent, and when we find our reformers trying to change even them, we are very much grieved. We wish the reformers to take the middle course and to prescribe certain limits to themselves, and if they do so, they will do much good. The Honourable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang was once of opinion that there should be no Government interference in social matters and that was a splendid idea. We wish it had been followed by the conference, and it is a matter for much regret that it has not done so. We would only say that by asking Government to interfere in our social customs we make things worse than they are at present and give an opportunity to our political opponents of mocking at us. Moreover, it is difficult to get political rights, but there is no such difficulty in getting Government to interfere in our social customs. By showing our inability to reform our own usages without the aid of legislation, we show that we hardly deserve the political rights asked for by the National Congress. Turning to the resolutions passed at the Social Conference, we see that they will create a great row, because it has been decided to take the aid of the legislature to carry them out. Probably there may not be strong opposition for the rest of the resolutions, but the third one that was moved by Diwán Bahádur Raghunáthráo to inquire into the working of the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 is objectionable and it would have been better to have postponed it to some future occasion. The number of people in favour of widow-marriage is hardly 5 per cent. of the total population and our reformers have adopted a wrong method to further their cause in this matter. Of all the resolutions, the one asking Government to pass an Act which will give the force of law to the rules and penalties of social reform associations is the most important and the aid of legislature is urgently needed for that purpose. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the same date, remarks that the social reformers should consult leading members of different castes and consider the question carefully before approaching Government in the matter. The *Din Mani* (76), in its issue of the 7th January, disapproves of Government interference in social matters.]

9. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 5th January, writes :—

New Year's honours and Sir Frank Forbes Adam.

Judging from our limited knowledge, we are disposed to accept this year's Honours' Gazette as being very satisfactory on the whole. First and foremost among the names honoured is that of Sir Frank Forbes Adam. In honouring this non-official Bombayite Government have honoured themselves and the public at large, whom he has served so long and faithfully, and many of whom will feel as if the distinction had been conferred upon themselves. We shall be glad of a public movement in our town to emphasize this approval by the State of valuable services from one who was in no way specially called upon to render them at the cost of his individual interest.

10. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 5th January, writes :—The knighting of the Honourable Frank Forbes Adam has given universal satisfaction. Sir Frank is one of the most deserving among the recipients of the New Year's honours, and the best wishes of both Europeans and Natives which will accompany him to his home, on his approaching departure from India, will be mingled with their hearty congratulations. Sir Frank Forbes Adam has just been succeeded by Mr. A. F. Beaufort in the chairmanship of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,—an office to which he had the unprecedented honour of being elected over and over again some half-a-dozen times in succession. The honour was unprecedented because the man was unsually good. His sound judgment and exceptional ability were not employed in commercial questions only. Though one of the busiest merchants in Bombay, he found time to employ his activities, as a citizen, in many other useful spheres, illustrating by his example the truth of the apparent paradox that a busy man has most leisure. Sir Frank, who has been a member of the Legislative Council, is high in the confidence of Government, who have always been willing to seek his advice upon public questions. The addresses and memorials presented by the Chamber to Governors and Viceroys have been marked by a soundness, moderation and a breadth of view which are the distinguishing characteristics of its chairman. His politeness to Natives in his dealings with them is not the outward seeming of one who likes to be pleasant with every body he sees, but is the politeness of a man endowed with true gentlemanly instincts. His sympathy with them, though never demonstrative or effusive, is as sincere as it is enlightened. The departure of Sir Frank Forbes Adam is a loss to the entire community—a loss all the greater for the rarity of such men.

11. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 5th January, observes :—

New Year's honours and the Gujaráti community.

The only Gujaráti gentleman whose name is found in the New Year's Honours' Gazette is Dr. Thákordáss Kikábhái, and the Gujarátis have therefore been seriously disappointed. For some time past we have marked that the Honours' Gazette issued on the New Year's day and on the Queen's Birthday is useless and causes disappointment to the public. When the Gazette contains a long list of official names, those of gentlemen who have rendered useful service to the public are omitted. In the recent list we do not find the names of Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Javerilál Umiáshankar, the Honourable Mr. Nulkar, Ráo Bahádurs Nandshankar Tuljáshankar, Bhimbhái Kirpárám, and M. G. Ránade. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments, omitting a mention of the names given above.]

12. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 5th January, writes :—Quite

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and his desire to satisfy Native aspirations.

recently His Excellency Lord Lansdowne showed a very laudable desire to recognize sterling merit by appointing Dr. Guru Dass Bannerji Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and the additional proofs he has supplied of his desire to satisfy Native aspirations by honouring Mr. Justice Mitter and requesting His Excellency Lord Reay to nominate a member to the Viceregal Council may be treated as a guarantee that the Viceroy's administration will not disappoint the Native community on the whole.

13. The same newspaper writes:—The elevation of the Honourable Mr. Nulkar to the Viceregal Legislative Council so soon after the honour conferred upon him by his nomination to the vacancy in the Bombay Council created by the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang's resignation, is another convincing proof of a praiseworthy desire on the part of His Excellency Lord Reay to see the Legislative Council manned, not by magnificent nonentities, but by persons who are the acknowledged representatives of the Native community. We are thankful to Lord Lansdowne for his request to our high-minded Governor to make the selection, and we rejoice to see that Lord Reay's choice has been received by the entire public with a sense of heartfelt gratitude and satisfaction. We feel confident that His Excellency will now seize the earliest opportunity to recognize the claims of the Gujaráti community by honouring Mr. Javerilál with a seat in the local Council. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (78) and the *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad, both dated 9th January, express similar sentiments.]

His Excellency Lord Reay praised for selecting the Honourable Mr. Nulkar to fill up a vacancy in the Viceregal Legislative Council.

14. With reference to the remark made by Mr. Lee-Warner in his speech on India at the Swaffham Institute that "there is a danger lest in trying to hurry nationalisation, our reforms may put back development and arrest the real democratic movement," the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—Mr. Lee-Warner made a mistake in making the speech at an obscure town where he had to address empty benches, and ought to have chosen London for his *fête* where his oration would have proved instructive to English statesmen and officials. A few months ago addresses were delivered by Mr. Lee-Warner in Bombay, but were not appreciated by the thinking and experienced portion of the Native public. The advice tendered by him at Swaffham will not prove acceptable to sensible Natives, who do not believe that there is no room for making new concessions to the people of India, or that there is danger in trying to secure them. The people are quite sure of what they want and have no misgivings whatever about the result of the concessions. Several discreet Englishmen sympathize with the Natives in their demands for the concessions, and some of the open-hearted among them express their readiness to give due help to them in the attainment of their aspirations.

Comments on a portion of the speech on India made by Mr. Lee-Warner at the Swaffham Institute.

15. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 10th January, approves of the arrangement sanctioned by the English postal authorities that the English mail should in future leave Bombay on Fridays during the rainy season and on Saturdays during the remainder of the year, and expresses gratitude to the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay for taking a leading part in the movement and to the Government of Bombay for sympathising with the public against the proposal for the departure of the mail on Sundays.

The new arrangement for the departure of English mails from Bombay approved.

16. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 7th January, says:—The Influenza epidemic is rapidly spreading in England and on the Continent, and distinguished medical men in England have given out that this malady, which has of late proved fatal in several cases, will be followed by cholera. The cholera epidemic has already broken out in Persia, and fears are entertained of its spreading wide in that country. Under these circumstances it would not be improper to protect the people of India by enforcing quarantine in regard to all vessels arriving from Europe and Persia at Bombay and other Indian ports.

Imposition of quarantine on all vessels from Europe and Persia arriving at Bombay and other Indian ports advised as a protection against the Influenza and cholera epidemics.

17. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 13th January, says:—Government have commenced to adopt the recommendations made by the Bombay Extension Committee, but it is to be regretted that a beginning has been made at the wrong end. Wealthy persons already live in spacious and airy mansions, of which there is no scarcity; but the

Remarks in connection with the laying out of the Marine Line quarter in building plots.

poor and labouring classes live in wretched buildings that are more fit for cattle than for human beings, and it was in their interests particularly that an extension of residential localities was desired and recommended, and it was desirable that their wants should have been first attended to. The work of laying out the Marine Lines quarter in building plots with roads and gardens has, however, been first taken up, and it is to be hoped that after it is done the labouring classes will be first thought of.

Comments on the refusal of Government to make an open judicial inquiry into the case of Mr. B. G. Sáthe.

18. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 6th January, refers to the alleged refusal of Government to order an open judicial enquiry into the case of Mr. Báláji Gagádhar Sáthe, late Deputy Collector, as requested by him, and remarks :— Government have been doing acts of bare injustice in the Crawford case, so much so that although we live under the British rule we are led to think that the rule is that of the Moguls. We do not know what benefit the British Government can derive or what calamity is averted by them by doing such injustice. For the sake of one person, viz., Mr. Crawford, Government have been tarnishing their own reputation and prejudicing the minds of the Native subjects. This is not as it should be. As Government are not willing to make an open inquiry into Mr. Sáthe's case it is quite clear that there is something dark behind it and that Government have not sufficient evidence to prove the charges brought against him. Whatever that may be, we suggest to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne not to do such injustice and thereby blacken his own reputation.

Rumoured intention of the cultivators of Dohad in the Panch Mahals District to emigrate and a request to Government in the matter.

19. The *Satyodayá* (124) of Dohad, in its issue of the 2nd January, observes :—Several cultivators are said to be thinking of emigrating to surrounding Native States owing to the oppressive laws of the day. They say that owing to the Forest Act they cannot get sufficient fuel and timber and cannot enjoy the rights which they enjoyed in former years. We recommend Government to enquire into the matter.

Theatres in Bombay and the danger attending those who visit them.

20. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 9th January, writes :— The Bombay people are as much a theatre-going population as any in the whole world, and nothing has yet been done to guarantee their safety against calamities from fire. Day after day we hear of the collapse of theatres in Europe, though often the audience is reported to have escaped with life. Nevertheless the picture of the horrors described is so gloomy that it is impossible to conceive the straits to which the frequenters of a theatre in our midst might not be reduced, should a theatre unfortunately catch fire. We are surprised that in their anxiety to have substantial, palatial and fire-proof buildings on the Esplanade, the local municipality should forget to enforce certain stringent rules for the pulling down of old and rickety theatres and the building of new ones on strict scientific principles, so that while the new may guarantee security of life, all the principles of hygiene might be introduced all at once. We hope the Municipal Commissioner will give immediate attention to a subject which so loudly calls for it.

Alleged police interference at a private meeting at Bombay for the reception of some delegates to the Indian National Congress.

21. The *Rájyabhakt* (120), in its issue of the 7th January, observes :— The Bombay police authorities seem to forget their duties at times, and we cannot but bring to the notice of Government the following information, which we know to be reliable. The Audichya Hitechchhu Sabha, having issued a notification for a meeting to be held in Sheth Gangádáss Vijbhukhandáss' premises in Bombay, in honour of those delegates of its caste to the National Congress who came from outstations, the police made searching enquiries and tried to persuade the owner of the premises not to allow such a meeting to be convened in the building. But when they failed in this and other attempts, on the day on which the meeting was held two police constables went there, took down the name of the leading member of the meeting, and one of them went away immediately while the other left some time after

the proceedings had commenced. Such conduct of the police authorities is objectionable and we recommend Government to make enquiries into the matter.

Alleged complicity of the police in the commission of crime.

22. The *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 3rd January states that it has no hesitation in saying that the police of the Bombay Presidency are not only incompetent but are also accomplices of offenders, that the statement made in Government reports about the greater portion of the stolen property not being recovered is not well founded, the real fact being that though almost the whole of the stolen property is found out by the police, yet its greater portion is not brought forward and is absorbed there, that unless better men are appointed to the posts of chief constables the present increase in crime will not be checked, and that, therefore, if Government are seriously desirous of securing better safety of person and property to the people, they should be careful to appoint good and educated men as officers in the police force.

Complaints against the police in the Sátára District.

23. The *Pratod* (55) of Islámpur, in its issue of the 6th January, declares the police force as at present manned to be inefficient and useless, and in support of its assertion states that during the last fortnight a large number of thefts, dacoities and highway robberies have taken place in the Sátára District and have made the people uneasy about the safety of their property, so much so that they have been thinking of leaving the district for some safer part of the country. Notwithstanding this state of things, the police, adds the paper, are not only quite unconcerned but are, on the contrary, much pleased, as the commission of crime gives them opportunities of enjoying themselves at the cost of the complainants, who are required to see that the enquiring policemen are well provided with food and everything else they require, and that nothing is done to displease them. If, therefore, Government should be pleased to appoint detective officers to look after the police, many evil deeds of the latter would come to light.

Highway robberies in the Khándesh District.

24. The *Khándesh Chitraguptá* (43) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 5th January, mentions, as illustrations of the inefficiency of the Khándesh police, two recent cases of plunder, in one of which two girls, relatives of the head clerk of an Assistant Collector, were robbed of their ornaments by twelve armed men on the Chimthane-Songir road, the other being that in which an A'bkári Superintendent of the district was compelled to hand over his cash box to an armed highwayman on the Dhulia-Chálisgaon road to escape instant death.

Bad condition of hackney conveyances plying between Bársi Road station and Pandharpur, and the inconvenience suffered by pilgrims to the latter place on that account.

25. The *Vártáhar* (21), in its issue of the 5th January, says that it has received a letter from a correspondent complaining of inconvenience being suffered by pilgrims to Pandharpur while travelling by hired horse carriages from Bársi Road station to Pandharpur. The carriages owned by the mail contractor are, adds the paper, good enough, but the others which ply for hire are rickety, and for want of proper supervision their drivers are so careless that they never light the carriage lamps while travelling by night. The proper authorities are requested to attend to this matter.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

26. While commenting on the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 relating to printing presses and newspapers, the *Jagan Mitrá* (38), in its issue of the 6th January, disapproves the Bill and says that it is oppression pure and simple to ask publishers of books to supply copies of their works to Government free of charge, that it is not just to make the whole class of publishers and authors of books suffer for the fraudulent conduct of a few of them, that the state of India being much worse financially and in every other respect than that

of England the laws in force in the latter country cannot well be made applicable to the former, that as long as the Indian press has not got that freedom which is possessed by the English press the law of the free supply of books should not be extended to India simply because it is enforced in England, and that if Government are quite determined to pass the Bill in question the provisions requiring the free supply should be made applicable only to a particular class of books which should be specified in the Act. [The *Surat Akhbár* (86), in its issue of the 6th January, makes similar remarks and says that in former times Native Chiefs encouraged authors by buying a large number of their books and by giving them costly presents in addition.]

27. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—The Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867, which is at present on the anvil of the Supreme Legislative Council, if passed into a law without any modification, would, we believe, cause much hardship to our authors and publishers. We are grieved to find some of the authors acting the part of rogues in fraudulently setting high prices on their works and wrongfully depriving Government of its money; but on account of the fault of a few, it would not be fair and just to punish all equally. As regards smaller tracts of comparatively little prices the hardship would not be felt so much, but as regards books of greater value the authors and publishers would be put to much loss. For this reason we beg to suggest to the Council to fix the minimum price below which the authors would be bound to supply books gratis to Government; and books of higher prices, when they are *bonâ fide* fixed, should be paid for by Government. In a country like India, where literary activity is still in its infancy, it would be detrimental to pass such a sweeping measure as that brought before the Council by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins.

28. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 9th January, writes:—The Supreme Government has before it an enactment under which the system of payment for books supplied to it by printing presses under Act XXV of 1867 is to be abolished. Government is at its wit's end for money, and indeed it could not have tapped a richer source for effecting a saving. Carried away by its overzeal in the matter of its retrenchment scheme it halts where it ought to apply the knife, but has no mercy where it should take stock before commencing the pruning operation. Instances might be cited wherein the anxiety of Government after curtailment has been rather blind. Supposing that Government passes the law above referred to, it can save but a trifling amount, to say nothing of the discouraging influence such a measure would exercise upon printers and publishers in India. The *Advocate of India* is quite justified in raising its voice against the measure, which will most assuredly expose Government to popular ridicule for this bit of its penny wise and pound foolish policy. There are many departments in which retrenchment might be beneficially carried out, but the responsible authorities are afraid of risking their popularity with the officers. We hope that Government will think twice before putting its hands to a measure which may not bring advantages in proportion to the trouble and discredit implied therein.

29. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 5th January, observes that the present practice of purchasing books should be continued, but the number of copies may be reduced from 3 to 2, and then two more copies may be asked gratis if the book is found worth preserving in the well-known libraries of England.

30. The *Káthiáwár Times* (84) appears to think that no fee for the registration of the copyright of a book would be charged if the author supplied to Government copies of it free of charge under the proposed amendment of Act XXV of 1867, and under that impression, in its issue of the 8th January, writes:—Considering the fact that very little special fee is required to secure the copyright of a work we are of opinion that three copies should be given free in return of the advantage. There was not the least necessity for proceeding on the lines of English legislation; for, the evils complained of are quite sufficient to justify the amendment. The apprehension entertained by Mr. Hobhouse that extravagant

prices might be demanded has been fully realized, and the safeguard of the *bonâ fide* price has not proved effective; for the replies of the Local Governments show that very gross instances of extravagant and even fraudulent prices "have come to light in every part of the country."

Comments on the Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act.

31. In alluding to the first reading of the Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act and to the discussion held thereon in the local Legislative Council, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—If the wagering of money on rainfall alone is prevented it is not improbable that persons of gambling tendencies would take to wagering on the blowing of wind or on the vicissitudes of weather or some such form of objectionable exciting recreation, and Government would have to go on passing laws one after another to suppress them *ad infinitum*. This difficulty can be easily removed by prohibiting all wagering of money. But such a law would stop betting at horse races, billiards and other diversions of which Europeans are so fond, and would give rise to a great clamour on their part; and hence the authorities have been unwilling to interfere with these pastimes. Against this unwillingness the thinking portion of the European and Native public have been protesting, and the Honourable Sir R. West, afraid of the same protest being made on the present occasion, offered an explanation as to why betting at horse racing, billiards and other European games should not be interfered with. But it ought not to be forgotten that no legitimate stretch of idea can properly include insurance or legitimate trade in gambling between which there is vast difference. Insurance comes under genuine trade, while betting at horse races is similar to betting on rainfall. It is therefore to be hoped that all these considerations will be duly taken account of and a law for the suppression of all forms of gambling will be passed.

Remarks on the Bombay Salt Bill, the Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act, and the Bombay District Police Bill.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 11th January, says:—The Bombay Salt Bill, which contains several objectionable clauses that have been protested against from several quarters, has been passed as desired by Government and expected by the people. This fact once more proves the great necessity there is for revising the constitution of the Legislative Councils as advocated by the Indian National Congress for some years past. Had there been in the local Legislative Council representatives of the public elected by the people, they would not have failed to oppose the objectionable clauses with sufficient firmness, being backed up by public opinion, and the official members would have been compelled to give due attention to the opposition.—The Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act still more proves the desirability of the Council containing members elected by the people. About two and a half years ago the Bill which was afterwards passed into the Gambling Act of 1887 was brought forward, and at the time the *Jáme Jamshed* and several of its contemporaries strongly recommended Government to introduce a clause into it for the suppression of rain speculation, but no attention was paid to that recommendation. Had there been on that occasion in the Council representatives elected by the people, they would have insisted on the clause being introduced or would have by this time got a new law passed. The Advocate General reminded the Council of the necessity for considering the question of betting on race-courses, against which the *Jáme Jamshed* has several times complained, and if the Honourable F. L. Latham should succeed in suppressing this highly ruinous mode of gambling, the people would be deeply grateful to him; but considering the English opinion on the subject, there seems little probability of betting at horse races being soon suppressed.—The Bombay District Police Bill contains several clauses beneficial to the people, but there are others which propose considerable extension of the powers possessed by the Inspector General of Police. Several objections may be advanced against the latter clauses, and had there been in the Council properly elected representatives of the people they would have done it, and improved the Bill.

Part III.—*Education.*

A complaint about deterioration of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 13th January, presents a statement of the number of students belonging to the different Colleges in this presidency who passed the Previous, the First B.A. and the Second B.A. Examinations in each year from 1885 to 1889, and observes :—These statements show that the Elphinstone College, which was the foremost in previous years, has been left behind since 1888 by the Fergusson College in the Previous Examination, and in 1889 by the Deccan College in the First and Second B.A. Examinations. The decrease in the number of successful students of the Elphinstone College in recent years is probably the result of the absence of the College professors on leave or of their transfer to other posts, but if it be not so, the other causes which have brought about the unsatisfactory result ought to be stated. Of all the Colleges the Fergusson College has taken the lead in the Previous Examination during the last two years, and is likely to produce equally satisfactory results if it be empowered to prepare students for the B.A. Examination.

Approval of the new rules in the matter of pension to teachers in primary schools and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to them.

34. The *Jagaddárarsh* (37), in its issue of the 5th January, approves of the new rules sanctioned by the Government of India as regards pension to teachers in primary municipal schools, and says that the position of these teachers has been much improved by these rules, which are the outcome of the exertions made and of the personal interest taken by His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter, that Lord Reay has on the eve of his departure laid the poor school-masters under a deep obligation, and that the latter will gratefully remember him for ever.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Early construction of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway extension advised.

35. In noticing the regret expressed by Major-General Trevor, the Chairman of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Board, that the Godhra-Rutlam Railway could not be constructed at once on account of the decision of the Secretary of State for India that the extension should not be undertaken until there was an improvement in the Indian finance, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 9th January, says :—It has been conclusively shown by the chairman that the proposed Godhra-Rutlam extension would be profitable to Government, and there can be no question on this point since the line will pass through a fruitful and rich country. Such being the case, it is to be regretted that Lord Cross should neither arrange to produce the necessary funds at once nor permit the extension to be made by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company which is not unwilling to undertake the work. The unconcern shown by the Secretary of State for remunerative railways whic h are much needed for advancing the prosperity of the country, becomes serious when large funds have been squandered on frontier lines and arrangements are being made for making surveys in Burmah for the construction of railways that are of questionable utility, in order to please the merchants in England. It is to be hoped that due arrangements will soon be made for the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam line, whose coming into existence is anxiously awaited by the people of Bombay and Gujarát.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

His Excellency Lord Reay and local self-government.

36. With reference to the speech delivered by His Excellency Lord Reay at Ahmedabad on local self-government, the *Surya Prakásh* (87), in its issue of the 4th January, observes :—His Excellency Lord Reay is welcome to take credit for increasing the number of municipalities, but it seems that he has not taken due care to improve the mismanaged municipalities. He never cared to visit other municipalities of the presidency as he did those of Poona and Ahmedabad. If he had spared a portion of the time he spent in visiting Native States, laying foundations of large institutions, and visiting ancient

buildings to call upon the other municipalities, the public would never have forgotten His Excellency's obligations as they would have been vastly benefited thereby.

A complaint about storing of inflammable substances in a warehouse at Khadak, Bombay.

37. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 13th January, who resides at Khadak, Bombay, says that tar and resin have been stored in a warehouse in the Khoja Library lane, that the people in the neighbourhood are sore afraid of a fire occurring any of these days, and that a cask of tar recently burst, spreading the liquid all through the lane, and requests the municipal authorities and the police to take due notice of the matter.

Wái Municipality in the Sátára District.

38. The *Vrittasár* (73) of Wái, in its issue of the 6th January, gives a long account of the conversation which took place between the Collector of Sátára, Mr. Keyser, on one hand, and the Chairman, Vice-President and some other members of the Wái Municipality on the other, anent certain irregularities in the accounts of the municipality brought to light by the Mámlatdár of the táluka, Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Moreshwar Sáthe, under the orders of the President, Mr. Snow, and of the requisition made by the Collector for the tender of resignations by the Chairman, Vice-President, &c., and congratulates the municipality on the exposure made by the Mámlatdár and on the near prospect of better municipal government for the town.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Mismanagement at Bhávnagar and a request to Government in the matter.

39. The *Rájyabhakt* (120), in its issue of the 7th January, observes:—We hear there is a deficit of four lákhs of rupees in the new year's budget of the Bhávnagar State. Very recently about eighteen lákhs of rupees have been deposited with somebody. Mr. Sims has freely wasted and appropriated to himself a large amount of money. Mr. M. M. Bhávnagri has obtained a large sum of money, as damages, in addition to his usual salary. Dr. Barjorji Behrámji has filled his pockets by misleading the Thákor Sáheb and millions have been spent on a low prostitute like Keshar Náyaka. If these are the ways in which the State money is spent, there is no wonder that there should be a deficit in the budget. It would have been better if the Thákor had not been liberated from the control of the late Mr. Sámaldáss. At present he considers Messrs. Sims, Bhávnagri, and Dr. Barjorji his supporters, and on that belief he has given himself up to drinking, debauchery and other vices. We hear from several quarters that there is some truth in the serious charge brought against the Thákor by the well-known Brahmachári. Such is the condition of the Thákor, while the fate of the people and honest servants of the State is unenviable. The intriguing kárbháris do not hesitate to oppress honest men like Professor Dastur and Dr. Anantráy. The Thákor is quite unfit as a ruler and the triumvirate of Messrs. Sims and Bhávnagri and Dr. Barjorji surpasses even Mr. Abdul Haq. The subjects of the State are oppressed from all sides and we recommend Government to pay immediate attention to a telegram sent to His Excellency Lord Reay and to institute inquiries in the name of justice and mercy.

Recommendation to Government to reinstate the Rána of Porbandar.

40. The *Samsher Bahádur* (121), in its issue of the 3rd January, regrets that the Rána of Porbandar was not reinstated during His Excellency Lord Reay's recent tour in Káthiáwár and recommends Government to do so without delay. The paper also observes that it does not justify the conduct of the Rána, who has been properly and sufficiently punished for his faults, adding that there are very few Chiefs so religious and so upright as the Rána, of which Government are probably unaware.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th January 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH JANUARY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 4th January, writes:—The Fifth Indian National Congress came and has gone, and friends and foes alike are busy in canvassing its results. Whatever the blind and the perverse may say, every unprejudiced observer will admit that the last Congress was emphatically a success. Whether we look to the number of delegates, the enthusiasm manifested by them, the enlistment of popular sympathies or the nature of the work done, there can be no doubt that the national cause has gained in power and that its volume and force is breaking down the rocks of prejudiced and interested opposition. There can be no more eloquent tribute to the strength and vitality of the movement than that its most pronounced foes, with all their gibes and sneers, are forced to accept and advocate measures which formed the planks of the Congress platform. When we find the exponents of anti-Native proclivities like the *Times of India* constrained to give up their *role* of vituperation and forced to enter into the regions of reasoning and discussion, we ought to be satisfied with the result achieved. The Congress movement is valuable to the country, not only on account of the questions of wants and grievances brought forward for discussion, but also for the education and training it gives. Our people have always been reproached for their lack of public spirit and their disinclination to look beyond the needs of self. The Congress has, by the pecuniary sacrifices which it requires every delegate to make, the physical discomforts which he is obliged to undergo in travelling from one end of India to the other, and, above all, by the mental efforts which its work necessitates, given a loftier and higher ideal of public life and duties. Again, living at such an immense distance from each other the several public men in different parts of India had no opportunity of meeting together, of joining their forces, and of discussing and correcting their views. This the Congress has supplied. It has further served as a training school for that higher form of polity and that parliamentary life which all thinking people aspire after. These things the previous Congresses were achieving. But this year's Congress has brought out and developed two special features. These are the qualities of "give and take" and self-sacrifice. The fact that in a poor country like India a few individuals who formed but a microscopic minority could in the space of less than half an hour collect

/Net result of the Fifth Indian National Congress.

sixty-three thousand rupees as a contribution for only a part of the work of the Congress is a sufficient refutation of the calumnies of its enemies that it has returned to its original starting point a discredited and disappointed body. This thing, at any rate, ought to satisfy croakers that the people are in earnest. The spirit of moderation and compromise and the openness to conviction displayed were really creditable. We earnestly hope that the spirit of moderation, of compromise and of self-sacrifice manifested by our people will continue and will go on increasing to the credit of themselves and to the benefit of their country.

Recognition of the merits of His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by the Fifth Indian National Congress approved.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 6th January, writes :—We are happy to state that a resolution moved by Mr. Javerilal Umiáshankar at the Fifth Indian National Congress held at Bombay in December last was unanimously supported by the whole body. It was that in view of the approaching departure of His Excellency Lord Reay, the Congress recorded with much pleasure the ability, integrity and impartiality that have characterised His Lordship's administration as well as the gratitude of the whole Indian nation for what he has done for them. Lord Reay, who is a man of superior abilities and exceptional strength of mind and a high sense of duty, has given a fresh impulse to the technical and higher education of the Bombay Presidency and improved the status of the Legislative Council of the province by his judicious, impartial and intelligent selection of members for vacant seats in the Council, has purified the revenue administration by clearing it of its corruption, jobbery and all other sorts of abuses, has shown his unusual firmness of mind in supporting the cause of the dismissed Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, and has made careful inquiries into the alleged grievances of the poor rayats by appointing a committee for the purpose. In short, no other Governor of Bombay since the time of Mountstuart Elphinstone has thought, said and done so much in the pure interests of Natives as Lord Reay, and the Congress has with singular wisdom recognised the merits of the retiring Governor.

New Year's honours and the province of Berár.

3. The same newspaper writes :—In the long list of the New Year's honours there does not figure even a single representative of Berár. It is a thing deeply to be regretted that the Berár authorities should not recommend a single Berári for any of these honours.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th January 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 3 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 18th January 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
27	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
28	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
29	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
46	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Mahárashtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárai	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
66	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
72	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
74	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
75	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	500
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
80	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	2,450
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
83	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
112	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
113	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
114	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
115	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
116	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
117	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
118	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
119	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
120	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
125	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
127	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
128	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
129	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
130	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
131	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
132	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
133	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
136	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do. ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
140	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
142	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
143	The Girvánā Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
144	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
145	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
146	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
147	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
148	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
149	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
150	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
151	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
152	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
153	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
154	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
155	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
156	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
157	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
158	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ā*.

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121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
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123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
125	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
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150	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
151	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
152	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
153	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
154	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
155	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
156	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
157	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
158	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 16th January, writes :—

Foreign policy of the Indian Government and the Indian tax-payer.

The maintenance and safety of the Empire are naturally the most important objects of the Indian administration, and expenditure necessary to secure them must be borne without grudging. But how is the money of the poor Indian tax-payer spent? Is it laid out on military works legitimately connected with India, or is it spent for the advancement of Imperial interests in which the honour and glory of Great Britain alone are concerned? It is not difficult for a student of Indian politics to answer these questions. For the last fifty years and more the Indian Government has been forced to enter into a foreign policy, both offensive and defensive, not for the safety of the Indian Empire but for furthering British interests, whether political or commercial. From the time of the first Afghan war down to the recent annexation of Upper Burmah the foreign policy of the Indian Government has invariably been guided by British considerations, and the poor Indian tax-payer has been burdened with increasing military expenditure. This is certainly very unjust and unfair, and even some of the members of the India Council have in no ambiguous terms denounced this unfair treatment. We do not ask for any favour, but insist upon fair-play. The expenditure of the Indian Empire has grown enormously, and Indian administrators are at their wit's end to find out the remedy, and in their zeal for retrenchment cut the salaries of poor clerks or *chaprásis*. But such retrenchment will not relieve the treasury of its burden. Unless Government has courage to knock the hydra-headed monster of military expenditure on its head effectually, no appreciable relief will be afforded to the Indian exchequer.

2. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 11th January, writes :—

His Excellency Lord Reay's popularity in Sind.

We are very glad to notice that a strong desire is felt to start a movement in Sind for a suitable acknowledgment of the benefits received by the province at the hands of His Excellency Lord Reay. As His Excellency loves to identify himself with education more than anything else, and as he is the pioneer of technical education in India, the testimonial can take no better shape than an educational endowment, and, if possible, in the technical line, bearing the name of Lord Reay. We think the best course will be for the President of the Sind Sabha to stir in the matter. He should invite the co-operation of the College Association and the governing body of the Mahomedan Madressah, and if they return a favourable reply, as they are bound to, the Sabha should, with their aid, set about collecting public subscriptions in the chief towns. Lord Reay is the most popular Governor of recent times, and his popularity, we venture to say, is nowhere greater than with the usually backward people of Sind.

3. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 13th January, writes :—

Suggestions in connection with the commemoration of His Excellency Lord Reay's name in the Bombay Presidency.

The time of His Excellency Lord Reay's departure is approaching and people are already talking of starting a movement for some permanent memorial of His Lordship's connection with this presidency. All memorials are, however, superfluous for one who has raised for himself a monument more enduring than brass—a place in the warm heart of the Indian people. After the recent resolution of the Indian National Congress it is unnecessary to say that His Lordship's name will always be cherished with grateful and loving remembrance, not only in this presidency but throughout the country. If, however, the public is of opinion that this most eventful and happy connection ought to be commemorated in some more tangible and less sentimental form, we believe the most fitting way to do it would be to connect His Lordship's name with the Technical Institute of Bombay in some such manner as Lord Ripon's has been. It is true that Lord Reay has left an indelible mark on almost every branch of the administration of the presidency. But all will admit that when the passions and the prejudices of the moment are gone, and when the impartial and dis-

passionate historian of the future will consider the different claims of His Lordship on the gratitude of the people of this presidency, what His Lordship has done for technical education amongst us will be found to stand out with greater prominence than his endeavours in other directions. Mr. Javerilál observed at the last Congress that this presidency had not had a Governor so able, so upright, and so conscientious as Lord Reay since the time of the great Elphinstone. The Elphinstone College has identified the name of the latter Governor with the spread of liberal education in the presidency; and what would be more appropriate than that Lord Reay's name should be inseparably associated with the growth of technical education amongst us?

Regret expressed at the approaching departure of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

4. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 9th January, writes:—We desire in concurrence with our contemporaries to express our regret that the New Year is bringing us a new Commander-in-Chief. The Bombay army, to a man, wish that the Duke of Connaught had been able to serve out his full time. His Royal Highness has won the respect and affection of all under his command, not only by his soldier-like qualities and the interest he takes in the welfare of all ranks, but also by the absolute sincerity and straightforwardness of his character, and by the charm of that courtesy which he extends to all, high and low. We need not say more at present, but the feeling of regret throughout the Bombay army is very strong that 1889 should be the last year of the Duke's kindly sway over it.

The Indian National Congress and the good it has been doing even in its present condition.

5. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 11th January, writes:—The Indian National Congress, if doing no other work, is awakening people from their long sleep of listlessness and hopelessness to a sense of duty, national greatness and national unity. They are imbibing unconsciously enthusiasm, superficial though it be at first. The sense of power is gradually gaining ground. The uses of organisation are slowly being revealed to their sight. A body like the Congress may occasionally discover signs of disunion and signs of lip-enthusiasm. These ugly apparitions, however, will vanish before the magic of constant unions and individual self-sacrifices. Individual members have subscribed nearly Rs. 40,000 for expenditure in England. Movements have been set on foot to gather larger sums. Whatever the enemies or lukewarm on-lookers of the Congress may have to urge against it, one thing is beyond doubt certain that the people, through its public bodies, are growing powerful. It will take a long time to bring the public to a sense of perfect organisation. But when once that goal is reached, it will be irresistible. The avalanche is too heavy to move; but once moved, it rushes down with tremendous crash and destruction. The public is putting off its inertia and launching itself on a career of activity, the end of which no one can foresee. It is easy for cavillers to laugh at such statements, but cavillers, on account of their bleared vision, are the last persons to see the distant. We call upon enemies and unsympathetic on-lookers to give up their present attitude, to lend a helping hand to the great movement, to steady it where it is necessary, but by all means to march it on with their wisdom and sympathy.

Comments on the alleged employment by Government of detectives to watch certain delegates to the last Indian National Congress.

6. The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (16), in its issue of the 11th January, says:—Government have done a very mean act this year by setting detectives to watch the movements of some of the delegates to the last Indian National Congress. Government seem to have been afraid of their doings, when, really speaking, there was no cause for fear, as the delegates were generally well educated and experienced men. They did not go to the Congress with weapons of war, and there was not the least chance of their going wrong. We do not wish to demand new rights from Government by marching to the battlefield and using weapons; we shall obtain them by sending petitions to Government and showing them our intellectual qualifications. We shall be satisfied with what Government will be pleased to grant us after duly considering our abilities. Even if Government declined to admit our claims we would not make use of swords against them,

but would use our pens, and that too moderately. Such being our real aspirations, the conduct of Government towards the delegates to the Congress was certainly such as would tarnish their own reputation.

Mr. Lee-Warner's address delivered in England on local self-government in India.

7. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 16th January, says :—Our readers know that Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Bombay Government, is on furlough and has gone to England. A few days ago he delivered an address there, and while speaking on local self-government in India he remarked that there was no chance of the people of this country getting any more rights of self-government until there was a wider spread of education and Christianity among them. It is improper that a Government servant on furlough should, by such expressions, declare the views of Government on any subject. In India missionaries are making efforts for the diffusion of Christianity and we have nothing to say against them. But it will never be proper for a Government servant to say impliedly or openly that Government secretly countenance these efforts of missionaries. Mr. Lee-Warner's expressions are likely to shock the general belief of the people that Government is neutral in matters of religion.

Advocacy of legislation in the matter of early marriages.

8. While writing on social reform and legislation, the *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 13th January, remarks that if the evils of early marriage are universally admitted and there has been a tendency of late among the Hindus to keep girls and boys unmarried until they respectively attain the ages of 10 and 16, there need be no hesitation or misgiving in asking Government, in the interests of the educated as well as the uneducated people, to pass an enactment making it penal to marry children under a certain specified age, and that under a just and parental Government like the British it is simply silly to object to such a piece of legislation through fear of numerous evil consequences following from Government interference in social matters.

Approval of Government interference in Hindu social reforms.

9. The *Hitechchhu* (82), in its issue of the 16th January, observes :—In India there are so many castes that we make bold to say that it is not possible to effect social reform without Government interference. One can hardly find four or five educated men in each caste. It is well known that Hindus could not abolish the cruel custom of *sati* without legislation, and it is not right to expect them to remove a social evil, however serious. It is nearly eight years since Mr. Malabari's first note on social reform was published and then some of the Hindu leading members disapproved of Government interference, but we do not know if they have done anything in the matter during this period. The resolutions passed by the Hindu conference are generally in deference to the Hindu Shástras. More than three-fourths of the writers on Hindu law are in favour of widow-marriage, while the disfigurement of the heads of widows is not sanctioned by the Shástras. Early consummation of marriage is opposed to medical principles. Hindu law legalises the claims of a widow to her husband's property, and the only change that is proposed at present is that she may be entitled to inherit the property even if she marries. It will be a great pity if this right be not conferred on her, since a husband is entitled to enjoy after the death of his wife the *stridhan* and other property that a wife may have received from her father. It is no use delaying reforms, and we wish our people to come to a definite conclusion that will do good to all.

Alleged necessity for a law to do away with restrictions on intermarriages between the different castes among the Hindus.

10. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 12th January, writes :—The Government of India has, ere this, granted immunity in regard to the violation of more than one social practice of the Hindus in consonance with the liberality of modern ideas. Such measures, without directly interfering with the prevalence of the practices in question, allow a way for reform to enter through the double-barred entrances of ancient custom, and Indian social reform is not a little indebted to them for the protection they have extended. A case for such beneficent activity of the Legislature is, we think, now presented by the existing restrictions on inter-

marriages between the different castes of Hindu society. As the law now stands such marriages, unless sanctioned by custom, are absolutely illegal, at least in the case of the regenerate castes. Those who do not profess the Hindu faith are not handicapped by this veto on the mixture of castes, but for the benefit of those who do and who yet are not prepared to conform to the requirements of Act III of 1872 there is no reason why such an artificial check on reform should not be dealt with in the same way as Government have already done with the prohibition of widow-marriages and the penalties imposed on a change of religion by the Hindu law. Public opinion in Hindu community may not perhaps have yet advanced to the point of welcoming such a remedial measure as this. But no more was it prepared for the other enactments when they were first introduced. Few intelligent people will, we think, seriously object to the removal of a strict prohibition like this.

Government interference in social matters disapproved.

11. The *Praja Mat* (119), the *Nyáyadarshak* (117), and several of the Maráthi papers of the week disapprove of all interference by Government in social matters, and are of opinion that it will do more harm than good to the cause of social reform.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, his severance from the Indian National Congress and the part he took in the last Social Conference.

12. The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (16), in its issue of the 11th January, says:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang used to take a part in every national movement, but since he became a High Court Judge he has ceased to render any service to his country. He occupied a seat in a corner of the hall of the Indian National Congress at its recent meetings at Bombay and took no part in its consultations, but he presided at the Social Conference. Is it because Government dislike the political nature of the Congress and because there is no harm to Government in asking for legislation in social matters that Mr. Justice Telang behaved in this way? We would request the honourable gentleman who is so well versed in law and is occupying the post of a High Court Judge, to consider which of the two things is easier and more in accord with the principles of justice, to displease a community in which one is born and has grown up and the customs of which his forefathers have followed, by asking Government for a certain legislative measure against its will, or to displease a Government which in religion, colour and manners is foreign to us?

Death of Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, deeply regretted.

13. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 16th January, writes:—News has been received of the death of Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, which occurred on the morning of the 14th instant. Sir Michael came to this country as a barrister and was on the bench of the local High Court for 19 years, during the last 12 of which he was Chief Justice. Those who were associated with the deceased gentleman either as colleagues or as practitioners will never forget the great courtesy he always displayed to them. It may indeed be said that Sir Michael's name will be always associated with the administration of justice in this presidency. He had to work at a time when much of the personal law he administered was unsettled, but his research was so vast and his ability so great that before he retired he had removed almost the whole of that uncertainty. Some judgments of his are indeed master-pieces of judicial exposition of legal principles and will always serve as distinct landmarks in the history of law. The pleaders especially owe very much to Sir Michael. He always endeavoured to raise their status, and their present position in the profession is chiefly due to the fostering care he bestowed upon them. To juniors Sir Michael was a great benefactor. For them he had always a word of encouragement and advice.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Justice Birdwood as Judge of the Párs Matrimonial Court and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for his wise selections.

14. The same newspaper writes:—Our Párs friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Justice Birdwood, who has just returned from privilege leave, has been appointed Judge of the Párs Matrimonial Court in succession to the late Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás. Those who preceded Mr. Justice Birdwood as Judges of that Court have done their task to their own satisfaction and that of

the community in whose interest the Court is founded. That Mr. Justice Birdwood possesses all the qualifications so necessary for such a responsible post is no doubt an uncalled-for remark, but then the knowledge that they have such a person in Mr. Birdwood will not be a small matter for congratulation to those who may not happen to know him. Almost all the nominations to high and responsible places by His Excellency Lord Reay have been exceptionally happy, and the present one reflects great credit both upon the appointed and the appointer.

Alleged interference of Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, in Hindu funeral ceremonies and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

15. Alluding to alleged interference by Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, in the funeral ceremonies of a Bráhman woman, the wife of one Dayárám, at Bhadbhut in the Broach District, on 15th December, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (83), in its issue of the 12th January, observes:—If a Government officer knowingly wounds the religious feelings of the public, Government should necessarily take severe notice of him. We do not know how far the case reported by our contemporaries is well founded; but from the nature of the complaint it seems that an officer has interfered in Hindu funeral ceremonies. It is said that when the mourners hesitated to remove the unburnt portions of the corpse, the said officer ordered a low-caste female to extinguish the burning pyre. This made the Bráhmans very uneasy, and they with great difficulty removed the unburnt portions of the dead body to some other place for disposal. Of course, this is a one-sided report, but it now rests with Government to inquire into the matter and to find out the truth. [The *Broach Mitrá* (94), in its issue of the 15th January, observes that it is much to be regretted that though the incident took place nearly a month ago, no inquiries have been made in the matter as yet. Several Gujaráti papers recommend Government to inquire into the matter and find out the truth.]

Mr. Sayad Fakrudin Abubakar, the first Mahomedan graduate at Surat, recommended for the Statutory Civil Service.

16. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (81) and the *Káside Mumbai* (111), in their respective issues of the 12th and 17th January, observe:—Out of nearly forty thousand Mahomedans in the Surat District, Mr. Sayad Fakrudin Abubakar is the only gentleman who has passed the B.A. Examination, and we strongly recommend Government to nominate him a Statutory Civilian in order to encourage education among the Mahomedan community. It is a well-known fact that this community is very backward in education. It may be added that Mr. Fakrudin belongs to a very respectable family and is the youngest son of the late Mr. Sayad Edroos, C.S.I., who was once nominated an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The young Mahomedan graduate possesses the necessary qualifications for the office and his nomination would be hailed with joy by the community to which he belongs. The *Gujarát Mitrá* adds that a number of Hindus and Pársis are available for the purpose, but that it specially recommends the above-named Mahomedan gentleman with a view to give encouragement to the community. His nomination will be an honour not only to his community but also to the whole of the Surat District.

Transfer of Ráo Bahádur Bápuji Mahipat Kharkar from his present post of Alienation Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., disapproved of.

17. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 12th January, disapproves of the resolution of Government ordering the transfer of Ráo Bahádur Bápuji Mahipat Kharkar, Alienation Assistant to the Commissioner, C.D., in charge of the Maráthi *daftar* or Peshwa's records at Poona, and says that this transfer of an experienced man will result in nothing but inconvenience to Government in finding out old papers which may be required for reference.

Remarks in connection with reforms in the police administration.

18. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 13th January, writes:—We sincerely thank our contemporary of the *Times of India* for taking up the question of police reform and for dealing with it at great length. The necessity for reform in this department has been accepted on all hands, and it is high time that Government

should make up its mind to incur extra expenditure to make such improvements as may be deemed necessary. The pay of the constables in the higher grades should be increased, and men of education should be induced to enter this branch of the service. But the most important reform is that the higher appointments in the department should, as was intended twenty years ago, be thrown open to the natives of the country instead of being reserved, as they are at present, for the sons and other relatives of "gentlemen." If there be any department in which by the necessity of circumstances there are greater temptations for men to swerve from the path of duty it is the police department, and therefore all the necessary safeguards must be provided for against the temptations. The higher pay is one of such safeguards, and when emoluments are increased, men of education and position will be naturally attracted to the service. At present the post of chief constable is, as a rule, given to illiterate and uneducated persons, and this is more owing to the hobby of some of the English officers to see backward classes well provided for in Government service. It is not necessary to point out that such hobbies are not only simply out of place but positively harmful to the department. Fitness alone should be the main criterion in judging such things, irrespective of caste and creed. The spectacle of an illiterate Mahomedan chief constable becoming an instrument in the hands of his wily and intriguing Bráhman Shirastedár is simply ludicrous. We do not wish to advocate the claims of a particular caste. What we insist upon is that no caste considerations should be allowed to sway the mind in filling appointments in the Government service. Our contemporary is mistaken in thinking that the necessity for reform in the Police Department is not felt by the Indian National Congress people or by Native politicians. The Congress has had, at its annual sittings, its say upon this question and the Native newspapers, specially vernacular papers, are everyday crying for the reform of this department. We have ourselves in these columns written a series of articles upon this question before and since the time of the Public Service Commission. The only wonder is that Government, being fully aware of the necessity of the reform, have not as yet taken any active steps. We hope that ere long the question will be satisfactorily solved by Government.

Remarks on the report on crime in the Bombay Presidency for year 1888.

19. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 14th January, says :— The report on crime in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888, submitted by Mr. Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police, has been published so late as to be scarcely useful to point out the shortcomings of the Police Department or to suggest remedies for the evils. Mr. Ommanney has stated that offences of all kinds under the criminal law increased by 1,550. This is a serious increase, and a clear explanation of the cause of it should have been given, when, as stated by the Inspector-General, there was an increase in murders from 160 to 217 and an increase of 130 in dacoities and robberies. Government ought to compel its officers to submit administration reports of their respective departments at the earliest possible date.

Dispute regarding a certain religious right between Hindus and Mahomedans at Kalyán and injustice alleged to have been done to the former by the local and district authorities in the matter.

20. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 12th January, refers to a petition signed by several leading inhabitants of Kalyán, a táluka town in the district of Thána, and addressed to His Excellency the Governor and President in Council, Bombay, the subject-matter of which is an order passed by the District Magistrate of Thána prohibiting the Hindus of Kalyán from going in a procession in honour of their god Báláji by any but the precise route laid down in the said order, and says :—We think that the order of the District Magistrate is partial, injudicious and unjust. The Hindus, in our opinion, have been dealt with unjustly and in a high-handed manner. An unnecessary and mischievous bias has been shown in favour of the Mahomedans. It behoves the Government to interfere in the matter and cancel the order and restore the confidence of the people in the even-handed justice of British rule. As it is, the order must have caused no little mortification, sorrow and pain to the Hindus. Their religious feelings must be wounded, as is evidenced by the

fact that no *pálkhi* procession was led through the city this year. We therefore question the wisdom of allowing such a one-sided order to remain in force.

Alleged oppression on a Pársi passenger by the ábkári contractor at Ahmedabad.

21. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (83), in its issue of the 12th January, remarks :—The Ábkári Department is well known for its oppression on the public and we frequently see those serving in the department oppress the public, whether rich or poor, either to please themselves or to be in favour with their superiors. We hear that a respectable Pársi gentleman serving in the Ajmere Railway Workshops was proceeding with his family, on the 2nd instant, from Ajmere to Surat. When his train arrived at Ahmedabad, the ábkári contractor, with the assistance of the police, searched his baggage, on the ground that he was smuggling country liquor from Ajmere, but nothing was found out. It is said that the Pársi and his family felt much for the insult that was given to them in the presence of the Railway Police Inspector, the City Magistrate, the Station Master, and others. Is this not oppression? Had there been a European in the place of the Pársi gentleman who was suspected of smuggling native liquor, he would not have suffered the insult even for a moment; but nobody takes notice of the complaints made by Natives, and at times they do not come to the notice of the public at all. The conduct of the ábkári contractor in the present case in very blamable, and we trust the Collector of Ahmedabad will not be backward in making due enquiries. Government ought to take severe notice of the case in order to prevent the occurrence of similar cases in future. [Several other Gujaráti papers express similar sentiments. The *Surya Prakásh* (87), in its issue of the 11th January, observes that the Railway Police should prosecute the man for giving them false information and for defaming an innocent gentleman.]

A complaint against Mr. Báláji Krishna Chavhán, Inspector of Vaccination, Kánara.

22. The *Kárwár Sámáchár* (41), in its issue of the 9th January, says that it is discreditable to Mr. Báláji Krishna Chavhán, Inspector of Vaccination, Kánara, that he should appoint his son Bháu Báláji, who was serving in the Police Department, as vaccinator at Yellápur in disregard of the claims of two candidates named Zilu Bápu and Rághoba Sakhárám.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

23. *A propos* of the Bill brought before the Supreme Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins to amend Government of India Act XXV of 1867, the *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 16th January, remarks :—It is necessary for Government to guard against being taken in by fraudulent authors and publishers of books. Yet it will be unjust to make the English law on the subject applicable to all authors, simply because a very few of them have tried to defraud Government. It would be sufficient for the present if Government order that the price of the three copies of the books at present bought by them should be paid after due enquiry, and there is no necessity for introducing the English law here. Against this the Honourable Mr. Hutchins says that it is improper to ask Government servants to ascertain the price actually paid by the public generally for a publication. But we cannot understand what Mr. Hutchins means by this. If Government servants are paid by Government, why should they not work for Government and the people? Moreover, we are of opinion that if the English law be introduced in this country the business of publishers will receive a great shock. It is very easy to say that the English law should be made applicable to India, but before this proposal is carried out the special condition of this country must be taken into consideration. The calling of publishers of books may be said to be in its infancy in this country, and it is not desirable to make severe rules about it while in its incipient state. We have therefore to recommend that taking into consideration all these circumstances Government should lay aside the Bill.

24. The *Arunodaya* (22), in its issue of the 12th January, makes remarks similar to those made above by the *Native Opinion*, and adds that if Govern-

ment do not exact forced labour even from professional thieves, one cannot understand why they should exact such labour from authors and publishers of books, that to take copies of books *gratis* is more discreditable to Government than harmful to authors and that it is not good and politic to let it appear that Government are desirous of taking advantage of the malpractices of the people and thereby of shirking their duty of punishing evil-doers, and hopes that Government will do what is only just and proper in amending the Act.

25. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 12th January, writes:—The Government of India have a Bill before them for amending Act XXV of 1867 under which every printer was bound to supply three copies of every book printed by him. In return the Government was bound to pay him the price of the three copies. This provision led to some frauds and in a few instances Government was defrauded of money. To prevent this Government would now rule that two copies of each book should be supplied *gratis* without demand and two more similarly on demand. Of course this will not inflict much hardship on authors. But it seems strange that Government should not be able to prevent the frauds in any other way. [The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 8th January, writes:—We do not think that authors should grudge to supply two copies of their books *gratis* to the State. It will be no sacrifice to them, while there will be some saving to the State.]

A suggestion in connection with the Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

26. In connection with the Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins on the 16th instant, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 18th January, says:—The contents of the Bill have not been published, but the Honourable Mr. Hutchins was right when he observed that the law for India was not required to be as harsh as the English law on the subject. The people who make use of cattle in India principally belong to the poor classes, depending for their livelihood on the labour exacted from their animals. These persons care most, of all others, for the safety of their animals and do not knowingly inflict cruelty on them; but belonging as they do to the ignorant classes, they in their ignorance at times try to exact more work than the animals are able to perform, and treat these animals in a manner that seems cruel to cultivated minds. Under these circumstances the proposed law for the prevention of cruelty to animals should be so framed as to impress upon the minds of the ignorant owners of animals that it is made in their own interest and is not a mere crochet of Government intended to annoy them.

Remarks on the agitation in favour of the Contagious Diseases Act.

27. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 13th January, writes:—The official and non-official apologists of the Contagious Diseases Act have begun to cry out that the abolition of the Act is making ruinous havoc on the health of the troops. Most frightening statistics are paraded to show that the soldiers are suffering terribly from the vile disease. Sir Henry Cunningham, the great champion of the Health Society of Calcutta, recently delivered an alarming lecture in England in which he essays to show that 58 per cent. of the British soldiers, *i. e.*, 11,000 men, are afflicted with the disease in place of 1·4 per cent. before the Act was abolished. This abnormal increase is probably due, as the *Bombay Gazette* shrewdly points out, to the sudden removal of the shackles on the vice. The chief objection to the system of protective legislation on the contagious diseases was the organized system of vice that was inaugurated under it—the regimental matrons, the seduction of young innocent girls into paths of vice, the encouragement to unrestrained indulgence, and so forth. These ugly facts cannot be controverted by any number of striking statistics. Men unused to liberty may for a time run into excesses, but as they become accustomed to a life unguarded by artificial legislation, they will gradually learn habits of self-control and virtue. But, in any case, it will be perceived that legalized vice and the prevalence of wide-spread immorality is too great a price for the preservation, from the effects of vice, of a comparatively few individuals, and we trust that the wise measure of the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Acts will not be, in a moment of panic, reversed.

28. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (83), in its issue of the 12th January, writes :—

Remarks on the recent local legislation in the Bombay Presidency.

Like every other great department of the State, the Bombay Legislative Department would be untrue to itself, and untrue to the tax-payers whose salt it eats, were it to fail to keep itself in evidence and remind the world outside the pale of its own bureau of the justification of its own existence. It would be a miracle to expect that the department should allow a session to pass which should be barren of Bills,—Bills ripe and unripe, Bills hastily drafted and still more hastily digested, Bills which are never demanded by the public, and Bills which are simply so many additional instruments to legalise irregular and unjust acts of the executive, the British substitute for the oriental despot and the Grand Vizier. The desire to legislate all the year round seems to prevail in every part of the country. Nay, sometimes it is carried to excess. It becomes as much of a mischievous nuisance as the influenza epidemic. And it seems to us that the last legislative session at which His Excellency Lord Reay is presiding threatens to be a season of mild legislative epidemic. Two months ago we had had a foretaste of it in the form of the Village Sanitation Act and one or two other equally unsatisfactory enactments. But the department has not rested on its laurels since then. It is ever ambitious to pile Bills on Bills. So the present session has commenced with quite a new batch of Bills—the fruit of the wasted energy and industry of the presidency deity. There is the amended legislation on salt, on gambling, on the powers of the police, and other equally portentous matter, for the supposed better contentment and happiness of the people. It might, however, be asked whether there is wisdom in the multiplicity of these fresh pieces of legislation. Take the Salt Bill. Is it really introduced into the Council in the interests of the people ? If not, what is the *raison de être* of it ? So far as we have been able to go over its sections, we find that the sole aim and object of it is to put on an additional screw on the poorest classes of the people and to invest the revenue authorities, from the Collector downwards, with almost absolute powers to put every interference on the industry, harass the manufacturer, and increase the revenue, and all under the hollow plea of preventing the smuggling of salt. Earth salt is laid under an embargo ; and a sort of Damocles' sword is hung over the heads of those half-starving wretches in Sind and other places who get a sip of the saline matter from earth salt along with their daily bread. Dear as salt is, these waifs and strays of humanity, who have not the means of buying even a pinch, are to be debarred from getting this earth which possesses some saline properties ! Not that they are entirely prohibited from its use, but the pains and penalties prescribed for the removal of the earth are so terrorising, indeed, that virtually they amount to a prohibition. Not even the most backward Native State is known to have such tyrannical regulations for the removal of earth salt, and yet our civilized rulers, who plume on their benevolence, do not blush to place on the statute book an Act which has no milk of civilised humanity about it. Then, the clauses referring to the manufacturer and trader are most open to criticism. They might suit the monopolist in salt. But, surely, if the salt industry and trade are to be allowed reasonable expansion, then those clauses are entirely misplaced. If the manufacture of salt by private enterprise is thus to be hampered, why does not the Government at once take all the private pans into its own hands and carry on the trade itself ? It is already a big opium monopolist. Why not become a salt monopolist as well ? That by far would be the more rational thing to do than this attitude of the executive to hamper to a most unreasonable extent a useful and important industry under the hollow plea of protecting the revenue. The fact is, the executive legislate with only one eye. The eye which ought to make them see the hardships of those who are deeply interested in contributing lákhs of rupees to the State treasury is on purpose kept shut. The law-makers frame laws from their own point of view—forgetting that those to whom they are to be applied have also a view of their own. Of course, they are masters of the situation, and it is not a matter for wonder that that view is contemptuously ignored, even when respectfully submitted in the form of prayers and petitions. No. The official view, as given in black and white, by the revenue harpies, is the only correct view. All else is dross. And there the matter ends. This is despotism pure and simple. It has not even the merit

of benevolence about it. And so far there is not a pin to choose between the Grand Vazier of old whose will was law and the Executive Government of the British in modern India who legislate and force the will of their subordinate officials regardless of the wishes of a law-abiding, forbearing people on them. And now we are threatened with a Police Bill of portentous dimensions. Its honourable mover is to be congratulated on the ability and lucidity with which he has introduced his bantling into the Legislative Council. We cannot, however, say the same of the many provisions, amended and new, which are embodied in the Bill. A cursory glance at it does not impress us favourably with them. Moreover, it is one of those pieces of legislation which need to be most carefully scrutinized. It is one which vitally affects the liberty of each unit of Her Majesty's subjects in this presidency. Its importance may therefore be at once apprehended. We think full six months' time ought to be given to allow the people from each village, táluka town and district to have their say on the Bill, before it is allowed to be read a second time. The Bill is an official Bill, embodying official views which, it is well-known, seldom harmonise with the views of those in whose behalf and for whose protection this elaborate attempt is made to forge it into a legal enactment. There may be here and there some provisions of ability; but we fear, on the whole, its introduction to be of doubtful utility, and our regret is great that the non-official element in the Legislative Council is too weak at present to be able to combat the official talent which will be arranged against it. There is not a single individual of the forensic ability of Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta or Mr. Justice Telang to fight inch by inch against many of the objectionable provisions of this Bill. We might have had the advantage of the experience of Mr. Nulkar, but, as fate would have it, when we most wanted the aid and counsel of so sober a councillor, he is translated to the higher deliberative assembly which alternately holds its sessions at Simla and Calcutta. But this loss may be a gain. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the provisions of the Bill will be intelligently discussed by our contemporaries and our local associations, with a view of concentrating on them all the light which knowledge and experience can throw. As it is, we fear it will be another sledge hammer in the hands of those executive authorities, who, in season and out of season, incessantly demand more power to forge their iron chains round their victims—those unhappy people who are called Her Majesty's British Indian subjects. Such is the tendency of nine-tenths of the Bills which are from time to time introduced into the local Legislative Council. Apart from their inopportuneness and inutility, it is a question whether the time has not come for a more satisfactory manner of bringing Bills before the Legislative Council. The solemn farce may, perhaps, continue till we have a reform of these sham bodies. But it is to us a matter of the deepest regret that meanwhile so much mischief is allowed to be perpetrated by the passing every session of half a dozen hastily prepared and hastily considered Bills, which are seldom approved of by the people and the necessity of some of which may be open to question.

29. The *Indu Prakáśh* (15), in its issue of the 13th January, writes :—

Necessity for the separation of judicial and executive functions and the Bill to amend the Law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.

The reform of the separation of judicial and executive functions has been admitted on all hands to be highly desirable. It is generally conceded that it is quite unexceptionable on principle, and its accomplishment is considered a question only of finance, not of policy. The time when our finances will so far improve as to permit of a complete separation is probably so distant as to make a complete separation only a pleasant dream. But if a complete separation is not practicable, there is no reason why a partial separation should not be effected whenever possible. The present revision of the police law furnishes, to our mind, a good opportunity for making a beginning. The revenue officers are magistrates as well as the head controlling officers of the police. This concentration of the police, that is the inquiry officer's and prosecutor's duties and, at a later stage, of judicial duties in the same person, is often a fruitful cause of mischief and miscarriage of justice. The Mámlatdár, Assistant Collector or Collector, as the case may be, in his capacity as a police officer directs an enquiry, and has the whole case prepared, so to say, under his eye,

while in his capacity as magistrate he sits in judgment upon what is substantially his own doing. Thus circumstanced it is not human that the magistrate can divest himself of the bias which he may have conceived as police officer. It is not in every case that the magistrate thus interferes with the police enquiry, but his position renders it impossible for him to escape the contagion in certain cases. If the magistrate is relieved of this part of his executive duties a great help will be given to the administration of justice. The separation of duties will not involve any additional cost, as the Inspector-General of Police, who has already been in existence since 1885, can act as the head controlling and supervising officer over the whole body of the police of the presidency. The magistrates may therefore be relieved of their charge without the necessity of fresh creation of officers to replace them. We are sorry to see that the present Bill loses sight of the possibility of this valuable reform. On the contrary, the statement of objects and reasons says that the connection between the Police Department and the Magistrates and the Commissioners has been strengthened. We trust the subject will receive better consideration from the Select Committee.

Comments in connection with the Bombay District Police Bill.

30. With reference to the Bombay District Police Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 18th January, says:—The post of the Inspector-General of Police was created in 1885, but the question still remains unsolved as to the necessity of having such a highly paid officer. He is placed at the head of the police of the entire presidency, but his duties have not been yet defined. The report on the police of this presidency prepared by the Inspector-General and recently published shows that this officer performs the same duties as were discharged before by the Commissioners of the different divisions, and no more. The question then occurs, if the police of this presidency had no Inspector General till 1884, what necessity had arisen since then for the creation of this office? One of the reasons given for the Bill is that legal difficulties arise in collecting a large police force at a particular place on an emergency, and these difficulties ought to be removed by all means for the prevention and suppression of crime and the arrest of criminals. For the proper working of the police machine a change may be made, without objection, in the duties of the officers connected with it, but no ground has been shown for retaining the post of the Inspector-General.

Comments on the Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act.

31. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 12th January, writes:—The object of all legislation is the prevention of vice, partially or wholly, and if horse-racing is as much a vice as rain-betting, it will be difficult to exclude the one from the category of the other. Of course, those who delight in horse-racing are invariably men of means and may not have to face ruin, as in the case of those addicted to other sorts of gambling. But we think that position and the possession of means are not the only elements that constitute an offence; there is a moral side to it which, notwithstanding the high authority of an English churchman, cannot be altogether ignored. Since rain-betting is to be legislated for, we are persuaded to think that horse-racing ought not to escape. However, it will be interesting to know how one at the exclusion of the other comes under the head "offence."

Comments on the Salt Bill.

32. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—With the exception of one clause the Salt Bill is, on the whole, unobjectionable, and if it is worked with due attention to the convenience of the public and the interests of Government it would prove beneficial. The single objectionable clause is the one appertaining to the use of saline earth. In defence of this clause it is stated on the part of Government that a provision has been made that in certain districts, within limits fixed by Government, a free use of saline earth will be permitted. But even so small a check should not be placed in regard to this earth, which nobody but the most indigent classes use. A trade in salt earth can be justly prohibited, but the fear of smuggling entertained by Government if quite a free use of salt earth were permitted is quite groundless, and an attempt made to defraud Government may be easily frustrated.

Part III.—*Education.*

33. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 12th January, writes:—In India we need provision of sufficient school accommodation as we need the securing of attendance in existing schools. It is extremely to be regretted that although the attention of the Indian Government was at times directed by the authorities in England to the necessity of providing means for the education of the masses, little has been done in that direction. The Education Commission brought out this fact very forcibly in their report and in Chapter XI pressed upon the attention of Government the necessity of passing an Elementary Education Act. The Government of India, however, acting upon the advice of Local Governments, did not accept the recommendations of the Commission; but suggested that inasmuch as more or less complete provision for elementary education was made in the several Self-government Acts they would await the results of the new measures. In our own province full five years have elapsed, but there are no indications of any satisfactory success being achieved. There is progress, no doubt, but the measure of it is not very encouraging. That permissive legislation would not do much was already anticipated, and therefore what has come to pass is not quite unexpected. The elements of uncertainty are still there in the system, and so long as they exist progress in elementary education will always depend upon chance. It will depend upon the pleasure of persons in high office. In making an appeal for an Education Act we demand nothing more than an enunciation by our Governor of the policy advocated since 1854. Such an enunciation at this time is of the greatest necessity; because a mischievous impression is getting abroad that Government is gradually but surely disclaiming its educational responsibilities. That the intelligent section of the community has taken that impression can be clearly seen in the charge that is often made against Government that they are withdrawing from the field of higher education; that the ignorant sections of the community have been under that impression can be seen from the fact that though mass education has been made an obligatory duty of self-government boards, Government do not see that the duty is properly performed. The Self-government Acts give us what Forster's Act gave to England in 1870. They provide that self-government boards shall make adequate provision for the elementary education of the people within their jurisdiction. They say what ought to be done in cases of default. But Government do not see that these intentions of the legislature are carried out. And the only reason for this neglect of duty appears to be traceable to the fact that though the responsibility of the boards is fixed, that of Government is not. This impression may be right or it may be wrong; but it is there, and our honest conviction is that nothing but an Education Act can remove it. Such legislation can be urged also on the ground that the country, at any rate this province, is prepared for it. In England several difficulties had to be overcome before an Act could be passed placing the system of education on a national basis. These difficulties fortunately for us either did not exist or have gradually been overcome by the slow but sure work of the department since it was constituted under the authority of the celebrated despatch of 1854.

Suggestions as to the steps Government should take with regard to the education of the masses in India.

34. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—Of the twenty-one new Fellows of the Bombay University appointed this year, half are Christians, and in the remaining half are Hindus, Pársis and Mahomedans. It is true that all the eleven Christian Fellows are highly educated gentlemen, but their number compared to the Christian population is excessive, and this anomaly occurs every year in the appointment of Fellows, and Government appear to be partial to this community. There are many learned Native gentlemen who deserve to be made Fellows, and it is to be hoped that Government will be careful to infuse Native element in the Senate in a larger proportion than is to be found at present. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, expresses approval of the selections for the new Fellowships.]

Sentiments in regard to the appointment of new Fellows of the Bombay University.

35. While writing upon the Bombay University and its examiners, the *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 13th January, observes :—In the LL.B. Examination this year many good candidates were plucked. With regard to certain questions set at this examination it is complained that questions which are never likely to be useful are asked and a point is made to ask questions from books neglected by the candidates. This is a charge which the examiners will do well to consider. As regards the Previous Examination it is more than a month since its result was published, and yet additional names of successful candidates are oozing from the mouth of the University. Will anybody believe this ? The general belief is that once the names of passed candidates at any examination are published in the *Government Gazette* there is an end of the thing. But though it is more than a fortnight since the result of the Previous Examination was published in the *Government Gazette* two more candidates are declared to have passed without any statement of reasons. This is an evidence of great expertness on the part of the University authorities. Will they declare for what reason they have passed these two more candidates? The results of the Matriculation Examination are, generally speaking, not good and those of the Bombay centre are particularly bad. It is simply discreditable to Bombay that it should pass only two hundred out of a total of fourteen hundred candidates. But this is loudly said to be the consequence of the over-severity of the English examiners for the Bombay centre. Is it impossible to make arrangements to secure the same standard of severity throughout? There is little chance of uneven severity if there be only one examiner for one subject, or, in the case of more examiners than one, if the questions are divided into as many sets as there are examiners and the whole of one set is assigned to one of them. But who should attend to this ? Excepting this variation in severity there was no exception taken against the Matriculation. But for the last week it has been rumoured that a candidate who had obtained marks enough to get a scholarship was plucked, as, by a mistake, insufficient marks were entered against his name in the list. Does this appear to be possible at the hands of a body like the University ? But nothing is impossible for our old dame University. There is only one remedy to guard against such discreditable mistakes, and it is this that candidates should be allowed an inspection of their answer papers. If this be done, examiners and University officers will have to be more careful in the performance of their work. It is to be hoped that the present Vice-Chancellor will pay special attention to this suggestion.

Adverse comments on the Bombay University and its examiners.

36. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (83), in its issue of the 12th January, writes :—It is said that three candidates, two from the St. Xavier's College and one from the Wilson College, have been thrown out at the late Previous Examination for want of only half a mark in each case ! This is indeed hard, especially when this insignificant fraction is wanting in their common second language, Latin. In every other branch, and in the grand total, these unlucky candidates have scored more than pass marks. He must be a very fastidious and hard examiner who could so nicely draw the line of the required proficiency in a difficult foreign language. But in the interests of the poor students, so rigorously dealt with, will not the University authorities allow them the missing fraction ? There could not, we submit, be a better case for the proper exercise of grace. Since the above was in type we have been informed that one of the three plucked has been declared to have passed. This looks objectionable enough as a one-sided proceeding, but bad as it is, the worse comes behind. Along with the candidate who has passed, stands another favoured individual who had failed, not for a ½ mark only but for 1½ mark ! We confess we fail to see the justice of the principle which, out of three persons placed in precisely similar position, makes an exception in favour of only one, and, while the other two are left out in the cold, admits quite another man, whose claim to such indulgent treatment is no better or stronger. To persons outside the pale of the Syndicate this proceeding has caused no small amount of wonder, and we give the incidence this prominence in the hope that some light may be thrown on the subject, and that the local University may prove itself, as we wish it to be, "*sans peur sans reproche.*"

Remarks in connection with the failure of certain candidates at the last Previous Examination of the Bombay University.

37. The *Satyá Mitrá* (122), in its issue of the 12th January, observes:—

A special entrance examination for admission into the Grant Medical College.

We hear that new admissions have not been made to the Grant Medical College this year and that a special entrance examination is to be held before the candidates are admitted. There are hardly three dozen candidates for admission, many of whom have either passed their Previous Examination or studied in the Arts College, and we cannot understand the object of this special examination. Moreover, it is not known whether this examination is intended for those who have passed only the Matriculation Examination or for all candidates alike. It will be well if some light is thrown on this point.

38. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 18th January, is glad that

Physical training in Government and aided schools and colleges.

at the ceremony for laying the foundation-stone of the Dinshaw Petit Bombay Gymnastic Institute His Excellency Lord Reay explained the advantages of physical training at schools and colleges, but regrets that His Lordship's administration has not given that support which physical education deserved, and hopes that henceforward physical training will be made compulsory, as it is in Germany and America, in all Government and aided schools and colleges, that annual examinations will be held in it, and that progress therein will be duly encouraged.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

39. The *Rájyabhakt* (120), in its issue of the 14th January, observes:—

Alleged murder of the widow of Juván Singhji, brother of the Thákor of Bhávnagar.

We are informed this week that the widow of Juván Singhji, brother of the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar, is dead, but we believe she was murdered and did not die a natural death. We are prevented from giving reasons for our belief, as such a step on our part would bring disgrace on the deceased. The telegram we despatched to His Excellency Lord Reay on the 30th December was sufficient to move Government to make inquiries in the matter. If the deceased had been taken under Government protection she would not have died so early. It is much to be regretted that the widow lost her life owing to delay on the part of Government. If our information be correct, Government communicated the contents of our telegram to the Political Agent, and he in his turn wrote to the Assistant Political Agent. The latter officer, instead of making any inquiry, allowed the subject of inquiry to be destroyed. The more the Government are backward in noticing such serious cases, the more they lose in public estimation and confidence.

40. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 16th January, writes:—

Remarks on the present condition of Native States in the Bombay Presidency as given in the annual Administration Report recently published by the local Government.

Turning over the pages of the Bombay Administration Report with a view to instruction as to the working of the Native administrations in different parts of the presidency, one's curiosity may not be fully satisfied. Of course one need never look out always either for the sensational or the stirring in an administration report, but those who are curious expect what would enlighten the general reader more extensively on the moral, material or social progress of the State or States he may be studying. Comparatively the Native States are in a considerably backward condition, and the very mention of the names of some of them may bring back to the reader's mind the picture of the patriarchal administration of the olden times. In the whole range of Native administration, of course with a few honourable exceptions, the educated Native is a link that is conspicuous by its absence, or, if one be physically present there, he has hardly any access to the Chief, or there are so many counteracting and mischievous influences at work that the untrained mind of the ruler is hardly receptive of the good advice intended for the saturation of his mind. As may be expected, the educated Native is a contraband article in a Native State, and may never expect to win his spurs by the display and use of his abilities. Like the few happy oases in a desert, both the Káthiáwár and the Deccan States possess here and there a very few able men, and looking to the vast extent of the territory under

them, one, even against one's own will, is forced to the conclusion that the number is too small to cope with the evil. Moreover, in vain do we look for high class culture in many Native Chiefs; in vain do we look for councils consisting of really able men to help the former in the conduct of their administration and no wonder therefore that they should fail so miserably even with what they see in the adjoining British territories. The question, then, that naturally must suggest itself is how to improve the Native States? The question is, indeed, of prime importance, but it is not so easy to answer. In the way of the education of our Chiefs something, no doubt, is being done; nevertheless the sort of education they receive is anything but liberal, and the result may be easily imagined. Indifferent attempts at improvement are often made in Native States, but through want of sufficient strength either in the rulers or their Diváns to carry out their good intentions these latter never reach the stage of practicality. Those who created the political agencies were far-seeing and wiser in their own days, though unfortunately the end for which they were improvised has not been accomplished. They were to lead the Chiefs to a right appreciation of their personal position, but instead of that many of them have grown into only a terror to them. We are not satisfied with the sort of education that is being given to the princes; it is all anglicised and transforms them into Englishmen rather than genuine Natives, and want of sympathy between them and their people is the result. It is in vain to look about for consultative councils: Government wisely refrains from taking the initiative in the matter; but it is the Chiefs that ought to make the beginning. To their assistance they should call in the aid of the intelligent and the educated minority, of whom there is a large number. Why could they not constitute councils of these men, and with their assistance give their people the benefit of a highly enlightened rule? One great element wanting in the consummation of this ideal is the total absence of education among the people of the Native States. Let these people receive the light of knowledge and we may then expect something in that direction.

Native States and the British Government.

41. Alluding to the publication of the second issue of the "Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette," the *Rájyabhakt* (120), in its issue of the 14th January, observes:—The British Indian Government is anxious to watch the advance of the Russians, and the proceedings of the Indian National Congress which is a loyal assembly, and to exercise supreme authority, but it seems to be unable to inquire into the mismanagement of a Native State. It is a nice fashion of the present times to disregard a treaty when a Native State is to be annexed or a Chief is to be dethroned, and to bring forward treaties entered into with these States as excuses for not obtaining the liberation of the subjects of a State from the oppression of its ruler.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st January 1890.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH JANUARY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the appointment of Mr. Náráyan Keshav Deshpánde as Tahsildár at Bálápur.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 11th January, refers to the appointment of Mr. Náráyan Keshav Deshpánde as Tahsildár at Bálápur and says:—By this appointment Government have no doubt honoured the old and much respected family of Deshpánde, but will they not be responsible for the loss which the people in the táluka will suffer on account of the mistakes which he may naturally commit until he gets acquainted with his work? We have been urging Government to introduce into Berár the system which prevails in the Bombay Presidency of making such appointments, but it has been all in vain owing to the provincial authorities being long accustomed to the system of "patronage" and to make appointments without considering the qualifications of the persons to be appointed. Besides, the rules for the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations in Berár have been so framed that persons like Mr. Deshpánde cannot appear for them and pass these qualifying tests. The rules have been framed by the Resident, but had the Commissioner recommended some alterations in them he would have considered them. We earnestly request Mr. Plowden to revise these rules and to see that they are properly enforced.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st January 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 4 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 25th January 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
31	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
32	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
37	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
38	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
39	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
40	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
41	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
42	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
43	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
47	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Mahárashtrá Vritt	Do	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
50	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
51	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
52	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárni	Do.	350
56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
58	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
59	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	2,450
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
85	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
86	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
126	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly ...	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
137	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do. ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
138	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
141	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
143	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
144	The Girvánā Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
145	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
146	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
147	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
148	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
149	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
150	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
151	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
152	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
153	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
154	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
155	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
156	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
157	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
158	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
159	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Reflections on His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's tour through India.

1. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 21st January, observes:—It is to be much regretted that the object of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in sending His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on a tour through India, which was that the young Prince should gain personal experience of the country and its people, has not been fulfilled. Prince Albert has been feted at every place he has visited, leaving him no time to observe things for himself, and things have evidently been carried to such a pitch that the illuminations, pleasure-parties and *fêtes* have become distasteful to the Prince, who, of course, puts on a smiling face wherever he appears, as befitting his exalted position, but inwardly he must be tired of the constant excitement in which he is placed. The authorities in India are to blame for this situation of the Prince. If they had announced to the people and princes of India that the Prince's tour was intended by his elders to serve as a means of instruction to him, and that he would be glad to be present only at the foundation or opening ceremonies of works of public utility, he would have been saved the bother he now experiences and the public would have been vastly benefited.

Government and the performance of their promises.

2. The *Pratod* (56), in its issue of the 20th January, refers to a suggestion which Mr. Pincott, M. P., is reported to have made to the Government of India to remember why the unauthorized promise of safety given by a subordinate British officer to the Nabob of Farakabad in 1857 was respected by Government, and to reconsider the question of the promises given by a representative of the British Government, of the position and dignity of His Excellency Lord Reay, to the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, and observes:—The suggestion is very good, but there is little likelihood of its being accepted. The year 1857 was a critical time. The East India Company's rule had just ended and the direct administration of the country by the Crown had commenced. The tumult of the mutiny had not been calmed and the Governor-General of the time was anxious to restore peace in the country. The people and the Native Princes of India had to be gained over to do many things for Government, and the Viceroy well knew that he could not achieve all this if the people were discontented. Moreover, the British officials of the time were men of experience and mature understanding and were conscious of the terrors of the mutiny, while the people had much pluck in them. All these circumstances made Government keep its promises, and this was natural. The times are now altered. British rule has been so firmly established that the revenue of the whole country is now collected in a week or so, merely by sending word through a man of the lowest class. Those Princes who used to be respectfully saluted by British political officers are now kicked and trampled upon. The wants of Government have all been supplied and nothing more remains to be done. There is quiet everywhere; nobody can dare remove even the dust from Government roads, a disturbance in the country being quite out of the question. The people have lost all spirit, there are internal quarrels among them, and a great change has also taken place in the officials themselves. The administration of the country is now in the hands of English youths of about twenty-five years of age. Either they have not sense enough to know the best way of treating the people and the consequences of breach of faith, or they recklessly commit acts of indiscretion. They are now well aware that they are responsible to nobody, whatever treatment they may give to the people. The only thing they have now got to do is to exact money by every means in their power and serve their own interests. They cannot do this by just conduct. They must behave unjustly for this, and so they are doing. There must be a check on the rulers from the people in order to secure a just administration. But no such check exists in India, and when it is brought into existence English people will behave towards us as they promise to do and till then, the people may rest assured, the present condition of things must continue. Everybody will admit that the Viceroy of India is a man of great worth, and it is absurd to say that he is ignorant of the value of

keeping the promises of Government. He knows their importance, but the real object is altogether different. By dismissing the Mámlatdárs who were proved to have tendered bribes it is tried to establish that no native of India is fit to be entrusted with administrative work and thereby to silence the outcry of the Natives for more political rights. This is the real secret of the breach of faith with the Mámlatdárs by Government and is a stroke of policy. When the people can see through such strokes of policy and will in a body give due consideration to them, Government will not dare commit a sin like that of breaking their promises.

Mr. Gladstone on India.

3. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 19th January, writes :—In speaking to the audience at Hawarden after his son's lecture on India, Mr. Gladstone remarked that India should be administered on the same principles of justice, mercy and equity as prevailed in England. These principles have already been broadly enunciated in our great charter, we mean, the Queen's Proclamation, and the Right Honourable Member for Midlothian would do a yeoman's service to the Indian cause and place India under an immense debt of gratitude, if he prevailed on the British public to give practical effect to these noble principles. If the British nation is made to perceive the necessity of accepting these principles and the governing bodies in India are asked to adhere scrupulously and ungrudgingly to them, India will gain much more than she now expects. What we at present want is merely the fulfilment of our legitimate expectations, raised in us by the touch of English education and English civilization. The Grand Old Man need entertain no misgiving about the loyalty of India. Nothing is further from the heart of a truly educated Indian than the insane idea of supplanting the British rule here. The *reveille* of Western civilization has awakened India's sons and has left her in no mood to listen to the foolish whisperings of disloyalty. Every movement, whether social or political, is a sure index of the progress India has been struggling to make with the help of the British *Raj* and under its blessed protectorate. India will therefore always remain grateful and loyal to that rule. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (84) of the 19th January expresses similar sentiments.]

The British Government and the Arms Act.

4. The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (16), in its issue of the 18th January, says that the strength of a nation depends on the confidence it enjoys of its rulers, that those rulers who deprive their subjects of arms lessen this strength, and that if the British Government want to fortify themselves against a Russian invasion of India they had better allow their Indian subjects to carry arms, of which they have been unnecessarily deprived, without a precedent in the history of the whole world.

The antagonistic attitude of the London *Times* towards the Indian National Congress commented on.

5. In noticing the antagonistic spirit shown by the London *Times* towards the Fifth Indian National Congress recently held at Bombay and towards the leaders of the movement, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 22nd January, says:—The anti-Native tendencies of the *Times* and its habit of libelling the Natives by exaggerating trifles to an unreasonable extent are well known. The attitude of opposition taken by the *Times* towards the Congress has led it to fall foul of this national movement and this will lower it in the estimation of the English people, who will soon see that the *Times* has lost its sincerity and veracity and is being goaded on by inimical feelings. Its bitter antagonism will be beneficial to the natives of India and has already begun to produce favourable results. Eminent English statesmen like Mr. Gladstone have commenced to devote more attention to Indian questions and to express sympathy with the Natives. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

Orders said to have been issued by the Bombay Government limiting the tenure of office of Commissioners, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries approved of.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 19th January, writes :—Orders have already been passed by the Government of Bombay, limiting the tenure of office of Commissioners of Divisions, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to five years, and in some cases perhaps to three years. This limitation we have insisted upon time after time, in the interests both of the administration and of the public. The unpopularity of the system now super-

seded may well be imagined when it is found nicknamed as the *Watandári* system, perhaps more hated of the people than bureaucracy itself. [The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 17th January, approves of the Government resolution and says that it will prove advantageous to rayats and to subordinate employés and civilian officers in the Revenue Department, and that His Excellency Lord Reay deserves praise for issuing it.]

7. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (84), in its issue of the 19th January, heartily approves of the resolution, as being likely to meet the ends of justice, and remarks :—The Crawford case has taught the Bombay Government a very good lesson, that by locating a high officer in one post for a long time serious consequences result at times which throw discredit on the British administration. By transferring the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries every five years, there is every probability of the Secretariat being infused with new blood and of the mismanagement caused therein by one set of Secretaries being brought to the notice of Government by their successors and thus remedied. This resolution will prove beneficial particularly in the case of Divisional Commissioners, who have under them numerous Collectors, Assistant Collectors and other revenue officers, scattered in various parts of their districts. A Commissioner may discharge his duties loyally and preserve the honour and prestige of Government, or he may corrupt his subordinates so as to discredit Government. Under the new rule a bad *régime* will not be perpetuated. We may add that the posts of Commissioners, which were created about ten years ago, have now become merely ornamental, and if they were abolished there would be a saving of nearly eleven thousand rupees a month.

8. The *Gujarát Darpan* (79), in its issue of the 19th January, writes :—This is a reform in the right direction. Capable civilians will not be kept away from Secretariat experience and their promotion will not be blocked by one and the same man continuing long in one office. The Commissioners, without exception, keep their head-quarters at Poona and this is anomalous. Two or three years ago, the Commissioner, N. D., was thinking of transferring his head-quarters to Surat during the fair season, but did not make up his mind, for Poona was found too pleasant a station to be given up.

9. In expressing its approval of the Government resolution the *Broach Mitrá* (95), in its issue of the 22nd January, says that it will be glad to see this important and beneficial resolution brought into operation before the departure of His Excellency Lord Reay, because it thinks it probable that those disapproving of it will exert their influence to make it ineffectual.

News of permission alleged to have been given by Government to enlist Pársis in the Poona Volunteer Corps received with satisfaction.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 22nd January, publishes a communication from a Poona correspondent, saying :—Some time ago Mr. Propert, the Commandant of the Poona Volunteer Corps, called upon the officers and men of the corps to give their opinion as to the admission of Pársis into the corps. The Commandant subsequently applied for the sanction of Government to enlist such Pársi residents of Poona as they would select. It is now said on good authority that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has supported the Commissioner's proposal, observing that the admission of fit Pársi young men would bring to the corps a good accession of strength, and that the sanction of the Bombay Government has been given. This piece of news will be received with joy by the entire Pársi community.—The *Jáme*, in noticing this communication, says that though it is not a staunch advocate of raising Native volunteer corps, it as well as the Pársis are of opinion that it is better to enlist Pársis and Christians in one corps than to have a Pársi corps by itself.

Hindu social reformers and their demand for legislation for enforcing the reforms they advocate.

11. The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (17), in its issue of the 18th January, after ridiculing the Hindu social reformers and their ways of trying to effect reforms, describes the miserable condition of one-third of the total population of India caused, in its opinion, by restrictions placed on forests and by the various taxes levied by the municipalities and Government, and remarks that most of the reformers, whom it compares to watch-dogs,

being in receipt of handsome salaries from Government, do not make use of their philanthropic propensities to ameliorate the miserable condition of the masses, and that there is no wonder if they should, like dogs, bark at and disperse those who may speak anything against Government and should try to create dissensions in the Hindu society. The people, adds the paper, despise the reformers, whose philanthropy lasts only so long as their personal interests remain untouched. Looking to the small number of the reformers it can safely be said that their attacks on the religious and social customs of the Hindus will not be able to do the least harm to the strong citadel of Hindu society. Let the reformers ask for a legislative enactment which will be applicable to them alone; but, if they go about taking signatures of the people by misrepresenting matters, in order to show the strength of their party, the Hindu society should give them their due in return. Otherwise it will be judicious to treat their howl and agitation with perfect indifference.

A suggestion to pass a law prohibiting disfigurement of widows amongst the Hindus.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 19th January, writes:—The Supreme Legislative Council is ringing with the cry of an imperialisation of the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals in British India. With this cry we are generally in sympathy. But is it not an act of "cruelty to animals" to put female infants of the human species fairly in the way of widowhood, and then to disfigure them against their wishes? It is to be hoped that these human animals will not be considered to forfeit their claim to relief from cruelty, and that some mode of relief will be accorded to their sufferings by our enlightened legislators.

Alleged interference of Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, in Hindu funeral ceremonies, and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

13. The *Gujarâti* (81), in its issue of the 19th January, writes:—It is with the greatest grief that we invite the attention of Government to the brutal and inhuman insult given by an officer in the Broach Collectorate to the feelings of a Hindu family suffering from the pangs of bereavement, and to those of the Hindu community in general. When we first read the account of the circumstances under which the insult was offered, we were reluctant to believe in the truth of the story and at once despatched a special man of our own to Broach to make inquiries on the spot; and it is after the best inquiry that we could institute into the circumstances of the painful case that we have thought it proper in these columns to invite the attention of the public and the Government to it. A Bráhman woman by name Nirmal died at Amdáda in the Broach District, and, as usual, she was taken to Bhadbhut where there is a cremation ground common to many surrounding villages. It so happened that the officer in question had located his camp in the vicinity of this place, and as the process of combustion advanced his olfactory nerve was naturally affected by the surrounding atmosphere. Though a native of India, well conversant with the religious feelings of the people, and as a follower of a noble religion fully alive to the religious necessity of respecting the dead and the tender feelings of those waiting upon the dead, he lost at the time all sense of tenderness and humanity, decency and reverence, and ordered that the body, which was all ablaze and nearly half-burnt, should be removed to a distant place. The effect of merely passing such an order on already afflicted minds can well be imagined by our readers. Those who were looking after the pyre were naturally indignant and strongly protested against the legality and humanity of this unnatural command. The humane officer was, however, inexorable, called in the assistance of a Bhangi woman, and ordered her to pour water over the half-burnt corpse. The friends and relations of the deceased were powerless to resist the inhuman order, and seeing that the Bhangi woman was ready to execute it they themselves removed the burning body to a distant place. We do not remember such an insult having ever been offered by a native of the country to the feelings of his own countrymen. If the parties concerned had been Mahomedans, the officer would have been at once made to realize his position then and there. Such an incident in the Pársi community would have stirred this city to its very depths. The Hindus, with their proverbial philosophic tolerance, have yet remained quiet over the affair. We are extremely grieved to see that even our community in Bombay have moved not a finger in the matter. This is, to say the least,

scarcely creditable to the public spirit and religious sense of the community. No doubt, several papers have noticed the subject. Nothing but a public demonstration, however, will awaken the Government to its sense of duty in this painful case. The indignity offered to the deceased and her relations and co-religionists has been, indeed, of a most shocking character. Even a person causing *disturbance* to an assembly engaged in religious worship is liable to be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and even a trespasser on burial places, with the knowledge that his act is likely to wound the religious susceptibilities of people, is held guilty of an offence. The persistency with which the officer held to his inhuman order despite the piteous remonstrances of the unhappy mourners, and his brutal command to the Bhangi woman to pollute the corpse by pouring water, tenfold aggravate the character of the savage indignity offered to them. The results of private inquiry, so far as it has been instituted, have already appeared in newspapers, and we earnestly call upon our community in Bombay and the Bombay Government to take immediate steps in the matter to obtain due reparation for the grievous wrong done to the best cherished and sacred feelings of gentle and innocent people. [The *Shubh Suchak* (65) of the 17th January says that Government should make an inquiry into this case, and that if the charges brought against the Assistant Collector be proved he should be duly punished.]

Remarks of the Native press in connection with the charge brought against Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach.

14. A large number of Native papers, both Gujaráti and Maráthi, have taken up the cry raised against Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, about the alleged insult given by him to the Hindu community in connection with the cremation of a dead body, and they all urge that if the report appearing in the *Gujaráti* (81) newspaper be proved to be founded in truth the Assistant Collector's conduct should be taken severe notice of by His Excellency the Governor in order that the public excitement on the subject may be effectually allayed.

An explanation about the alleged indignity offered by Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, to a Hindu corpse.

15. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 24th January, says:—In regard to the allegation that Mr. Kharsetji Ratanji Bamanji Dubásh, Assistant Collector, Broach, has been guilty of compelling the removal of the half-burnt corpse of a Bráhman woman that was being incrimated on the burning ground at the village of Bhádbhut, I have made enquiries with the following result:—The said corpse was brought to the burning ground which is situated on the bank of the sacred river Nerbada, the corpse-bearers and other attendants loudly bawling out, as usual, the name of the god Ráma included in a distich. At this time Mr. Dubásh, who was in his tent which was pitched about fifteen paces from the landing place at the riverside, came out and requested the funeral party to take the dead body and burn it at some distance from the village, as there was at the place a little more than the usual sickness and his own children were ill. The Brahmans replied that they would burn the corpse at the usual spot. Mr. Dubásh explained to them that the bank of the river was very long and that at some spot on it the corpse might be burnt, but the Bráhmans would not consent to the proposal, and thereupon Mr. Dubásh ordered the patel not to allow the corpse to be burnt on the spot where it was placed. The Bráhmans, seeing that their own wish could not be carried out, removed and burnt the corpse at a spot about three hundred paces further on on the river bank. According to my information the allegation about the removal of the half-burnt corpse is not true. Mr. Dubásh questioned his peons why they had pitched the tent so near the burning ground, and was told that last year Mr. Quin's tent was put up on the same spot; he told them not to do so again and went on his tour.—The *Jáme* observes that there is no doubt that the correspondent is an impartial person, still an explanation about the incident should be forthcoming from the authorities.

A complaint against Mr. M. H. Hakim, Judge, Small Causes Court, Karáchi.

16. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay has done much for Sind, but even His Lordship has failed to do anything to promote speedy and satisfactory administration of justice in the local Court of Small Causes. Having given us

Mr. M. H. Hakim, a Barrister-at-Law and a Musalmán, *i.e.*, an experienced Native, and having required him to pass an examination in Sindhi but not in the principles and practice of law, Lord Reay thinks nothing more is required to conduce to the speedy and satisfactory administration of justice. We admit that Mr. M. H. Hakim has been "called to the bar" and that he is a Musalmán, and has passed an examination in Sindhi and is too patient in Court to "shout" at anybody and is prepared to sit on the bench for 5 or 6 hours every day, but what about the rules of evidence, the rules of procedure, about firmness, and about judgment? May not Lord Reay before his departure from Bombay direct an enquiry on the following points? (1) Has the necessity for the interpretation of evidence been obviated? (2) Is justice as now administered in the Court of Small Causes speedier than before? (2) Is the justice administered in the Court *satisfactory*? (4) Is Mr. M. H. Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, about the best man fitted to be Judge of the Karáchi Small Cause Court? It is no secret in Karáchi that the answers to these questions must be in the negative if a proper enquiry is made. Everybody knows how the case stands, but no one is going to speak out. It is to be regretted that there is not sufficient *esprit de corps* among the legal practitioners in Karáchi. No one likes to make himself obnoxious, and united action on the part of the local Barristers and Vakils is not practicable. The "disreputable paper," the *Phœnix*, must therefore make itself obnoxious once more and complain that this matter requires "looking into" very badly.

A complaint against the Karáchi police.

17. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 18th January, writes:—On Wednesday morning, at sunrise, a Pársi money-changer who does business at the Empress Market was assaulted in a most cowardly manner by a gang of ruffians on a largely frequented road and robbed of all his cash. If our report be true, there was no policeman on the spot, and for any help he might have got from that institution he might have been murdered with impunity. The Karáchi police has always been known to be miserably incapable; very few detections of crime can be laid to its credit, and the momentary activity now and again infused by a chief with superfluous energy perishes on his transfer or promotion. Only on Thursday last we saw a race between two bullock-carts, madly driven on an important highway, utterly reckless of the life and safety of the numbers of foot-passengers on their way home after the day's work. No attempt at stopping the race was noticeable, and we confess we looked in vain for a *havildár* to put an end to this dangerous entertainment. The Society for preventing cruelty to animals seems to be sleeping a sleep that knoweth no waking; and it is idle to look to its honorary officers to set a much-needed wholesome lesson. But the police at least are not honorary officers, and as it is not always easy to guard against being run over by furiously driven animals, we may not unreasonably expect to be favoured with some little assistance from them.

Part II.—*Education.*

University Fellowships.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in their issues of the 21st January, express approval of the changes proposed by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in the appointments to the Fellowships of the Calcutta University, and wish that similar changes should be made in regard to the nomination to the Fellowships of the Bombay University.

Comments on the recent appointment of Fellows of the Bombay University.

19. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 19th January, writes:—It would be a good reform if Government published the reasons for which honours are conferred on certain lucky individuals. Then we could see what qualifications were expected in those who aspired to receive them. For instance, among this year's nominations to University Fellowships we see certain names about the possessors of which we hardly know anything particular. For instance, there are two L.C.E.'s on the list. Why have they been made Fellows? In what way have they specially distinguished themselves? One of them, Mr. Pestonji D. Khandálávála, is an officer of the Baroda State, highly trusted of the Gáikwár. Who is the other gentleman? Are there not other high officers in the Baroda State who have as good qualifications? We are glad that

Professor Jinsivále and Mr. G. R. Kirloskar have got in at last. It is also equally gratifying to see the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Nulkar made a Fellow. But it raises a laugh to see how Government neglected him first and is now hastily trying to make amends by literally heaping honours upon him. Evidently Government *has* a soul and a conscience. We congratulate these gentlemen and the others on their nomination and hope that the turn of others like our friend Mr. Y. N. Ránade (*vide* his long letter on University Reform in yesterday's *Times of India* and his modest references to his work in connection therewith), who are equally worthy of the honour, will soon come.

The Bombay University examinations and the examiners.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 19th January, writes:—What we expect in an examiner is not knowledge only, not degrees, not position in society, not eagerness for a good job; but we want men who have the confidence of the public with respect to justice and fairness,—we want men who have judgment, discretion and common sense,—we want men who have experience, who know the standards of our University,—men who have the time and are willing to attend and supervise the examinations in person,—men who have the time and the energy and perseverance carefully to read the answer papers, a very laborious task, much more laborious than the teaching during the year,—in short, men who have a name as educationists, and who have the leisure and the nerve to attend to a business which occupies a full time man for at least a month. Are these the men whom we find on the examiners' list? A good number, say the greater majority, have these qualifications, no doubt; but if we also find exceptions, who is in fault? Is it impossible to secure better men? What has induced the Syndicate to allow inexperienced practitioners to make experiments in so vital a matter? Is it all an invention of the feverish imagination of candidates, when rumours are afloat of papers having been lost in the jungles, of the readiness of one examiner to correct 100 papers per hour, and of the perfect ignorance of the exact number of passable marks shown by another examiner? Is it not a well-known fact that some of them find it *infra dignitatem* to attend the press, the result being that papers are presented with a number of printer's mistakes—and that they have no time to appear in the hall during the hours of examination, and do not think it worth while to attend the examiners' meeting? After the examiners have been appointed the Syndicate is believed to give them instructions. One of the first instructions which common sense, fairness and justice would suggest is uniformity in the assessment of marks in the case of several examiners examining in one and the same branch, and in case of optional groups and optional languages. Would it not be against common sense to say that Rs. 4 annas 5 and pies 6 make 15? Now, this is what is sometimes done at our University. Marks are given out, as the unit measure of merit and success in the different studies, and these marks are totalled up to find out the ranks and classes, and to award the scholarships and prizes accordingly; but these marks differ in value more than rupees, annas and pies. There is no great experience required to understand that passable marks in Latin, Sanskrit, Persian and French represent different efforts, periods of study, mental development, standard of knowledge, &c., in these different languages. The second instruction which fairness and common sense would suggest is to stick to the tradition, for fixing the standard is not upsetting, that is, raising or lowering it. It does not appear to us to be the business of the individual examiner to settle independently, by a *fait accompli*, what standard is to be enforced. This being the case, the question is—How is it possible that there is such a difference in the results of different years, not for one school or college only, but throughout the presidency? How is it, for instance, that this year, out of 166 candidates who presented themselves for Matriculation in Latin, only 23 appear on the list of successful candidates, and that in the Previous Examination over 70 per cent. fail in Latin? Have all the schools and colleges conspired to lower their standard, or has the examiner raised his? And if the latter is the case, who authorised him? If he had orders from the Syndicate to this effect, which we doubt, who gave the Syndicate the power to do this without asking the Senate and without informing the different institutions in time? If the Syndicate did not give such orders, why are the results not revised? We are told that it is beyond the power of the Syndicate to modify the results of the

examiners, if the latter choose to stick to their first decision. Is it not unfortunate that the Syndicate should be at the mercy of examiners—of such examiners as we have described above,—in passing? We were accustomed in former years to see candidates recommended to the mercy of the Syndicate; but by a recent ruling of the Syndicate no one is to be recommended any more for grace marks. The Syndicate is thus somewhat in the position of the child that, in an idle moment, had let loose the dog and put the dog's collar around his own neck. The dog ran mad and commenced biting right and left, and the poor child was helplessly tied up by the collar which was meant for the dog. The Syndicate have forbidden the examiners to apply for grace on behalf of the candidates, and they are now bound by their own ruling not to interfere with the vagaries of the examiners. If next year the examiners in mathematics decide that the standard up to this time was too low, and that not one of the candidates deserves to pass, the Syndicate may have to put their signatures to this decision. How long is this state of things to go on? Is it not high time that the Senate should take the question in hand and apply for a board of examiners—a board of examiners who will control the question papers as well as the result? On the occasion of the last Previous Examination the meeting of the examiners resolved upon recommending the poor victims of the whims of two examiners to the Syndicate. The latter asked the examiners to reconsider the case. The examiners passed one out of three, who had failed by half a mark, and found something missing in the case of another one, and here the matter was at rest. At present a single examiner can frustrate the intention of the Syndicate; a board of examiners would be above not only a single examiner, but above the whole body of examiners. It would be responsible for the examinations, which the Syndicate hardly is. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Senators will rouse themselves and make use of the power given to them by the University Act.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Compensation for land taken up for the Southern Marátha Railway in Belgaum.

21. The *Chikitsak* (28), in its issue of the 22nd January, says that persons in the Belgaum District whose land was taken up for the Southern Marátha Railway have not as yet had either money compensation or other land in exchange as ordered by Government, and requests that the Collector of the district will be good enough to carry out the orders in the matter without further delay and remove the inconvenience which dispossessed landowners are suffering from.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Rumours about His Highness Mahárája Holkar in connection with His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's tour through the country.

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—The fact that His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor is not to visit Indore has given rise to various surmises and comments in the Anglo-Indian press. At first it was asserted that His Highness Mahárája Holkar had refused to give an appropriate welcome to the Prince, but soon afterwards the statement was put forward that the Mahárája was confined to his bed and that his finances were not in a satisfactory condition. Some Anglo-Indian papers have stated that on account of the offence taken by the Mahárája at his treatment at the Jubilee festival in England which still rankled in his mind, His Highness has flatly refused to invite the Prince to his capital, and this statement shows the nature of the feelings entertained by these newspapers towards the Native States. But the fact seems to be that there being no time left to enable the Prince to visit Indore after carrying out the programme settled for his tour, the capital of Holkar has been left out from the programme from the first. Considering that the Prince's tour through India has been specially ordered by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen to be strictly of a private nature it is not surprising that Indore should have been left out of the *rôle* of the places to be visited by the young Prince. It is also reported that some officers of Government are trying to deprive His Highness Holkar of the usual salute of guns for his having adopted disrespectful conduct towards the Prince. It is to be hoped that this last report is unreliable, but since such statements are put forth by the Anglo-Indian papers the public need to be informed of what the facts are.

23. The first number of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette* (1), dated the 9th November 1889 but received on the 21st January, contains the following matter:—

Serious allegations against the Thákor of Bhávnagar and some officers in the State made by one Brahmachári Mádhawánand Sadánand.

"With thoroughly disinterested motives, for the sole benefit of 500,000 souls that call the Thákor of Bhávnagar their lord and master, and as a timely warning to the British Government and its representatives in Káthiáwár, I publish below a succinct history of the great wickednesses practised, the untold bribes given, and the unprecedented measure of tyranny and oppression, openly and in broad daylight practised by the said Thákor and his present advisers upon the members of his royal family and his unfortunate subjects. How much soever may be said and written with respect to the evil proceedings and thoroughly rotten administration of the Thákor of Bhávnagar, I am firmly assured that the Government of Bombay will never awake from the lethargic and Rip-Van-Winkle-like sleep into which it has fallen, and take those prompt measures which mere common sense suggests, in order to purify an administration which, among Natives, has to-day become a bye-word for all that is evil, abominable and detestable.

In the absence of such measures, or, to speak the plain truth, of a shadow of such measures, people wonder how the high officers of Government, who are entrusted with the good of millions, wilfully shut their eyes to such wickednesses as are perpetrated, and permit a First Class Native State to go to the dogs! They thereupon do not hesitate to ascribe various motives to such high officers, especially as this State is apparently rich enough to conciliate every one appearing to meddle in its muddles. It is, consequently, of the first importance that Government should at once commence its investigations, and keep the reputation of its representatives intact and not permit any stain being put on their official morality and justice.

The Bombay Government would awake to a sense of its duty in this respect only when the Bhávnagar State would become bankrupt and its treasury not contain a single pie in order to give bribes and to contribute by lákhs to public funds; when there would be nobody to lend it money; when the just rights of the lawful heir-apparent would be ignored and a son of the common prostitute 'Kesar' declared heir to the *gádi*; when the precious lives of numerous innocent persons would be sacrificed and similar astounding evils would arise. At present, for the oppression openly going on in Bhávnagar the Government of Bombay, in its blissful ignorance thereof, has been honouring and applauding its simpleton of a ruler. No doubt, therefore, that the Thákor receives encouragement in the sinful courses of life pursued by him; his advisers also encourage and fix him therein, for their own personal gains; and Government is spoken very badly of by the public in connection therewith.

The Thákor of Bhávnagar enjoys a revenue of 30 lákhs per annum; he contributes lákhs of rupees to institutions even in England, when thousands of his own ground-down subjects are clamouring for their daily bread; thousands are given away to funds established to perpetuate the names of certain ladies; whenever a British representative firmly resolves to remain pure and unsullied, the Thákor's purse is open to oblige his lady with handsome presents of ornaments; the hearts of her 'Bábás' are gladdened with presents of toys and jewels of the value of thousands of rupees; condemned horses and carriages, of no intrinsic value in themselves, are purchased at exorbitant prices to obtain the favour of their late proprietor.

No other prince in Káthiáwár knows such knack of doing things; it was destined only for the Thákor of Bhávnagar. Moreover, it would be curious to find out how, and under what rights, he occupies the *gádi* of that State. He knows only too well that by his wickednesses he would be unable to retain possession of the *gádi* of Bhávnagar for much time, and that if he did not count out thousands upon thousands of rupees, and conciliate high officials of Government and convert them into his friends, it would not take them long to send out the Thákor to Madras, in order to occupy the place left vacant by Malhár Ráo Gáikwád, the late Nero of Baroda.

The Thákor of Bhávnagar has unquestionably been guilty of greater and more abominable crimes than had been considered sufficient by Government to dethrone such rulers as Malhár Ráo the late Gáikwád of Baroda, the Rána of Rájpipla, the Rána of Porbandar, the Rána of Jhalrápatan, and the Mahárája of Kashmere.

When the Thákor of Bhávnagar was studying at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, his teacher had made a report that he would never mend his ways, and was therefore *incorrigible*. The teacher was a prophet.

On the 7th of September 1883 I had presented to the Government of Sir James Fergusson, as well as to the Political Agent at Káthiáwár, petitions detailing the sinful courses to which the said Thákor has invariably been addicted, and demanding urgent investigation into the matter for the good of his unfortunate subjects. An investigation *was* promised me by Sir James Fergusson; but six long years have elapsed since then, and I do not smell such an investigation even from afar, the young Prince being left unbridled and unchecked to go on in his evil courses rejoicing. In 1884 handbills were published by me relating to the same subject. Numerous petitions have since been written

and presented to the Bombay Government and its high officials; the press has long kept up its cry for enquiry and reform; the people (his subjects) look up to every high functionary for redress; but alas! they despair of obtaining any at their hands.

The Thákor is well-known to be a perfect imitator of the questionable ways of Bájiráo, the last of the Peshwas of Poona; he occupies himself continually with the handsome boys of such low people as sepoys, barbers, Khawáses and such like, as also with the young and handsome wives and daughters of his Khawáses, and public prostitutes, among whom his whole time is squandered, to the exclusion of all State matters left to take care of themselves.

It is much to be regretted that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India should have been advised to confer upon such a Prince the honour of the Exalted Order of the Grand Commander of the Star of India, which popular opinion truly declares has greatly lessened the worth and importance of the Order in the estimation of the public of India.

I beg to append below but a few out of numerous instances of his wickedness and oppression practised towards poor, unoffending and innocent creatures, from which the truth of my assertions would be manifest to the public. They are as follow:—

Gaggi, the wife of a Khawás named Jetha, being a young and handsome woman, was snatched by the Thákor from the arms of her loving husband, who was sent to jail, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of 12 months! And for what crime? His crime (or rather misfortune) was the possession of a handsome young companion-in-life. Jetha was, moreover, sentenced to receive a dozen stripes at break of every day on his bare back, which the poor fellow courageously underwent, until his back presented one loathsome mass of swollen flesh! The unfortunate man's father prayed of the philanthropic Reverend Mr. Taylor, at Gogha, to get his dear son released from the hellish tyranny to which he had been doomed; and it was only at the generous-minded intercession of that kind gentleman that poor Jetha was able to obtain his freedom from what, ere long, would have proved his certain, but cruel and untimely, death. His wife is still in the palace of the Thákor, while her legitimate lord and husband is forbidden to enter the town of Bhávnagar.

The Thákor, likewise, snatched from a woman called Rádha her husband by the name of Mitha, and made him reside at his palace, along with himself, simply because he happened to be a handsome young fellow, such as the Thákor required.

Vazir Harising, the Girásia Kussalsing, and the Chobdár Tabbu were falsely charged with having published to the world the gross immoralities indulged in by the Thákor, and sentenced, the former to a fine of Rs. 1,000 and the latter to imprisonment for 2½ years each, at Bhávnagar. Harising was, moreover, declared ineligible for State service; but he having been one of the former lovers of his kept mistress,—the prostitute 'Kesar,'—he was, at her strong recommendation, given the post of Vahivatdár of Mahuva! What reparation has the cruel Thákor made to the two others for the rigours of an imprisonment, so innocently undergone by the poor fellows? None absolutely!

In 1885 two women by the names of Rádha and Hirbái had been falsely charged in the Court of the District Magistrate at Ahmedabad with the alleged theft of ornaments belonging to one of his wives. He did not hesitate to obtain, on false representations, from the Agency Courts, warrants for their apprehension, but the Magistrate having had the discernment to see through the hollowness and falsehood of the whole thing sternly refused to have them executed. One Chhaganlál Sundarji, who had also been arrested by the police as an abettor in the deed, has presented petitions to Government, detailing the grievances of himself and his two female companions in misfortune.

It is well-known to the world that the Thákor has kept, as his mistress, a common prostitute called 'Kesar.' He was not ashamed to command his heir-apparent, Bhávsing, to call this strumpet by the sacred name of 'mother'! His servants were likewise ordered to call her 'Kesarba,' as if she were a born princess of the blood royal! Upon Bhávsing stoutly refusing to obey such a preposterous and sinful command, he was transported from Bhávnagar and condemned to vegetate at such an insalubrious and distant place as Dhárwár, and those old and tried servants who despised to honour the prostitute as a princess were summarily dismissed!

The Thákor has forced some of his honoured servants to receive and keep in their houses, as their lawful wives, the sisters of the courtezan Kesar. Those who refused to comply with this foolish demand were removed from office.

The post of a Jamádár having been conferred upon the said prostitute's brother named Nathu, the Thákor has forced such high-blooded people as the Rajputs and others like them, who are usually accustomed to have valiant and well-known leaders to command them, to serve under the orders of the prostitute's *brother*! High-mettled as they are universally acknowledged to be, the Rajputs have, for the sake of their bellies, been silently pocketing this unparalleled insult, and quietly brooding on their wrongs.

When the said Nathu's son's marriage took place the Thákor commanded that his princesses should follow the bridegroom in a public procession, and go singing, as if the prostitute's brother had been one of the royal family! The poor creatures had no alternative but to submit to this tyrannical command. The Thákor considers him to be a handsome young fellow, and, as such, is enamoured of him.

Messrs. R. Proctor Sims, Mancherji Merwánji Bhávnagri and Dr. Barjorji Byrámji, who are the only counsellors and intimate friends of the Thákor, go on encouraging him throughout all his evil practices and sinful courses of life and wink at them, not caring a tittle whether the Thákor swims or sinks in the great and stormy whirlpool he has created near himself, wherein to be engulfed one day, so long as nothing prevents them from filling and re-filling their pretty long purses. They assure the Thákor over and over again that they are possessed of unlimited influence with Government, and that, therefore, nothing would happen to him, whether he go the right or the wrong way. Under pretence of purchasing such influence, patronage and aid in high official quarters they have received from the Thákor lákhs of rupees on various occasions, and which they quietly pocketed, thus damaging the reputation of high functionaries of Government. The triumvirate are the sole masters of Bhávnagar this day.

It is of the highest importance that the Government of Bombay should at once and without the least delay, remove such evil counsellors, lest the Thákor may, ere long, cry out, 'Save me from my Friends!'

This 'Gazette' having grown too lengthy, I must stop here. I have to inform the public that I am engaged at present in the preparation of a life of the Thákor of Bhávnagar, wherein the doings of that well-known personage, as also those of Messrs. Sims, Mancherji and Barjorji, would be most faithfully pourtrayed; and in that book I promise the reader most interesting as well as astounding revelations.

BRAHMACHARI MADHAWANAND SADANAND,
Residing in Dhanji Lováni's Chawl, Murlidhar's Temple,
Kándewádi, Bombay."

24. In the second number of the same newspaper dated the 7th January, the following "Further Shameful and Startling Disclosures" are made :—

"After the first number of this 'Gazette' was issued to the world in November last, the loud and ringing cry raised by it with reference to the manifold crimes of the darkest dye perpetrated, and the sinful courses of life indulged in by the Thákor of Bhávnagar, and in which he was blindly and most cordially assisted by his so-called advisers, was so promptly taken up by both the Vernacular and English press of India, as well as of England, that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has seen fit to respect public opinion and think of stirring in this important matter. If what the newspapers report contain a modicum of truth, Lord Reay has been pleased to empower Messrs. Lely, the energetic Political Agent at Káthiáwár, and Mr. Ommanney, that well-tried and faithful servant of the State of Crawford fame, to quietly investigate into and report to His Excellency upon the numerous serious charges thrown by me into the teeth of the Thákor of Bhávnagar and the triumvirate (further on named) composing his farcical council. The public, that was at one time at a loss as to what to attribute the lukewarmness, not to say the studied indifference, of His Excellency anent the Bhávnagar politics, has new blood infused into its veins by the above welcome piece of intelligence; and if Lord Reay promptly follows up his present laudable measure by others as beneficial, tending to the efficient uprooting of all that is evil, abominable and detestable within the Bhávnagar State, it goes without saying that His Excellency would leave behind him immortal fame as the unique and able cleaner of the vast Augean stables of Bhávnagar chicanery, sin and oppression. 'But it only behoves Lord Reay to be just and firm in this business, wherein princely wiles and statecraft would not be wanting to make him renounce the praiseworthy resolution he has come to, apparently after patient thoughts and deep deliberations.

The following further disclosures should, among others, form the subjects of the forthcoming investigation. They relate to the *past and present pecuniary condition* of the Bhávnagar triumvirate before referred to, namely, Messrs. R. Proctor Sims and Mancherji Merwánji Bhávnagri, and Doctor Barjorji Byrámji.

Firstly, as respects Mr. Sims. When he first went to Bhávnagar from Násik, there had been various decrees passed against him by the civil courts, amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 12,000: and in order to satisfy them he was obliged to have recourse to loans from the sávkárs or bankers of Bhávnagar.

Secondly, about Mr. Mancherji M. Bhávnagri. Mr. Mancherji's father, Merwánji, had become a bankrupt. When he died there was no money wherewith his funeral expenses could be defrayed. Some charitably-disposed gentlemen, therefore, residing at Bhávnagar compassionating such a sad state of things, presented Mr. Mancherji with Rs. 1,000 for the purpose, whereby the funeral obsequies of his deceased father were performed. When Mr. Mancherji proceeded to England in order to study for the bar, he was in such straitened

pecuniary circumstances that he could only go there with the help of the then Diván of Bhávnagar, who was kind enough to defray out of his own pocket all his expenses until he was finally called to the bar. This was but a short time back.

Thirdly, regarding Dr. Barjorji Byrámji. The pecuniary condition of this renowned disciple of Æsculapius was no better than that depicted of his worthy colleagues in *khatpat*.

At this present day the triumvirate of Bhávnagar, consisting of the said Messrs. Sims and Mancherji and Dr. Barjorji, own lákhs of rupees, and are rolling in wealth! The public will ask, how was this enormous wealth acquired by the three friends? By honest means? Not a bit; it was amassed by each of them, simply by sheltering the Thákor of Bhávnagar in his commission of unnatural offences, pandering to his low tastes, and seconding him in the sinful courses of life pursued by him. They had and have no other ostensible trade or business than that of fattening themselves pecuniarily upon the sins and simplicities of the ruler of Bhávnagar, as is pretty well known to any one who is in the least acquainted with Bhávnagar affairs. Mr. Mancherji M. Bhávnagri is known throughout the Bombay Presidency as a *briefless barrister*! If otherwise, let Mr. Mancherji prove, by Judges' and Magistrates' authenticated notes, as to how many briefs he has had during each one of the years since he has been called to the bar.

Mr. Sims has been misappropriating lákhs of rupees of the Bhávnagar State under cover of his famous Public Works Department, and under pretence of bribing high officials of Government; Mr. Mancherji, under cover of his Bombay agency and ostensibly for bribing the said officials; and Dr. Barjorji, as Head Officer of the Medical Department and as a seconder and helper of the Thákor of Bhávnagar in all his unnatural offences and licentious courses of life. Thus the three colleagues stand to-day in the unenviable position of the too-well-known Dámodarpant of Baroda during the weak Malhár Ráo's time, Colonel Marshall and Abdul Haq of Hyderabad, and Hanmantráo of Poona of the Crawford-case notoriety.

The Nágar administrators, astounded and thunder-struck at the unparalleled vices and offences of the Thákor, counselled him from time to time to mend his ways and preserve intact the reputation he publicly enjoyed; but as he persistently disregarded such wholesome advice and kept the Nágar Bráhmans at a distance from him for his own evil ends, Messrs. Sims and Mancherji Bhávnagri and Dr. Barjorji have amongst themselves kept a firm hold, not only of the Thákor himself, but his treasury and all his belongings as well! The Thákor was taken by the triumvirate to His Excellency Lord Reay; misrepresentations and misleading statements respecting the Nágars were made to him, and he was induced to accord his sanction to the establishment of the farcical council! For what purpose, the prudent public need scarcely to be enlightened.

When in 1887 the Thákor of Bhávnagar was in Bombay respecting the business of the said so-called council, an address of welcome had been presented to him at the palatial residence of Sir Dinshaw Mánekji Petit, Knight, on Malabár Hill. People at the time wondered how such a sagacious and far-seeing Pársi Knight should have spent his money in order to honour a prince, so little deserving of any honour at all. The truth of the matter is that when Mr. Mancherji Bhávnagri first had the impudence to propose to Sir Dinshaw the matter, the veteran knight scouted the idea as utterly ridiculous. Mr. Mancherji Bhávnagri had then to collect, *nolens volens*, from the Bhávnagar merchants residing at Bombay the necessary funds required for the said purpose. The address was then presented under cover of Sir Dinshaw's name, which, however, was lent *for the occasion* with considerable hesitation and distaste, as who would not be ready to take credit of a thing, especially when it costs the individual not a farthing?

The Thákor of Bhávnagar's maternal uncle's son had been sentenced by the Judicial Court to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for having caused the murder of a *Kunbi*. Upon appeal to the Government of Bombay the accused was discharged. Mr. Mancherji had the daring to inform the Thákor that his cousin had been released by Lord Reay from his terrible sentence, only at his urgent solicitations and by his strenuous endeavours. For this the poor Thákor was compelled to count out to Mr. Mancherji a good round sum of money, which Mr. Mancherji was only too glad to pocket, as the fruits of his brilliant ingenuity!

The duties of the farcical council consist in aiding and abetting the Thákor in all his sinful and oppressive proceedings; misappropriating the State monies; spending much more than the State revenue admits of; falsely charging innocent persons of offences never even contemplated by them; dismissing them, and filling up their places by their own kith, kin, and friends on higher salaries than the late incumbents received; and, on the contrary, acquitting the real offenders to whom they are attached, of all blame; enlisting the services of Government officials on their side, and causing them to make to Government reports totally false and devoid of any the least foundation in fact; oppressing the weak and helpless who have none to espouse their cause; and so on, *ad libitum*.

The Thákor and his advisers (save the mark!) are endeavouring to encompass the deaths of those individuals who have courageously come forward to complain to the paternal British Government of the unheard-of oppression to which they have been unjustly subjected; among the rest, endeavours are being strenuously made to compass the death of me, the editor and publisher of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*. They, moreover, have been intimidating various persons under the plea of rendering me help in the publication of

this periodical, when the poor creatures are innocent of any the least previous knowledge of or participation in the matter. The Thákor's advisers have at present kept him as a close prisoner, not allowing him free and uninterrupted speech with any one he pleases, frightening him out of his wits with the story that by holding such speech he would inevitably be turned *insane*!

Mr. Sims, who has but recently returned from England, had gone there, it is said, to secure powerful influence in his interest at an enormous outlay of ready cash. Mr. Mancherji Bhávnagri contemplates revisiting England too, and following in Mr. Sims' footsteps. This has been done at the Thákor's own cost, so that he may cover the multitude of sins which has made the ground under his feet too hot to hold him, and he does not know for a certainty which day would be his last as the holder of the Bhávnagar *gádi*.

His Excellency Lord Reay could most easily know and judge for himself as to what the so-called council in reality is, and what dependence could be for a moment placed upon the wilfully misleading statements at every turn made and promulgated by its members in support of their farcical council,

Perchance, Government may enquire how is it, when such oppression is habitually practised at Bhávnagar, people do not come forward to complain thereof and seek redress? The simple answer to this is that the sufferers being the Thákor's own servants and subjects, those amongst them who sometimes dare to complain of the wrongs suffered by them do invariably meet with severe punishments and are made to suffer yet more than before. Most often, when daring spirits do complain, they meet with no redress. For example, one Chhaganlál Sundarji of Wadhwán, who knew all about the unnatural offences which the Thákor of Bhávnagar was in the vicious habit of indulging in, had been falsely charged by the Thákor with commission of a criminal offence in 1885. Warrants from the Agency officers had been obtained by him against the said Chhaganlál Sundarji, by the payment to those officers of heavy bribes, which the District Magistrate at Ahmedabad, convinced of the falsehood of the charge, stoutly refused to have executed. The said Chhaganlál had even, telegraphically, acquainted the Bombay Government with his case. No redress whatsoever in the matter having been granted to the petitioner, Chhaganlál saw himself under the necessity of presenting another application to His Excellency Lord Reay in September 1889. In connection with this subject Mr. Lely, the Political Agent at Káthiáwár, had been pleased to forward to Chhaganlál the following communication:—

'No. 3772 of 1889.

Verával, September 24th, 1889.

MEMORANDUM:

With reference to a petition to His Excellency the Governor, a copy of which has recently been forwarded by Mr. Chhaganlál Sundarji to the Political Agent, the petitioner is informed that the Political Agent is willing to make a *primâ facie* enquiry into the truth of his statements, and he will give dates so as to enable him to refer to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad. The dates of a few of the facts alleged on page 2 of the petition will be useful. Any documentary proofs possessed by him should also be submitted.

Petitioner must not understand that Government has ordered any formal enquiry into his as yet unsupported charges against a First Class Chief of high standing. If they are true, he must be able to make out without difficulty a *primâ facie* case, and such action will then be taken by the Political Agent as seems necessary to secure justice.

(Signed) F. S. P. LELY,

Political Agent in Káthiáwár.'

In compliance with this requisition the said Chhaganlál lost no time in forwarding all his proofs to the Political Agent at Káthiáwár, but the matter as yet remains *in statu quo*. Rumour, with its thousand tongues, flies from place to place, to the effect that *khatpat* upon the Bhávnagar Darbár's part is in rapid progress in order to prevent Mr. Lely's order from being executed. It is for the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable the Puisne Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, and the respected members of the Bombay Bar, as well as for the Honourable Inns of Court, to judge whether the general conduct and proceedings of Mr. Mancherji M. Bhávnagri, as above briefly stated, are such as would justify them in allowing him to remain and continue to be any longer a member of the Bombay bar. Of the manifold charges which I have herein levelled against the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his present unprincipled advisers, I hold in my possession irrefragable proofs, which I am ready to adduce if the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay is pleased to resolve upon a prompt investigation being made into them. If, however, any delay intervene, those vitally interested would move heaven and earth to counteract them, and I shall not then be bound to produce my proofs of the wicked actions before mentioned. A fear of being too prolix warns me to break off here. As to how spurious heirs-apparent to the *gádi* are set up by the Bhávnagar Darbár, will be mentioned hereafter in details,—the facts relating to which are already in my possession."

25. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—

Suggestions to the Bombay Government with regard to the charges publicly brought against the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his State officials by one Brahmachári Mádhavánand Sadánand.

We have received the second number of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette* published by Brahmachári Mádhavánand Sadánand. We have heard for some time past several complaints against the administration and the conduct of the officials, both European and Native, of the Bhávnagar State. These complaints, it now appears, have grown into open scandals, and the publisher of the *Gazette* has, it seems, undertaken to thoroughly expose all the misdeeds. We are not in a position to say whether the charges brought against the State officials and the Thákor Sáheb are true or false, and therefore we do not deem it advisable to give further currency to them. But as the matter has assumed a serious aspect, and persons, with their names, are coming forward to impeach the conduct of the officials, we think the Bombay Government ought to institute strict inquiries into those complaints and sift the scandal to the bottom. It is rather unfortunate that the Bombay Government is called upon to undertake another painful inquiry, when it has scarcely had time to breathe freely out of the Deccan scandals. But, happen what may, duty must be performed.

26. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 23rd January, writes:—What about Bhávnagar, and who is that incorrigible Brahmachári who is spreading broadcast filthy accusations against those concerned with that State? The filthy issues contain the signature of the man, as also the name, we believe, of the press where they are printed. Let those concerned with the filthy matter summon the Brahmachári before the Magistrate and get him punished for his demerits. Some of the accused seem to be educated men, and ought to have the courage to meet an enemy in the face.

27. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 19th January, writes:—The *Exposure Gazette* has, it seems, become something like a monthly institution. The contents in its second issue are as painful to read as those in the first, and charges seem to have been levelled right and left in a wonderfully refreshing spirit of daring defiance of the maxims of law as well as prudence. It is rather shocking that the author of this new development in journalism should be allowed any more to indulge in his favourite pursuit at the expense of the reputations of Native princes and private persons, and we fervently hope that Government and the parties concerned will take immediate measures, in the interests of public morality, to prevent the publication and circulation of objectionable leaflets. We, who have opportunities of knowing the effect produced on the people at large by these venomous sheets, cannot refrain from declaring our conviction, in the interests of Government, Native princes and the public, that they are poisoning the popular mind, and this demoralization is one which no sincere well-wisher of the relics of indigenous rule and the paramount power can contemplate without extreme pain and sorrow.

28. Writing on the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*, the *Káthiáwár Times* (85), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—It is high time that Government should put a stop at once to such *Exposure Gazettes*. Generally such documents are distributed gratuitously, it is supposed, to extort money from the parties attacked. In an intrigue-laden province like this there are many sides to a single question. If Government thinks that the Bhávnagar State is guilty of all the crimes laid at its door, a commission should be appointed forthwith to inquire into the allegations, but if it is sufficiently convinced—as we ourselves are—that the charges brought against it from time to time are frivolous and haphazard, the parties attacking should be brought to book and the distribution of such documents forthwith stopped. It is a thousand pities that an enlightened administrator like His Excellency Lord Reay should allow the publication and distribution of such highly offensive papers. If such papers, highly damaging to one's character and of such an inflammatory nature, are allowed to be distributed as they are now, Government will not be able to distinguish the right from the wrong, the guilty from the not guilty. Already we are one whole century distant from civilization, and we do not think that Lord Reay really wishes to relegate the province to the limbo of ignorance and anarchy, and to leave it to

migrate to the regions of barbarism. It would be better, indeed, if His Excellency, before leaving the shores of India, did something for this province, to which he cannot be said to have paid sufficient attention. Káthiáwár, which deserved more attention than other parts of the presidency, has really received less of it at the hands of His Lordship. If we err not, the practice of publishing and distributing such documents has been in force in this province for some years. However contemptible they may be they are not beneath the notice of Government, who have to uphold the authority of the law. If Government allow parties to attack the feudatory States in this wise, how will they be able to know when they are really guilty? The publication of such *Exposure Gazettes* is due, we believe, to the refusal of respectable journals to give room to such scandalous matters in their columns. We may well say that these are the results of the suicidal policy of Government of keeping the province enveloped in total mystery. If the States are allowed to be maligned thus, will the political officers, the accredited representatives of the Government in this province, escape their onslaughts? These very parties, we dare say, would have the audacity and the impudence to accuse Lord Reay himself of unworthy conduct in connection with this province were he to hold silence any longer.

Highway robberies in Káthiáwár.

29. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—We invite the attention of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, to the gradually increasing number of highway robberies in the province. If proper and strenuous precautions be not taken, it is probable that the province will soon relapse into its former state.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th January 1890.

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(For the week ending 25th January 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH JANUARY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—

Administration of some of the departments in the province of Berár found fault with.

Although it is an admitted fact that many good reforms have been effected in all the departments in Berár since it came under the British rule, and though the progress of education is good and the Educational Department can be said to equal that in the Bombay Presidency, it is a matter for regret that the new Land Revenue Code, which has been under preparation for the last ten or twelve years, should not have yet come out and the new Judicial Scheme, which was under consideration for the last eight years and has been recently published and brought into force, should have been such as to meet with thorough disapproval from the public, excepting so far as the creation of a High Court in the province is concerned. Reform in a department depends on the officers working in it, and considering the merits of officers in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the province it is no wonder that no good reforms have yet been effected in them. The revenue and judicial work has not been properly distributed and there are no good rules in the matters of appointments and transfers, and those that are are not properly enforced. No particular officer is to be found fault with for this state of things, all the officers from the Viceroy down to the Provincial authorities being responsible for it. When the Government of India or the Resident at Hyderabad has some one backed by recommendation to provide for, he is given an appointment in this province. Thus men with recommendations are appointed to posts from that of Assistant Commissioner down to those of chief constables, in disregard of the claims of persons already serving in the departments. Similarly, while some officers are transferred to four different places in one year, some are allowed to remain in one place for years together. Where such mismanagement prevails it is useless to expect improvement. People in Berár are anxious to receive the benefits of the British rule obtained by other civilized provinces, and it is the duty of Government to fulfil their desire.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th January 1890.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 5 OF 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 1st February 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
31	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
32	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
37	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
38	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
39	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
40	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
41	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
42	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
43	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
47	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Mahárashtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
50	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
51	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
52	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárvi	Do.	350
56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
58	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
59	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	2,450
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
85	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
86	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
126	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
137	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do. ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
138	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
141	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
143	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
144	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
145	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
146	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
147	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
148	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
149	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
150	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
151	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
152	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
153	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
154	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
155	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
156	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
157	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
158	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
159	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 27th January, recommends that, as a *souvenir* of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to India, Government should reduce the duty on salt by an anna or two, or permit University graduates to carry arms without license, or, at any rate, sanction an increase in the number of free-studentships at schools, and says that if something like this be done, the people of India will naturally wish for visits from members of the Royal family and celebrate them with more zeal and affection than at present.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to India and recommendation to Government to make some concession to the people as a remembrancer of it.

2. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 26th January, approves of the movement set on foot at Poona to preserve the memory of His Excellency Lord Reay in this presidency and says that the people, who have on many previous occasions expressed their appreciation of His Lordship's good qualities, should do so again on the eve of his departure from this presidency, and that it is no exaggeration to say that His Lordship's gubernatorial career has been such as should serve as an example to his successors.

His Excellency Lord Reay's career in the Bombay Presidency.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 27th January, writes:—We are glad to see that our friends in Poona have formed an influential committee to raise a fitting memorial in honour of our retiring Governor. No Governor since the time of Mountstuart Elphinstone has laboured and suffered for the people so much as His Excellency Lord Reay has done. His administration has been to Bombay what Lord Ripon's was to the whole of India, and our people will do well to take timely steps to express their gratitude in a fitting manner. In such a matter, Bombay, as the presidency town, must take the lead, and although Poona has forestalled her in organizing a committee, our local leaders should lose no time in setting up a movement of our own. We are glad to see that our contemporary of the *Phœnix* proposes a movement in Sind, and suggests that a Reay Professorship of Engineering attached to the Arts College would be an excellent memorial. What precise form the memorial should take in Bombay it is yet too early to say. Among other worthy forms, we may mention a statue and a University Professorship of physical science or politics or administrative law, or a technical school teaching subjects which the Victoria Technical Institute is unable to take up for want of funds. Lord Reay has left a mark upon almost every branch of the administration, and it is difficult to choose any particular one as calling for special recognition. But if a choice is to be made, we think his services to technical and medical education deserve prominent notice.

A suggestion to the people of Bombay to take timely steps to express their gratitude to His Excellency Lord Reay in a fitting manner.

4. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 26th January, in inviting the Bombay public to take steps to give His Excellency Lord Reay due honour on his approaching departure, observes:—His Excellency Lord Reay will bid farewell to the shores of India next March, and it is needless to recapitulate his career of the past five years. It was a fortunate circumstance that Sir James Fergusson was succeeded by Lord Reay, and from what was heard of his previous career the popular belief was that education would receive his warm support. But he has not done much for education; however, from what we have been able to learn privately, it is evident that the intention of the Government of India to give a death-blow to the cause of education has failed mainly owing to the bold stand made by Lord Reay. The main object of the Indian Government is to withdraw Government agency from education as much as possible. Both India and Home Governments believe that education makes the people disloyal and that, consequently, want of it will make them loyal! Lord Reay is thoroughly against this opinion, but being helpless he cannot put his views

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and a suggestion to the public to take steps to commemorate his name.

into practice. It was during his *régime* that two important cases, viz., the Wilson and the Crawford, occurred in Bombay, and the patience, perseverance and independence shown by the local Government in respect of them are praiseworthy, and the Mámlatdárs' question has so much occupied His Lordship's mind that even now he has not given it up. From His Excellency's impaired health one can easily imagine what an amount of trouble he takes in the interests of the public. He has dispensed equal justice throughout the presidency and people will reap the benefits of his good actions hereafter and will feel that no Governor—not even Sir Bartle Frere—has done so much good as Lord Reay has conferred. It is the duty of the people to make a serious movement to commemorate His Excellency's name, and there is no doubt that Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Káthiáwár and all other places will unanimously join in it.

Non-compliance with the prayer of the uncovenanted civilians in regard to their furlough-pay and pensions recommended.

5. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 29th January, alludes to the telegram from Allahabad to the effect that it was whispered at the recent banquet to Mr. H. S. King, M. P., in Calcutta that His Excellency the Viceroy had promised to recommend a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee as the minimum at which uncovenanted service pensions should be remitted home hereafter, and observes that if such a promise has been made by Lord Lansdowne and if Lord Cross should accept the recommendation the people of India would be very sorry, that Government being bound to pay the uncovenanted civilians in Indian currency it would be sore injustice to India to submit to their demand, and that the political associations of the country ought to protest in time against the concession prayed for by the uncovenanted civilians.

Alterations in the programme of subjects for the Indian Civil Service Examination suggested.

6. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 27th January, suggests that the present programme of subjects for the Indian Civil Service Examination should be altered by introducing the vernacular languages of India into it with a view to make the European youths who pass that examination best fitted to properly discharge their duties in India. The paper also notices and attempts to refute the objections generally taken to the holding of the examination simultaneously in England and India.

The views of the Forest Association of Thána in regard to the address presented to His Excellency the Governor by the municipality of that town.

7. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—The municipality of Thána having expressed their satisfaction with the forest administration of the Bombay Government in the address presented by them to His Excellency Lord Reay on the 29th instant, Mr. Káshináth Vishnu Phadke, Secretary of the "Forest Association," has communicated to us by telegram the following protest:—In their address to His Excellency the Governor the municipality of Thána expressed satisfaction with the principle of reserved forests, and in reply His Excellency mentioned his gratification at the expression of satisfaction, remarking that he was agreeably surprised to find satisfaction where he expected a long list of grievances. From this it seems that His Excellency has carried the impression that not only the people of the town of Thána, but also of the whole district, are satisfied with the forest administration. The municipal address and Lord Reay's reply are likely to produce on the public mind the impression that there is nothing objectionable in the forest laws, and hence I take the liberty of stating on behalf of the Forest Association that the sentiments expressed in the municipal address are not founded in fact. The agriculturists are not at all satisfied with some of the recommendations made by the Forest Commission and with the decisions passed by Government in connection therewith. Neither the farmers nor the Association were consulted by the municipality. I believe it was not the province of the municipality to congratulate Government upon its forest administration. The Forest Association was ready to present an address to His Excellency and therein to convey thanks to him for taking great interest in the Forest Department, and to pray him to reconsider his decision and some of the recommendations made by the Forest Commission. In this address the

Association would have naturally objected to some of the existing forest rules, but the Collector suggested that disputed matters could not be entered in the address. This suggestion was considered appropriate by the Association, which has resolved to present His Excellency, before he leaves these shores, with a petition describing the public grievances. The Association decided not to present an address to His Excellency for the great interest he took in forest matters, because if it made no allusion to the grievances of the public an impression would be produced that the public was satisfied with the forest administration. [The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 30th January, also publishes two telegrams similar in effect to those above referred to.]

Remarks in connection with His Excellency Lord Reay's minute on the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government.

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 27th January, publishes two extracts from a pamphlet published in 1886 containing "a correct report" of the "interview of the Poona Shástris with His Excellency the Governor" on the 13th September 1886 in the Council Hall at Poona, one of these extracts summarising what the Poona Shástris said to His Excellency on the question of the ábkári ádministration of this presidency generally, and the second giving a summary of the reply of His Excellency to the observations made by the Shástris, and says :—It will be seen that in September 1886 "his own (*i.e.* Lord Reay's) personal sympathies were entirely in accord with them (the Shástris) on this subject, and that he was as eager as they were *to remove from the Hindu community temptations which were formerly unknown to them.*" In his minute of November last, on the contrary, not only the cordial expression of "his own personal sympathies" with those who would remove from the Indian community temptations formerly "unknown to them" is conspicuous by its absence, but they are told that "the consumption of alcoholic liquor is *no new phenomenon in India*," and that "there is nothing in this state of things" (*i.e.*, the one described in the previous paragraph of His Excellency's minute) "to cause dissatisfaction, *much less alarm*," and that "there is no reason why any radical reforms should be impetuously urged or introduced into the ábkári policy of this Government," when at the same time it is admitted that in the twelve districts in which the central distillery system has been in full swing, the consumption of country spirit during a period of six years ending with 1886-87 rose by 19 per cent., while in the same area and during the same period the consumption of imported or foreign spirit rose by 18·8 per cent.! For the head of the local Government now to coolly tell us that there is nothing in this state of things to cause dissatisfaction, much less alarm, and to require agitation for the introduction of radical reforms into a system which is productive of such results in so short a time, is certainly astonishing, when it is remembered that the same high authority only three years ago expressed to a "highly representative" body his full sympathy with them in their desire for the removal of the evils then complained of. Again, it is still more astonishing to find that the same authority which in September 1886 practically admitted that the large consumption of alcoholic liquor among the Hindus, who form a very large majority of the Indian population, was certainly a phenomenon without a precedent, should tell us now that it is "no new phenomenon."

Reflections on the sanction given by the Government of India to the enrolment of Pársis in the Poona Volunteer Corps.

9. In noticing the telegram that the Government of India have sanctioned the enrolment of the Pársis of Poona as volunteers in the local battalion, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 27th January, writes :—The Pársi community is highly thankful to the Bombay Government for supporting the measure and to the Government of India for sanctioning it. However, it must be observed that the permission given to the Poona Pársis to enrol themselves as volunteers is not a novelty, since for several years past a few Pársis residing in different parts of the country have been conceded the right of enrolment and some of them are serving as volunteers. In the case of these volunteers it so happens that when any of them returns to Bombay he loses his right and soon forgets the drill he once learnt. By the census of 1881 there were 861 Pársi males at Poona in that year and their number may have now increased to about 1,200 men. Of these only a few dozen will be found physically and otherwise fit and willing to serve as volunteers. The small number

of about a hundred Pársis of Poona coming forward for enrolment, compared to 75,000 Pársi souls in the presidency of Bombay or to the 48,597 Pársi population of the presidency town as computed in 1881, is very trifling and is no matter for congratulation, since this handful of the Pársi volunteers will not be able to occupy the honourable position of the defenders of their community or of the country at large. To enable this community to occupy that exalted position the Pársis of the city of Bombay should get the right of enrolment; and it is to be hoped that the leaders of the community in Bombay will pray Government to make the concession. When the Native Portuguese and Jews are allowed to enrol themselves as volunteers, why should not the Pársis get the permission? [The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (91), in its issue of the same date, and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 28th, also convey the hearty thanks of the Pársi community to His Excellency Lord Reay and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught for supporting the measure and say :—The concession of the right of enrolment in the Poona Volunteer Corps granted to the Pársis raises the question, why should the Hindus and the Mahomedans be excluded from the concession? Does the exclusion mean that Government have more faith in the loyalty of the Pársis than in that of the Hindus and the Mahomedans, who are not less loyal? The Pársi community being small, perhaps the authorities have thought it fit to try the experiment of Native enrolment among these people, and it would be well to await its result before a complaint is raised on the point.]

Compensation to Mámlatdárs dismissed in connection with the Crawford case.

10. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 27th January, publishes the following letter signed by a "Sympathiser" on the subject of compensation to the Mámlatdárs dismissed in connection with the Crawford case:—One of your correspondents in a former issue of your paper stated, and it is also generally believed, that it was only by remaining in office that His Excellency Lord Reay has been able to do all that he has done for the unfortunate Mámlatdárs. I am not aware of what he did in fighting out their case with the Secretary of State for retaining them in office, but it must be admitted that in submitting the compensation proposals at least, he has shown a noble and liberal spirit and a regard for the deluded officials. The Government of India, however, were not so liberal although the Viceroy said he was, and in not sanctioning the proposals in their entirety, especially that about promotion, they have shown a total disregard of the terms of the solemn engagement which promised indemnity, not only from departmental punishment, but from official loss. These grievances will be laid before the Secretary of State and the House of Commons, but I have to bring to your notice a fact which is hardly consistent with the alleged solicitude of the Bombay Government for the victims of the broken pledge. Putting aside the circumstance that no opportunity was given to these officials to explain their cases before they were recommended for dismissal, the Bombay Government seem to have done very little for these unhappy men after the compensation proposals had been sanctioned. It is more than four months since the first batch of eight officials was dismissed, and they have not yet been *even informed* that they are to receive any compensation from Government. It is very hard for men of their means and position to continue any longer in their present state. Nobody knows where the rub lies, or what is the cause of so much delay in the payment of compensation, but old men in Native society, who were against trusting the word of Government in the first instance, have begun to express doubts as to Government's intention of paying compensation, and the dismissed officials themselves are not very sanguine about early receipt of the money. I hope you will agree with me when I say that the present attitude of Government towards the unfortunate men who helped them as loyal servants, trusting their word, is very indifferent. If the question is not settled and the compensation money does not actually pass into their hands before the departure of Lord Reay, who has, as is believed, done all he could for them, I am afraid that the matter will be unnecessarily put off, if there be no second breach of promise, which God forbid!

11. With reference to the letter above quoted, the *Sudhárak* remarks :—The letter comes from a gentleman whose knowledge of the Mámlatdár question is thorough. Had it not been for this, we should have refused to believe that

no steps have yet been taken to inform the dismissed officials if they are or are not to get any compensation for being sacrificed so disgracefully to the misrepresentation and unscrupulousness of a few personal friends of Mr. Crawford. When there was some slight unavoidable delay in communicating to Mr. Crawford the conclusions at which those three worthy gentlemen—the Commissioners—had arrived with regard to his guilt, a terrible hubbub was made in about every quarter and great sympathy was expressed for Mr. Crawford for his being liable to be slowly done to death by that delay. While here are about 15 or 16 persons who have, in the first place, been most unjustly dismissed, and who are again not as yet even informed of the decision of Government, arrived at about two months ago, to compensate them in some measure for the pecuniary loss they have sustained! But these persons are only Natives and that makes all the difference in the world. Perhaps, the idea is entertained in certain quarters that a Native lives without eating, and of mental anguish, torture of suspense, or sense of humiliation he has none. Our correspondent is right in expressing a fear that if the compensation question were not finally disposed of before His Excellency Lord Reay's departure from India, we should, perhaps, live to witness a second breach of faith in the Queen's name. We therefore earnestly implore His Excellency Lord Reay to see that no further delay takes place in officially intimating to these poor people that with regard to compensation at least they need have no fear.

12. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 26th January, writes:—The Mámlatdárs who trusted in the integrity of the British faith and word, and did not hesitate to help the Government in its noble object of purifying the administration and exposing a gigantic and organized system of corruption prevailing for a number of years and extending over the whole of Maháráshtra, and who loyally and in the higher interests of justice and purity made a clean breast of everything they knew and had done, and have at last been rewarded with dismissal from the service and consequent ignominy,—deserve the pity and sympathy of those who, like us, hold that most of them were sinners under a sense of helplessness, and that taking the worst case there is an explanation of the fall to be found in the apathy of the Government and the almost uncontrolled power and unique influence of the late Commissioner of the Central Division. The Mámlatdárs have suffered, and suffered on account of a whim. They were promised compensation, and although compensation did not meet the ends of justice, yet many of them would gladly have accepted it, less as a *solatium* than as means of subsistence. It is some months now that they have been out of service and very few of them are rich enough not to have felt the pinch of poverty. The suspense is too harassing and every one would wish that Government would soon take pity on them and relieve them of all anxiety. Of course, when we urge this we ought not to be understood to urge that the Mámlatdárs ought to rest satisfied with this compensation. They ought to be reinstated if they are to have justice, and for this reason it is absolutely necessary that they should now look to England. It is the Secretary of State for India who is the author of the present mischief. He has brought on all this through his fear of the Radicals, who threatened to raise a debate on this question in Parliament, and Lord Cross incontinently threw overboard the Bombay Government, for whose action in this matter he had, at one moment, expressed sincere admiration. It is therefore through the House of Commons alone that he can be made to reconsider his decision. And there are chances that the appeal to Parliament, if made in the proper manner, may succeed. The House of Commons, with all its callous indifference to all matters outside Home politics, is yet on occasions roused out of its apathy. If the cause of these unfortunate men be put forth by powerful advocates, they are sure to have a hearing.

Defalcations in the Small Causes Court, Poona, and the liability of Government and the presiding Judges in the matter.

13. The *Poona Vaibhav* (53), in its issue of the 26th January, refers to certain defalcations of money in the Small Causes Court, Poona, recently brought to light, takes Government to task for having paid no attention to the misappropriation of money paid into Court by parties, which seems to have prevailed for years together, and says that Government are responsible to those poor culti-

vators who paid money in Court in liquidation of the claims of their creditors, who have, however, not received it, and must make good the loss, and that the principal authorities of the Court are responsible to Government.

Alleged prevalence of bribery among the classers in the Kaira District and a request to Government in the matter.

14. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (133), in its issue of the 29th January, recommends the authorities to institute enquiries into the rumour that is current regarding the prevalence of corruption among the classers of the Revenue Survey Department in the Kaira District. The paper adds that it is oozing out that they have received bribes amounting to Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 from some villages, and that poor cultivators, being helpless in the matter, pay large sums through fear of suffering heavily if they did not please them.

Charge of spitefulness against the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang.

15. The *Rámdás* (59), in its issue of the 25th January, contains a letter signed under the name of "Pushpadhanva," in which the writer says:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang has at last decided the appeal concerning the rights of the *Joshis* at the marriages of the Shudras or cultivators of Junnar in the Poona District, against the Bráhmans. This gentleman was the president of the Social Conference held at Bombay, and it is very likely that this adverse decision has been passed by him in spite against the Bráhmans. One does not know where the goddess of justice was slumbering when this decision was passed in conformity with British Indian law, but in opposition to Hindu law. Was this the interpretation of the promise of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to regard the rights of the people? Was there ever a marriage celebrated in the family of the plaintiff without an officiating Bráhman? How was it then that the rights of the Bráhmans were not proved? The rights may have been proved, but the Judge being prejudiced against the Bráhmans may have passed at once his judgment against them. The *Watandár Joshis* ought to pay attention to this matter or may sit quiet remembering that the times are such.

Alleged arbitrary conduct of the Magistrate of Mahudha in passing sentences on criminals.

16. Alluding to the case of certain Ghánchi Vohorás, who were charged with causing grievous hurt to a man of another class of the Vohorás before Mr. Pandya, Magistrate at Mahudha, the *Svadesh Bandhu* (133), in its issue of the 29th January, observes:—The accused Ghánchi Vohorás were charged with causing grievous hurt and the Magistrate throughout the trial tried them on that count, but at the last moment the charge was changed from one of grievous hurt to that of simple hurt, Esab, one of the accused, was acquitted, and Adam was fined only Rs. 12, when in a similar case decided only a fortnight ago the accused was fined Rs. 30, with imprisonment for 15 days. It is difficult to make out why punishments for similar offences should vary in different cases. In the present instance, the Ghánchi Vohorás have had to suffer from another kind of punishment. They have had to spend over Rs. 100 as expenses and it is reported that they have also had to pay various sums from Rs. 5 to Rs. 35 to various persons. We have received full particulars as to whom the different amounts were paid, but owing to want of evidence required by the British law we do not think it advisable to give out their names. We, however, recommend the authorities to reconsider the case. When the case was under trial, one Sanábhái was brought forward as a witness in place of Sana Dádábhái, who would not come forward to give false evidence, and although this fact was brought to the notice of the Court by the chief constable, no action was taken.

Mr. Kharsetji Ratanji Bamanji Dubásh, Assistant Collector, Broach, and subscription collected in Bombay for his prosecution.

17. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 27th January, states that at a meeting of some leading Hindu gentlemen, such as Messrs. Bháishankar Nánábhái, Javerilál Umiyáshankar, Virchand Dipchand, Shivlál Motilál and others, held at Bombay on Saturday the 25th idem, under the presidency of Ráo Bahádur Gopalráo Hari Deshmukh a resolution was passed to the effect that

it was necessary to institute a prosecution against Mr. Kharsetji Ratanji Dubash, Assistant Collector, Broach, for his inhuman interference with the cremation of the dead body of a Bráhman woman, and that Rs. 10,000 were subscribed on the spot to defray the cost of the prosecution.

Complaints against Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach.

18. The *Kaira Vartamán* (111), in its issue of the 29th January, observes :—The high-handedness of Mr. K. R. Bamanji is not unknown even to a child in the Kaira District. He oppressed particularly the Patels and Talátis, so much so that even now they tremble at the mere mention of his name. Once when the agricultural out-look was unsatisfactory and the poor cultivators were in great straits for their own maintenance, Mr. Bamanji, instead of representing their case to Government, was hard on them and would not have even hesitated to use physical force. On one occasion he had to tender an apology to Police Patel Lallubhái of Kapadvanj for an assault made on him. If that case had not been amicably settled, he would have been exposed long ago. His temper is so bad that any gentleman would hesitate to serve as a Shirastedár under him. Such instances are not rare, but Government are prone to hush up complaints against their servants and to screen them.—Alluding to the recent case of alleged interference by Mr. Bamanji in a Hindu funeral at Bhádbhut in the Broach District, on the 15th December, the paper observes that it was a fortunate circumstance for him that the Bráhmans showed their goodness by obeying his orders, otherwise, under the excitement of wounded religious sentiments, he would have either been burnt alive or buried in the very same burning ground.

Remarks in connection with the recent strike by female mill-labourers in a certain mill in Bombay.

19. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 26th January, refers to a recent strike by female mill-labourers in a certain cotton mill at Bombay and the way in which the manager and the owner of the mill acted towards them, and says that the manager ought to have given one month's notice to the women of the change made in the hours of attendance, and that in the absence of such previous notice it was unjust on his part to have forced them to serve in the mill at the altered hours on pain of forfeiting the wages due to them for past services. A charge of making a row, adds the paper, was brought against some of the women who took a leading part in the strike, with a view to suppress the strike, and the strikers had to yield in order that they might not be criminally prosecuted. Indian mill-labourers, unlike their brethren in England, are not able to get their grievances redressed without the help of Government. Now-a-days rich men can fabricate evidence and get any poor innocent man convicted in a court of justice, and this trick is resorted to whenever mill-labourers in this part of the country strike work. Government should have duly considered the prayers made by mill-labourers in a petition when the amending of the Factory Act was under contemplation. If the mills in Bombay continue to be managed as at present, the mill-labourers will be totally ruined in a very short time. Fever has already made its home among them and the average mortality from it is 20 per cent. per week.

Complaint about the nuisance of able-bodied beggars on the roads of Bombay.

20. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 27th January, expresses satisfaction with the activity shown by the police of Bombay in arresting beggars and placing them before Magistrates for begging in the Fort, says that the nuisance of hale and able-bodied beggars in the streets of the native town has of late considerably increased, and wishes that such mendicants would be arrested and prosecuted for begging on the public roads.

Frequency of thefts and robberies in Poona and the alleged inefficiency of the local police.

21. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 26th January, writes :—We do not know what to do for compelling Government to effect a reform in the *personnel* of the Poona police. From time to time we hear cries of panic raised in this city on account of thefts and daring robberies committed at one time in one part and at another in

another part. But it does not seem that Government pay any heed to these cries. There is no doubt that the police is undermanned and that the men who are employed in the force are themselves unfit for their work. There is hardly any detective intelligence in the men or in their officers. Nor do we see any evidence of courage. It is well-known that it is the outskirts of the city that generally suffer pretty frequently from the operations of organized bands of robbers. We hear of several successive robberies or attempts at robbery being committed in the same quarter. Now, it is reasonable to expect that when information as to a theft reaches the police they should take special precautions to keep a strict watch in the quarter visited by thieves. But this does not seem to be the rule. The other day a thief entered the house in which Professor G. G. A'garkar lives. He succeeded in carrying away ornaments worth about Rs. 200. The police, though informed of this fact, do not seem to have taken any special precautions, for we learn that some *badmashes*, bent upon mischief, again visited the house two nights later. They however failed, as the inmates of the house were awake and raised an alarm. We similarly learn that during the week the corpse of a young Mhár woman was found in the camp. The woman was gagged and is supposed to have died through suffocation. She was found naked and is believed to have been dishonoured. The gag was probably used to stop her cries. No trace has been discovered of the perpetrator of the crime. No wonder then that a sense of insecurity of life and property should begin to spread in the city and the camp. We hope the matter will attract the attention of Government.

Thefts and robberies at Poona.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 30th January, says :—Last Monday night (27th January) a house was broken into in Gosávipura, at Poona, by thieves, two boxes were forced open and their contents stolen, and some thieves forcibly snatched a nosering from off the nose of a woman. So far as thefts and robberies are concerned we do not seem to be in a safe condition. When are Government going to reform the Police Department ?

A gang of armed robbers in the Indápur Táluka of the Poona District and a warning to Government.

23. The *Poona Vaibhav* (53), in its issue of the 26th January, says that if the complaint made to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Gopálráo Narsinh Deshpánde about the increase of crime in the Indápur Táluka of the Poona District on account of the thick forests and want of arms in the possession of the people therein be well-founded, this state of things is discreditable to Government, and that Government should take timely measures to put down the lawlessness that is said to be rampant there, as otherwise the gang of two hundred armed robbers, some of whom are said to be mounted, which is reported to be plundering the people, will be encouraged to attack even the Government treasury.

Robberies in two tálukás of the Poona District.

24. The *Jagadhitechchhu* (17), in its issue of the 25th January, says that the Rámoshis of the villages of Apti and Phulgaon in the Sirur Táluka of the Poona District conjointly attacked the house of one Vithoba Pátil Dhage at Apti on the 17th January in his absence, and after inflicting serious wounds with an axe and a small wood-bill on the person of his wife removed property worth more than Rs. 1,000. It is a matter for surprise, observes the paper, that the police have not yet commenced an active enquiry into the matter. Robbers are also giving much trouble to the people of the Indápur Táluka of the same district and have even committed murders. Will Government attend to this ?

A theft at Wái in the Sátára District and the local police.

25. The *Wái Vrittasár* (74), in its issue of the 27th January, refers to a theft recently committed at that town in the house of one Sakhárám Shet Gujar, expresses diffidence in the ability of the local police to trace it, and says that it does not know when the people will be rid of such inefficient police officers.

26. The *Snehă Sindhu* (128), in its issue of the 31st January, observes :—

Alleged highway robberies in the Kaira District and a request to the Police Superintendent in the matter.

Owing to defective police arrangement at Kaira, the number of crimes is increasing day by day in that town Last week, a Kunbi named Kishor Kálidás and some other residents of Kaira, while returning from Ahmedabad, were robbed of their oxen, worth Rs. 200, somewhere between Láli and Wásna. The robbers were so daring as to cut asunder the *jotars* (leather belts) and to set the oxen free while the cart to which they were yoked was in motion. This is not the first time that such a daring highway robbery has been committed at this place and poor villagers are consequently under constant dread. It is much to be regretted that the police have not been able to trace either the robbers or the oxen in the case mentioned above. We therefore recommend the Police Superintendent to get the offenders severely punished when found out, and to locate a police station at the particular spot, to prevent similar occurrences in future.

27. The *Suryodayă* (67), in its issue of the 27th January, says that during the past week not a day passed without a theft being committed in the town of Kalyán in the Thána District, mentions some instances of thefts by housebreaking in which ornaments worth about Rs. 500 were carried away by burglars on each occasion, and asks why the police should be indifferent when burglaries are being committed in the town almost every day. The police have, the paper adds, arrested an ascetic on suspicion.

Frequency of thefts and burglaries at Kalyán and the local police.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

28. Writing about the Bill to amend the Gambling Act of 1887, the *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 26th January, says :—The Indian Legislature, while amending the Indian Penal Code by Act XXVII of 1870, did not declare betting or keeping a betting house to be an offence, though it provided punishment for keeping a lottery office without authority from Government. Rain-betting is sufficiently discouraged inasmuch as all contracts relating to it are declared void by law. The fact that a particular act or set of acts is mischievous to society is not, we think, of itself sufficient to put it under a penal law. For thereby the penal laws will swell enormously and the deterrent effect of punishment will, in consequence of its frequent repetition, be considerably reduced. Betting, and especially rain-betting, ought to come under the domain of private ethics. It is but a violation of the rules of prudence. Obedience to these rules can be better secured by instruction than by terror, by informing the understanding than by exercising an immediate influence on the will. The present Bill does not seem to take much account of this principle. It aims at making penal a sort of amusement, no doubt sometimes indulged in too much, which has never been held by law to be illegal, which has no cunning, trick or ill-practice in it, and which is confined to a small section of the community and to a few months of the year. It should again be remembered that the Indian legislature has not expressed itself against betting and wagering in the severe terms used in the British statutes. The case, therefore, ought to be made much stronger than has been done by the honourable mover in making rain-betting a punishable act. Again, we fail to see why rain-betting should be looked upon as worse than horse-races. We know of instances where persons have lost their hard-earned money at horse-races. Besides, we think the person eminent on the turf is not much respected in the European community. If there are reckless men at rain-betting, there are equally, if not more, reckless persons at the horse-races. If, therefore, you are to interfere with things that are innocent in themselves but are made to yield mischievous results by their abuse, consistency requires that both the acts should be made punishable. Betting on the degree of heat given by a thermometer in a given time will also, as Mr. Justice Jardine says, be made punishable. Of course, we can very well understand that Englishmen being accustomed from their childhood to horse-races will naturally think them less harmful than our betting, which consists simply in waiting for the rain. On the other side, it must also be said that the Natives being familiar with rain-betting may become blind to the real and great mischiefs wrought by it. Putting aside all subjective considerations, it will have to be admitted that as the gist of gaming given under 8 and 9 Victoria,

Comments on the Bill to amend the Gambling Act of 1887.

cap. 109, s. 17, appears to be fraud, unlawful device or ill-practice, neither of the sorts under discussion can rightly come under gaming. The Bombay Presidency will surely be disappointed if the proposed law is passed without bearing the vivid marks of the soundness of principle, the justness of view, and the accuracy of thought peculiar to Sir R. West. Careful thought and labour, not unaccompanied by the extensive power of distinction, stamp themselves on whatever this distinguished judicial member of Council has done in his different capacities. The present Bill, however, appears to descend to a lower level and does not seem to possess something systematical.

Part III.—*Education.*

29. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (84), in its issue of the 26th January, observes :—

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

We have again been disappointed by the appointment of Mr. W. J. Bagnell as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College. Last year, when he was appointed to the same post in addition to his other duties, his appointment was unanimously disapproved of and it was believed that such a thing would not occur again ; but we have been thoroughly disappointed in this. We object to his appointment mainly on two grounds. He has no experience of teaching and is inefficient to meet the wants of the students. To appreciate the beauty of Sir Walter Scott, experienced teachers like Professor Macmillan, Dr. Peterson, Professor Barrett or Professor Wordsworth are required. How can Mr. Bagnell, who is not even a graduate, have much stuff in him ? Many of the fresh students have been so much discouraged that they repent for having joined the Elphinstone College. Mr. Bagnell has already to perform the duties of Assistant Collector and Factory Inspector, both of which must be engaging his time sufficiently. By being entrusted with the additional duties of a Professor of English Literature, he has been made unable to devote his attention to any of his duties. Another appointment against which the Graduates' Association sent a memorial to Government only three weeks ago was that of Mr. Slater, who is a practising barrister and a Professor of the Law Class. In addition to these duties he is appointed Professor of History and Political Economy at the Elphinstone College, and to suit his convenience the students are required to attend the College an hour earlier than the usual time. Taking into consideration all these facts one can say, without hesitation, that whatever may be the outward professions of Government they do not care for the interests of the Elphinstone College, and it is therefore advisable to close its doors altogether. His Excellency Lord Reay may have done something for the advance of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges, but we have been disappointed by his policy in the matter of higher education. The Elphinstone College, which we expected to see flourishing and provided with a strong staff, has been left in a worse condition than before.

30. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 27th January, publishes an article communicated by a Maráthi school-master, in which the latter complains of harsh and rude treatment which, he says, vernacular school-masters receive from the lowest examining officers of the Educational Department on account of the superior officers neglecting to visit vernacular schools and to superintend the work of their subordinates and therefore being unable to exercise any check on them. Some Inspectors of schools, says the writer of the above communication, sometimes get school-masters to hold their schools at 4 A.M., and go away before sunrise after disposing of the examination work by lamp light ; sometimes they examine schools till 9 P.M., and are quite unmindful of the principle that the maintenance and success of a school depend upon the respectful treatment they give to the school-master, their visits being looked upon as mere visitations by the people.

Complaint against examining officers in the Educational Department, Bombay.

31. The *Vengurla Vritt* (68), in its issue of the 23rd January, is surprised at the hasty action of Government in closing Vernacular School No. 1 at Málvan because a municipality is to be established in the town, and says that the action of Government has for the present placed the boys in the town at a great disadvantage and incon-

Disapproval of the closing of Vernacular School No. 1 at Málvan in the Ratnágiri District.

venience as regards their education, and that it would have been better if the school had been handed over to the municipality when it was established, as was done in the case of the schools at Vengurla.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Progress of local self-government under the regime of His Excellency Lord Reay.

32. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 26th January, writes:—The other day His Excellency Lord Reay gave two addresses at Poona, affording an insight into the policy by which he was guided in educational matters. More recently, at Ahmedabad His Excellency took occasion to go into some of the administrative questions. It may be remembered that the scheme of local self-government in India was recognised as a necessity of the times during the *régime* of Lord Ripon, the most sympathetic of our Governors-General. In Sir James Fergusson, who was then the Governor of Bombay, the system of local self-government secured no very warm upholder, though it must be said to his credit that Sir James was not an enemy of the system. When Lord Reay was announced to be Sir James' successor, it was hoped that the work of liberalising the institutions falling under this head would suffer no lapse during his time; and judging from the interest which His Excellency has invariably evinced in the furtherance of the scheme, no one who has followed its progress can say that all reasonable anticipations have not been fulfilled. Lord Reay said that at the end of 1884-85 the elective principle was in operation in 24 municipalities only, and the total number of elected commissioners was 270; while at the end of the year 1888-89 it was extended to as many as 120 municipalities, the number of elected commissioners being 896. The figures betoken a great move forward. But to gauge the real development attained we must satisfy ourselves as to the soundness of the constitution of these municipal establishments, and find out how far the extension of the franchise has proved a means of political education to the people. Lord Reay's Government undoubtedly lent itself to the scheme, but we fear the local official attitude was not always favourable. In most of the municipalities the official element still predominates, the number of those elected by the tax-payers not being even half. But official jealousy is by no means the only cause of slow progress of the elective principle in local self-government. The commissioners are more or less divided and often indifferent, and the electors are not always found to be sufficiently intelligent in the exercise of their functions. Both these causes must account for partial disappointment at times. Nevertheless, Lord Reay's endeavours to constitute into municipal districts those towns which contain a population of four thousand persons and upwards entitle him to the best thanks of the people.

Wái Municipality and suggestions to its President and the Divisional Commissioner.

33. The *Vrittasár* (74), in its issue of the 27th January, again refers to the municipal muddle at Wái, and says that the Mámlatdár of the town having found out mistakes in the accounts of the municipality, there is a likelihood of malicious and threatening petitions being made against him, and that the Commissioner of the Division and the Collector of the district should pay no attention to them and should not transfer the Mámlatdár till the municipal matters are set aright. The paper also intimates that the President of the municipality should not do any permanent harm to the corporation out of fear to get no people to serve on the municipality in place of those who have tendered their resignations of office.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Suggestions to Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, on his approaching visit to the Wádiya State.

34. The *Rájyabhakt* (121), in its issue of the 28th January, recommends Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, at his approaching visit to the Wádiya State in Gohelvád (1) to enquire into the ill-treatment given to the family of the Chief of Wádiya by the Manager; (2) to remove the clerk thrust upon the *Kunwar* on a salary of Rs. 110 by Captain Kennedy and to appoint another on

a reduced salary; (3) to inquire into the arbitrary conduct of the Manager, who has been there for the last four or five years, to find out why he always stays at Jetpur, why low-caste females are allowed to occupy the shops of the Darbári *Uttáras*, why he sent clerks last year to collect *Khaláns* instead of doing so personally; also to see why one Jamal Nakil has so much influence over him and to find out why his wife's brother gets an honorarium of Rs. 25 per month; (4) to inquire into the mismanagement of the medical dispensary; (5) not to allow Captain Kennedy to accompany him on his inspection tour, since he is worshipped by the officers of the State, as if he were God; (6) to inquire into the cause of the transfer of the Fauzdár (Chief Constable) from Wádiya to Luni and into the intrigues to bring him back; (9) and to put a stop to the practice, which has been prevalent for the last three or four years, of the police sepoys and compounders of indulging in indecent language when females pass by.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th February 1890.

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(For the week ending 1st February 1890.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST FEBRUARY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ..	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ..	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 24th January, says that of the past Judicial Commissioners in Berár, Mr. W. B. Jones is the only officer who is even now very highly spoken of and gratefully remembered by the people for the many reforms he introduced into the administration of the province, and that from the experience the people have had for the last 13 months Mr. Plowden, the present Commissioner, is expected to do the same if he continue in his present post for four or five years more. The following reforms, observes the paper, require immediate attention from Mr. Plowden :— Employment of civilians alone in high posts in the province instead of incompetent men of recommendation ; separation of executive from judicial functions ; preparation and enforcement of the new Land Revenue Code ; removal of faults from the new Judicial Scheme brought into force in Berár ; cancellation of the unjust and oppressive order recognizing the right of the Mhár to receive one *páyali* per acre even after the imposition of the tax called " Jágle Patti " ; uniformity in the forest administration in all districts ; prevention of the threatened increase in land revenue assessment in certain districts at the time of the revision survey ; strict enforcement of the rules requiring candidates for certain posts to pass Higher and Lower Standard examinations, and limiting the tenure of offices of Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildárs, Shirastedárs, Police Inspectors and Sub-Registrars. In conclusion, the paper expresses a hope that Mr. Plowden, who, it says, is a very intelligent, hard-working, just and straightforward officer, will introduce these reforms and thereby acquire reputation for himself and earn the blessings of the rayats.

Alleged much-needed reforms in the administration of Berár.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 25th January, writes :—It is rumoured that Mr. Hare is to be appointed Survey and Settlement Officer of Berár on the retirement of Mr. Habson, who is going shortly to bid farewell to the province. It is not known whether Mr. Hare goes on promotion or on the same pay. If he goes on promotion it will be a matter for congratulation, but in any case we must frankly say that the Akola District will be a great loser. The new Municipal Law and the Rural Boards Law have been put into operation, and the success of the local self-government scheme

Rumoured transfer of Mr. Hare, Deputy Commissioner, Akola, considered undesirable.

depends mainly on the sympathetic and active support and leading of the district officer. At least for a few years more we shall sadly want a wise and sympathetic Deputy Commissioner like Mr. Hare, and the rumour of his transfer, therefore, will be received with much regret by the people in the district. As for the town of Akola, his continuance as Deputy Commissioner of this district at least for some time to come is much more desired. It is solely due to his unremitting labours that the Akola water-works scheme has come to such a mature stage and within easy distance of being taken up in hand. If the people of Akola are consulted, they will stand in a body and pray Government to promote Mr. Hare and at the same time keep him where he is.

Remarks about the acquittal of an accused in a certain case by the Sessions Court of Amráoti.

3. The *Varhád Samáchar* (3), in its issue of the 27th January, while reporting the acquittal on the 20th instant by the Sessions Court at Amráoti of the accused in two cases, says that the accused in one of them was acquitted on the ground that no Court in Berár was competent to try his case although the charges against him were proved.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th February 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 6 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 8th February 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
32	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
33	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
34	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
35	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
36	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
37	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
38	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
40	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
41	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
42	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
43	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
44	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
45	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
46	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
47	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
48	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
49	„ Mahárashtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued*.			
50	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
51	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
52	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
53	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
56	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárni	Do.	350
57	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
58	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
59	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
60	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
62	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
67	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
68	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
71	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	210
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
74	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
77	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	500
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
87	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
89	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
95	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
96	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
97	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
98	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
99	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
100	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
107	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
108	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
121	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
127	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
131	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do. ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánā Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Bombay Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 7th February, says:—It is intended to publish the financial statement for 1890-91 on 20th March in order to allow the public to consider it fully before it appears before the Viceregal Council. But since the budget will be placed before the Council for discussion at the close of March, the period of one week only for the public to consider it is very small and needs to be extended to one month at least. There is no probability of the discussion on the budget leading to any satisfactory results so long as the military preparations and frontier defences on which the revenues are lavishly spent are not subjected to a proper economy and loss from exchange is not duly provided against. It is to be regretted that the subject has failed to draw due attention from Government, though frequent appeals have been made to them both by the Indian National Congress and the Presidency Association of Bombay. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the same date, says:—The public is thankful to His Excellency the Viceroy for introducing the practice of placing the financial statement for discussion before the Legislative Council, but there is little chance of any appreciable good resulting from it until the constitution of the Council is improved by the introduction into it of the elective element.]

Comments in connection with the proposed publication of the financial statement for 1890-91.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—The present grievance of the uncovenanted European service in the matter of pensions is due to no fault of commission or omission on the part of the Government, and it is not correct to say that it does not affect the Indians because it does not do so directly. But suppose this exchange had risen instead of falling, and the rupee had been worth more than 2*s.*, would the Government have been asked or allowed to claim the difference? And if not, how can it be liable even morally to pay it now? The conduct of those M. P.'s who are harassing the Government on this account is liable to another reflection. How many of them did ever make a stand on behalf of manliness, honour and justice to India, and condemn or oppose the conduct of Government in undertaking wasteful or avoidable expenditure, or one that was not fairly debitable to India, which has partly led to the present impecuniosity? On the contrary, in one of his speeches Mr. King said that he had given his votes to keep the Government in office, and only complained that they were not acceding to the expenditure he proposed! This surely cannot impress the Indian tax-payer with the sense of justice of the Briton, and the Government would command no respect for yielding merely to the agitation.

Remarks on the uncovenanted civil service agitation and a suggestion to Government not to grant their prayer.

3. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—We must remind all those who represented the people of this part of the country at the last Indian National Congress that they have before them hard work to do. They will shortly receive, from the Secretary of the Deccan Congress Committee, copies of the petition to be sent to Parliament by the inhabitants of this country, earnestly praying for a reform of the Legislative Councils. They will have to explain the purport of this to the people and get as many to sign it as possible. The work must be done within one month, so that the petition may reach its destination soon after Parliament opens.

'People in the Bombay Presidency urged to send petitions to Parliament praying for a reform of the Indian Legislative Councils.

4. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 1st February, writes:—The announcement that the Secretary of State has sanctioned an annual pension of £300 to Mr. Crawford's wife and £70 to his daughter will be received with satisfaction by the public. Throughout the inquiry, whatever the feeling was about Mr. Crawford, there was undisguised sympathy for his family. His wife and daughter were perfectly innocent, and, considering the life that he had been leading, must have been often unhappy. It was very hard that they should become entirely helpless because Mr. Crawford forfeited his pension. He would have received a pension

Grant of an annual pension to the wife and daughter of Mr. A. T. Crawford, late Commissioner, C. D.

of £1,000 on retirement and now only a small fraction will go to his family. The decision of the Secretary of State must be regarded not only as generous, but also as just.

5. About a dozen Maráthi papers of the week, on the contrary, disapprove of the pensions said to have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India for Mrs. and Miss Crawford, ask whether Government would show similar indulgence to the families of Native officers dismissed from the service in consequence of the Crawford scandal, and say that in the matter of these pensions Government have been influenced simply by race-feeling and have done injustice to the Indian tax-payer.

6. A correspondent of the *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes :—The local Government should lose no time to secure a similar boon to the families of those Mámlatdárs and others whose services have been ruthlessly dispensed with for refusing to make any disclosures in connection with the Crawford case. Their cases stand on all fours with that of Mr. Crawford, and their families are as much entitled to the sympathy of Government as the ladies of that gentleman's family. Another question is, how long is the grant of this allowance to continue? To the end of those ladies' natural lives or to that of Mr. Crawford's? The third query is, will the Secretary of State follow this noble precedent in the case of every dismissed servant of Government in future, whatever be the gravity of his offence?

7. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes :—

Appointment of a Bishop of the English Church for Oudh and the establishment of the State church in India disapproved.

We see it stated that a Bishop of the English Church is to be appointed for Oudh, but it is hard to understand the statement. The State church has been abolished in Ceylon, which is inhabited, like India, mainly by non-Christian subjects of the Queen; it has been abolished in Ireland, which is composed of Christians of different sects; and the adoption of a similar measure in Wales, Scotland and even England itself is publicly discussed and advocated by English statesmen. Yet, in India, the existing church establishment is not only not to be reduced but is to be increased, and that, too, when the Government of India is in such pecuniary straits! What can be more unjust to the Indian tax-payer?

8. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes :—

Approval of the proposed introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout India.

One of the crying needs of the country hitherto has been a uniform system of weights and measures, and for want of it the trade has had to put up with a variety of inconveniences. We are glad that the Supreme Government has addressed the Provincial Governments on the subject with a view to learn how far the scheme under contemplation is practicable. The Supreme Government proposes the rupee as the standard *tola*, which is equivalent to 180 grains, the *seer* of 80 *tolás*, and the *maund* of 40 *seers*. This new *tola* measure as differing from the old *tola* will also remove difficulties of the British trade. We think the measure is practicable, and Provincial Governments ought to accord their support to it. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (95), the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in their issues of the 3rd February, heartily approve of the proposal.]

9. The death of Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, has caused universal sorrow among the Native newspapers.

Notice of the death of Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the *Statesman* of Calcutta, and description of his many good qualities.

The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes :—Mr. Knight's broad sympathies and generous instincts were with him in every great question which he took up. His exposure of the iniquities of the Inám Commission gave a death-blow to it. He wrote strongly against the Income-tax, the License-tax and the Press Gagging Acts. Confidence in the people, faith in the goodness that is latent in most people, inspired and guided him. His faith in the official classes was not at all so liberal. He wrote too often with a strong bias against them—a peculiarity

which is unhappily noticeable in not a few Native writers, who have neither his vigour, nor his ability, nor his breadth of view. His quick and ardent temperament infused piquancy and vehemence in his writings. But there was always a substratum of truth in them. They were based generally on righteous principles, and he wrote upon important public questions, not upon perfunctory information, handled according as his natural instinct or bias led him, but after mastering the fundamental principles of the question as well as its details. And so it happened that he was a recognized factor in Indian journalism, and his aggressive and masterful personality constantly peeped forth from behind the editorial "we."

10. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—The death of Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the *Statesman*, will be keenly deplored, not only by men of his craft and cloth, but also by those outside the circle in which he distinguished himself. It looks rather strange that one who came out to India as a merchant died as an editor, universally respected and loved for the strength and individuality of his character, for his unvarying industry and patience, and for keen devotion to his duty which fell to him rather by accident than by design. His career has special interest for us in Bombay, because it was here that he first laid the foundation of his future success as editor of the local *Times*. He has special claims to the gratitude of the entire Native community of India, because, at a time when the expression "Clemency Canning" was being re-echoed everywhere and the bitterest feelings of hostility had been excited by the tragic scenes enacted at Lucknow and other places in the Mutiny of 1857, it was he who with his powerful pen and strong pro-Native sympathies checked the rising tide of passion and hatred against the natives of the soil, who stood every moment in danger of losing their lives for the fault of a few of them. He has set a noble example to his brother editors, and we wish every one of them could do his work with half as much perseverance, earnestness and devotion he displayed in his life's work.

11. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—The Nestor of Indian journalists is gone! In Mr. Robert Knight India has certainly lost a hearty sympathiser, an able and experienced journalist, and a candid adviser. Mr. Robert Knight's services have been various and long. He had thorough acquaintance with all the burning topics which have stirred India during the last fifty years. He had confidence in the loyalty of the people and was always prepared to help sympathetically any movement calculated to further their interests. Now and then his impulsiveness took him in a wrong direction, but he was open to conviction and was prompt to come back to the right path and acknowledge his mistake. Whatever he said he said fearlessly and honestly, and was as severe in condemning the follies of the rulers as in censuring the absurdities of those who passed off for champions of the people. He was a perfect type of John Bull. It will be very hard to find his equal. If any journalist ever deserved well of his country for honest service, the late Mr. Robert Knight did, and we hope our countrymen will show their appreciation of such a life by commemorating his honoured name in a suitable manner.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—

Death of Mr. Forjett, late Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Many of the older residents of Bombay will be sorry to hear of Mr. Forjett's death, although the event was not unexpected. Our late Commissioner of Police was a power in his day, and those who knew him well are never tired of comparing him with his successors, generally to Mr. Forjett's advantage. [Several other papers have regretfully noticed the event.]

13. The *Arunodayá* (23) of the 2nd February is very sorry that the Thána Municipality should have done what it was not its legitimate function to do, by representing in its address to His Excellency the Governor that the forest administration of the Thána District, which has been annoying the people for the last fifty years, was satisfactory,

Address presented by the Thána Municipality to His Excellency the Governor disapproved of.

expresses surprise at Ráo Bahádurs Dáji Govind Gupte and Rámchandra Trimbak

A'chárya and Mr. Mádhavráo Rámchandra Nádkarni signing the address notwithstanding the first two of these gentlemen having a particular knowledge of the stringency of the Forest Acts and the third being an able pleader of the town, and asks nine questions in connection with the preparation, adoption and signing of the address in question.

14. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 3rd February, writes:—It should be remembered that His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to Thána last Wednesday was both his *first* and *last* visit to the head-quarter town of a district, the grievances of whose people in connection with the forest administration had, owing to a fortuitous combination of circumstances, very largely engaged the attention of His Lordship's Government immediately after his accession to the exalted office early in 1885. It is a significant fact that His Excellency should not have found leisure during his five years' administration to pay a single visit to Thána, except the one of Wednesday last on the eve of his departure from India, although it is so close to Bombay; and it is not quite easy to understand why His Excellency went to Thána on Wednesday last, unless it be that he wanted to receive an address from somebody or other at Thána which might furnish him with an opportunity of making an open declaration on the spot that his Government had redressed all the forest grievances of the people of that district. The Thána Municipality presented a farewell address to His Excellency. This address is a very singular document indeed, and it is very difficult to perceive why the municipality did not congratulate His Excellency on the two non-official members of the Forest Commission having received titles of distinction after the submission of the report of the Commission, if that body found it worth its while to congratulate His Excellency on certain Chiefs in Káthiáwár having received the title of G.C.S.I., and on some other Chiefs in the same province having been allowed the privilege of a return visit from the Governor of Bombay! Altogether the whole document appears to us to be ludicrous to a degree. Again, if what has been stated in the address be really a truthful description of the actual state of things when His Excellency assumed the reins of office, then it was surely a huge blunder to have appointed the Forest Commission.

15. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 6th February, adds:—Our own information on the subject enables us to state further that some hours before His Excellency received the municipal address, two or three petitions had been forwarded to him, more or less fully setting forth the complaints of the Thána rayat regarding the forest administration. And notwithstanding all this information His Excellency preferred to accept the assurance of the Thána Municipality that everything was all right and that there was contentment prevailing throughout the district! One of the signers of the municipal address, if what has been stated in the *Arunodayá* be true, can be cited as a witness in support of our contention that the orders issued by Lord Reay's Government in August last on the report of the Thána Forest Commission cannot reasonably be expected to have redressed the legitimate grievances of the Thána rayats.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 3rd February, says:—

Enrolment of selected Pársis of Poona in the volunteer corps of that station.

It is gratifying to have to state that the recent resolution of the Government of India according permission to selected Pársis of Poona being enrolled in the volunteer corps of that city, does not make any invidious distinction between that community and Natives of other races, since by the resolution of 1886 of the same Government all Natives have been declared eligible for enrolment as volunteers. The Hindus and Mahomedans of Poona ought, therefore, to induce the European volunteers of their city to consent to admit them into the corps and to obtain the sanction of the Local and Supreme Governments, and ought also to be accommodated by Government with due facilities for their enrolment, because all Natives, Pársis and others, will be glad at it and it is not desirable to disturb the good feelings which prevail among Natives of all races by withholding from one community eligible to possess it the concession that has been made to another. It is, however, to be remembered that the Government resolution of 1886 granting the circumscribed concession leaves the enrolment of the Natives solely to the

good will of European volunteers, and the meaning of the terms "selected" and "able to share the duties" is also uncertain; but these drawbacks ought not to stand in the way of Natives receiving the concession with gratitude.

17. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—The recent order of Government allowing the enrolment of selected Pársis as volunteers once more brings to the forefront the vexed question of Native volunteering. As it stands, the order allows the Pársis to be entered under certain conditions, and though its wording does not savour of exclusiveness, the practical enforcement of it will clear up the doubts raised as regards its one-sidedness. We have no reason to quarrel with our Pársi countrymen on the score of the order; on the contrary, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that in the loyalty at least of a leading portion of our people the authorities have the fullest confidence. The suitability or otherwise of the conditions imposed, time, the great disposer of things, will alone disclose. This niggardly untightening of the bonds evidently indicates how unwilling are the authorities to avail themselves of our services in the defence of the empire. The authorities are full of promises in this as in other matters, but what is most difficult is their execution. The enrolment of Pársis is by itself a reply to those who look down upon the natives of the country as an element in its defence. The wording of the order may bear a very convenient interpretation, but there is difference between interpretation and execution, as we all know.

18. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—We unstintedly and sincerely congratulate the Pársis on the concession which they have obtained from Government in the matter of their being enrolled in the existing volunteer corps. In view of the remarkable victory which the Pársi cricket team of Bombay obtained over the English team, the above success does not certainly seem undeserved. Cricket is the Englishman's national game, and to beat a crack cricket team from the recognised home of that game is to achieve a great victory. The Pársis have indeed shown that they have many manly qualities which go to make a good soldier. In the first place they have a physique which is capable of great improvement. They have also application. Lastly, they have what may be called the *esprit de corps*. Hence they will make good volunteers; of that we make no doubt. We again congratulate our fellow-countrymen on the double success they have achieved. The concession granted to the Pársis ought to open our eyes. We have been neglecting the development of the manly qualities in our rising race too long. We have felt for a long time the want of social qualities. It has become a proverb, which casts a lasting stigma on us, that the Hindus have no fellow-feeling and are not animated by a proper spirit of communal pride. We are known to be very loyal. But what is loyalty alone worth? Where is among us the spirit of comradeship? Without it our united efforts often fail of their purpose. We fall out among ourselves. Even in face of common danger we do not hold out together. We must get rid of this jealous spirit. We ought to bestow greater attention on the development of our physical powers. We must show ourselves worthy of being honoured, as the Pársis have done. Then there will hardly be disappointment in store for us. That the admission of the Pársis into the volunteer corps is the thin end of the wedge is perfectly true; but if we are to drive the wedge home, we must improve ourselves morally and physically, as we have been doing intellectually.

19. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 1st February, writes:—We think it is unwise to admit only Pársis to volunteer regiments, and that also at one station. There is no need for making an invidious distinction between Pársis, Hindus and Mahomedans, or of restricting the order to any particular station. There will be jealousy among the Pársis themselves if the Pársis of Poona are eligible for volunteering and the Pársis of Bombay are not. We cannot therefore accept this order of the Bombay Government as a wise one.

20. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 2nd February, observes:—The Honourable L. H. Bayley, who is at the head of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, recently expressed his willingness to admit Natives into volunteer corps, and if he recommend them to Government the authorities will grant this privilege to the natives of this place. We do not understand why the privilege

granted to the Pársis of Poona has not been extended to Hindus and Mahomedans, and, in our opinion, it is not fair to make a special concession in favour of the Pársis and to exclude the rest. Such a step will be something like casting a slur on the other races, which we would recommend Government to avoid.

Alleged discontinuance of the nominations to the Statutory Civil Service in India in presidencies other than Madras commented upon.

21. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—The Madras Government, we see, is to hold a competitive examination for the statutory service posts in the course of the current month; but we have heard of no nomination to them, of late, in any other presidency. In fact, since the appointment of the Civil Service Commission it has seemed as if no additions to the statutory branch were to be made, though the orders of Lord Cross on the subject take effect only from 1892. How is this to be explained? We have never been admirers of this statutory service, which was neither fish, flesh nor red-herring; but do not the Secretary of State's orders do it grievous injustice? What are the woes of the European uncovenanted civil servants, brought about simply by the fall in exchange, compared to this wrong, directly and deliberately inflicted by the Government on their statutory brethren? Yet not a word is heard about the latter, though England and Anglo-India are full of indignation on account of the former. Why should they not protest against the wrong?

An explanation about the alleged indignity offered by Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, to a Hindu corpse.

22. The *Broach Samáchár* (97), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—We had sent a Pársi friend to Bhádbhut and the neighbouring villages to inquire into the complaint made against Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, and his inquiries have furnished information similar to the explanation submitted by Mr. Bamanji to Government. On the 15th December, the day on which the occurrence is said to have taken place, Mr. Bamanji was away from Bhádbhut to a distance of about seven miles, and on his return to his tent at about 1 P.M. he perceived some smoke and bad smell; whereupon he came out of his tent, and, on asking the two or three persons who were sitting on the bank of the river, was told that they had been burning a dead-body and that as it was wholly burnt they were extinguishing the cinders and were about to return home. Mr. Bamanji asked them to look sharp, and the order was obeyed. As regards the allegation about a Bhangi woman, who is said to have been ordered by Mr. Bamanji to extinguish the burning pile, it may be said that she was standing there with an empty water-pot with the object of collecting the surplus of fuel, and he might have naturally, before knowing her caste, asked her to extinguish the fire, but that on her telling him who she was he remained quiet. It is said that on the third day of this occurrence Mr. Bamanji requested Government to assign another piece of land for funeral purposes, and perhaps the present case may have been trumped up in fear of losing the possession of the so-called sacred land, which the Hindu community has been using for numerous years. Moreover, the deceased Nirmal's caste-people were feasted on the twelfth day of her death, when they were satisfied by the corpse bearers that her body had not been removed half burnt and that nothing had happened to render necessary the performance of a special religious ceremony for the salvation of her soul. Those who exaggerate the matter will be surprised to hear all these facts when they are proved.

Disapproval of the manner in which inquiry is being made into the charge brought against an Assistant Collector of Broach, of insulting the religious feelings of certain Hindus.

23. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—We are sorry that Government have entrusted the inquiry into the allegations made against Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, to the Collector of Broach, especially since they have rendered his predicament painfully inconvenient. Some of the Collectors and Assistant Collectors are on close terms with each other and in such cases no one can help sympathising with the superior who has been asked to institute painful inquiries into the conduct of his subordinate. Besides, the inquiry ought to be held on the spot and witnesses ought not to be made to travel to the Collector's camp, which may be located

fifty or even a hundred miles from Broach. This is a pure hardship and such investigation is bound to be fruitless. As far as we can see, the Hindu community, who preferred to suspend action pending Government orders, have not been satisfied with the course adopted by Government. Again, if Government were really disposed to thoroughly sift the matter at once, it was absolutely essential, as we suggested last time, to remove all deterrent influences which must hamper the progress of the inquiry and tell upon its final result. We, however, do hope that the experience of Lord Reay's Government will enable them to perceive the justice and wisdom of our request. At any rate, we do not think it safe for those who promptly responded to our appeal to help the aggrieved to wait any longer. Any further delay means courting failure. As we write these words, we are glad to hear that the committee has again met to reconsider the whole matter, and we hope it has not resolved for the adoption of a Fabian policy a second time. After two notorious failures, the appointment of a commission is altogether out of question. A memorial to Government is quite useless at this stage. There is then the remedy provided by law to the parties themselves, and the only question is whether that is the safest course to follow. It has its peculiar merits as well as dangers, and if Government had adopted a satisfactory mode of inquiry the desirability of resorting to a legal remedy would have needed no consideration at all. The names of the persons who are on the committee are, however, a guarantee that no course will be adopted without the fullest deliberation.

24. The *Hitechchhu* (84), in its issue of the 6th February, observes :— Those who say that the case of the alleged insult to a Hindu corpse by Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, has been much exaggerated must needs give a true account of it, and if they fail to do so it may be said that they are concealing the real facts. But what surprises us most is that Government have not yet instituted public inquiries with regard to the memorial forwarded to them. Is this due to the influence possessed by the Pársi community ? At any rate, this silence will cast a slur on the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay if it does not at once hold a public enquiry into the matter ; but, in the meantime, the best course is to suspend Mr. Bamanji or transfer him to some other district, pending the inquiry, so that witnesses may not be afraid of him and be influenced by his presence. [The *Satyodayă* (126), in its issue of the same date, recommends Government to appoint a commission without delay.]

25. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 6th February, observes :— Last week a boat containing about 32 men of the 'Dhed' caste, which sailed from Saroli, capsized near Magdalla, a village situated on the river Tápti a few miles off Surat, and 19 lives were lost. The accident seems to have been passed over in silence, as if it were an ordinary incident, but Government ought to make due inquiries into the matter. The passengers were drunk, and while the boat was in full sail it struck against a fishing stake in the river, and consequently capsized. This accident occurred owing to carelessness on the part of the officer whose duty it was to keep the port clear of all hindrances, under Section X of the Ports Act, and we therefore hope that the superior authorities will institute an inquiry into the matter, find out the real culprit and make an example of him.

Alleged loss of 19 lives in the river Tápti near Magdalla and a request to the authorities in the matter.

26. The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 31st January, says that although, theoretically, experimental farms are very advantageous, and particularly so in an agricultural country like India, the results of the Bhadgaon experimental farm in Khándesh are quite disappointing. The farm, adds the paper, has not in the least improved the agriculture of the province and has not yielded one-hundredth or even one-thousandth part of the large outlay annually made on it.

Model farm at Bhadgaon in Khándesh considered useless.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 7th February, says that the appointment of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., as the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay cannot but be satisfactory to the public, since he has some experience of municipal administration, has devoted his attention to the current municipal questions under expectation of being one day appointed to the office of the Commissioner, is a young, able and painstaking officer and entertains good feelings towards Natives, as his evidence before the Public Service Commission, recommending a more extensive employment of Natives in the higher grades of the service, amply proves.

Appointment of Mr. H. A. Acworth as the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay approved.

28. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (13), in its issue of the 5th February, says that Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit has been appointed as Diván of the Porbandar State, and observes that this appointment will add to the reputation of His Excellency Lord Reay for making good selections.

Appointment of Ráo Bahádur S. P. Pandit as Diván of the Porbandar State.

29. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 5th February, disapproves of the transfer of the office of the Mámlatdár of Mátar Táluka to Kaira, and observes :—The transfer will cause great inconvenience to the inhabitants of the Mátar town and those of the whole táluka, particularly in the monsoons, and the news has caused wide-spread discontent among them. The reason advanced by those concerned is said to be the unhealthiness of the place, but the real cause is a desire to make a saving of about Rs. 35,000 which would be required for the erection of a new building for the office. If the weather has no evil effect on nearly eight thousand inhabitants of the place, it is much to be regretted that the office should be transferred on such a lame ground for the convenience of a few Government employés.

Disapproval of the transfer of the office of the Mámlatdár of Mátar to Kaira.

30. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes :—A shocking tragedy has just taken place in Calcutta. An assistant in a merchant's shop, named King, accompanied by two other Europeans, went to the house of a respectable gentleman and demanded admission. On refusal they broke open the door, and King, who had with him a sword-stick, is said to have stabbed the Durwan and there and then killed him. The usual plea of drunkenness he steadfastly denies, and as to stabbing he considers it merely accidental. Of course the question of this accidental murder will be decided by a court of justice ; but do not such murders seem to be the result of the free and unrestricted permission enjoyed by Europeans to use arms? Were it not for this permission, or rather the abuse of it, many an accidental death would be prevented. We cannot believe that Government are unaware of such sad results, but unfortunately they have so much confidence in their own people that arms in the hands of a European are considered rather as a passport to protection than to mischief. We think the free use of arms by the lower classes of the European community requires stringent looking after. A check in this direction will, we have no doubt, eventually cut down the number of accidental deaths also. Formerly for some time the spleen, and now drunkenness, plays not an unimportant part in the acquittal of Europeans accused of murder. Restrict the use of arms by Europeans and we shall hear less of these pleas. We do not know why Government should hesitate to impose this healthy restriction.

Alleged accidental deaths of Natives at the hands of Europeans and unrestricted permission enjoyed by the latter for the use of arms.

31. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 5th February, writes :—Even under British administration in India, when the machinery for the detection and punishment of crime has been so elaborately conceived, misdemeanours and felonies do not show always such signs of decrease as might be reasonably expected. Security of person and property has been never so rare in the Hyderabad District during all the forty-six years of British rule in Sind, as during the last three months or so. Organised dacoities on an extraordinary scale, which have baffled the police and the magistracy of the district, have been the order of the day. Bands of dacoits, mostly composed of Mahomedans and numbering from 30 to 40 men, arm themselves

Dacoity in Sind.

with swords and muskets, appear in villages after sunset or even in broad daylight, and carry away all the cash and jewels, and destroy on the spot all the clothes and papers they can lay their hands upon. Blood is shed and women are violated if resistance is offered, and sometimes even without any apparent provocation. The only victim of this organised dacoity is the Bania of the village, the money-lender, the usurer.—After giving details of six dacoities the paper continues:—The rapidity with which one dacoity has been followed by another and the secrecy and the thoroughness with which the crimes have been committed have spread consternation among the village Banias. Their sense of security has been considerably weakened, and, if we are rightly informed, their confidence in the ability of the authorities to protect them from attacks like these is being likewise shaken. Whole villages are in a state of panic and dread expectation that their turn may come next. There is great fear of this system of dacoity spreading from táluka to táluka, for the immunity hitherto enjoyed by the offenders has removed the terrors of the law from their minds and has encouraged them in the commission of fresh offences. A few solitary individuals have been apprehended, but it will be impossible to restore any confidence until the real culprits and whole gangs are brought to book. In order to secure the offenders, energetic and prompt action is necessary. It is notorious that half the crime is committed with the help or the connivance of the zamindárs, patels or other influential persons in the villages. On occasions like these it is hardly improper to put strong pressure upon these men to produce the culprits. It is hardly possible to believe that an organized system of dacoity is without the leadership or support of some such people. At the last year's Darbár at Hyderabad, while the Commissioner in Sind was lavishly bestowing gifts for services, real or imaginary, some threats were held out by him for the benefit of such as helped or screened the offenders. The time has now come, we think, when a practical shape may be effectually given to these threats, and by way of example some zamindárs should be made to feel the weight of official displeasure. This much has also to be borne in mind that the lesson taught by the present dacoities will be utterly lost if the Local Government fails to endeavour to secure the establishment of a mixed police of Hindu and Mahomedans, strong in numbers as well as in efficiency, for the maintenance of the peace of the rural population of this province.

A complaint about delay in the postal delivery at Tatta in Sind.

32. The *Sind Times* (7), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—Complaints reach us that the postal delivery at Tatta is made after a long delay. A correspondent writes that a deferred telegram sent from Karáchi on the night of Wednesday last was received at Tatta about 11 A.M. on Thursday, and a letter posted on Wednesday before 6 P.M. had not been delivered up to that time. It is further stated that the letters posted here between 4 and 6 P.M., which are intended to be carried by the through passenger train leaving here about 11 P.M., are not delivered on the next day, but on the following day, while those which go by the mail train are delivered next day so late as mentioned above. The railway authorities have arranged to carry local mails twice a day, and we do not know why these delays should occur in the delivery of letters, &c. We understand that the mail train arrives at Jungashai about 9 P.M. and the through passenger about 1 A.M. the same night; why is it then that the postal clerk there does not deliver both the mails together to the messenger, instead of giving him, as it appears, the former receipt first, retaining the latter till the next day? If the messenger were to leave about 2 P.M. he would arrive in time, say about 6 A.M., at Tatta, and then the mails could be delivered at least at about 8 A.M. We would draw the attention of the postal authorities to this irregularity in the delivery of mails and the inconvenience felt by the public, especially by the trading community, and we hope that steps will be taken to remedy the same.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Bill to amend the Factories Act and Sir James Fergusson.

33. With reference to the approval expressed by Sir James Fergusson of the Bill to amend the Factories Act, and to the gratification he showed on the ground that while the Bill would prevent women employed in the cotton mills

from being worked to death it would also benefit the Lancashire trade, the *Bombay Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 7th February, says:—While Sir James was Governor of Bombay he tried to have the English Factory Act introduced into India, but Lord Ripon being the Viceroy at the time he did not succeed. On his becoming Foreign Under Secretary Sir James continued, in the interests of his constituents, the Manchester cotton weavers, his efforts to have a Factory Act passed that would ruin the Indian cotton industry, by preferring various accusations against the Bombay mill-owners. Fortunately, a large capital of the Anglo-Indians being employed in this industry, they joined the Natives in the opposition to Sir James' endeavours, and in this they commanded the support of the Anglo-Indian writers. This powerful resistance led to careful inquiries by the Government of India, which has arrived at the sound conclusions that the complaint about the mill-hands in Bombay being overworked is groundless and that the application of the English Factory Act to India would ruin the rising Indian cotton industry, and the present Bill is the outcome of all this agitation. It is gratifying that this unobjectionable Bill has met with the approval of the authorities in England, and there is no fear of the Indian mill industry being disturbed by the selfish efforts of the Lancashire mill-owners.

Bill to amend the Factories Act approved.

34. The same newspaper, in its issues of the 3rd and 5th February, expresses its complete approval of the Bill to amend the Factories Act, observing that the proposals brought forward by the Honourable Mr. Scoble do not differ from the practice already prevailing in well-conducted and respectable cotton and other mills, and that the enactment is sure to advance the interests of the mill-owners as well as of the mill-hands. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the 7th February, also expresses approval of the Bill.]

Comments on the Bill to amend the Factories Act.

35. With reference to the same Bill the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 3rd February, says:—In preparing this Bill Government do not seem to have paid due attention to the opinions of independent parties or to the representations made by the mill-hands in regard to their grievances. A wrong impression has been produced on the mind of the authorities that for similar work more workmen are employed in Indian mills than in English factories, and that the Indian mill-hands are not overworked and can absent themselves from their work at any time they like; experience, however, asserts to the contrary and ought to have been duly considered. Experienced persons say that the mill labourers can be given the weekly holiday without any harm to the interests of the industry, that the outturn of the mills will not be lessened if the workmen are employed from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in the morning and again from $12\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in the evening. Nothing has been advanced to contradict this statement and it ought to have been tested by the authorities by making due inquiries on the subject. Thus the Bill is unsatisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the Select Committee, and particularly the unofficial members of the Council, will insist upon improvements being made in it in the direction mentioned above.

36. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 6th February, writes:—In regard to the contention of some interested people that our mill-operatives imperatively require a day's rest after a week's work, the remarks of the *Pioneer* are so pertinent and weighty that they must silence all agitation in this respect. The Allahabad oracle says:—"To bind them (operatives) down to one day's rest in the week would be impossible; they would resent fixed holidays and would still absent themselves from work on their festivals and on other occasions when they desired relaxation. They prefer long days when they are actually in the mills, so long as their privileges of holiday-making at uncertain intervals are not interfered with." The opinion expressed in the above extract is just exactly the one which we persistently endeavoured to impress upon the authorities in these columns. In many of the mills piece-work is the ruling system of payment, and any hard and fast rule about a day's weekly relaxation must do positive harm to the pecuniary interests of the operatives. For they will absent themselves at all events on festival days in spite of a weekly holiday as proposed

by some, so that in addition to a loss of the holiday's wages they will have to lose also the wages for every Sunday in the bargain. This is a real hardship, and the *Pioneer* did well to lay stress on it on this occasion. Prosperity of the operatives is the avowed object of the Bill on which so much stress is laid, but if passed, instead of achieving the proposed good, it will only do positive harm to them. We hope this view of the case will not be lost upon those concerned.

Necessity for a legislative measure to prevent accidents to human life from noxious gases and culpable mismanagement in mills.

37. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—There is a Society in Bombay for the prevention of cruelty to *animals*. May we ask, for the hundredth time, why there is no organization, worthy of the name, for prevention of worse than cruelty to human beings—of death from noxious gases, from culpable mismanagement, and so forth? If the subject is not sufficiently tempting to imperial politicians of the day, what keeps the Government from taking it up? It has nothing to do with disfiguring girl-widows and destroying infant-wives, which the mighty Christian Government of India are afraid of preventing on grounds of "high policy." What 'high policy' is there in leaving the lives and limbs of Her Majesty's subjects to the tender mercies of the mill-owner? To be sure, the labourer or the mill-hand has no voice in the Councils of the Empire, no influence with the Press or Parliament. But none the less he is a subject of the Queen-Empress. Now that there is a Bill on the anvil, the authorities have only to be told of these accidents.

Part III.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Reay's suggestion for the creation of a Board of Studies in the Bombay University approved.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—In the Chancellor's remarks many will welcome his approval of the suggestion for a Board of Studies. This proposal has been made, time after time, in and out of the Senate. We believe there are practical difficulties in the way of its adoption; but none of these is insuperable. The object to be gained is so important that we should like to see a serious effort made to overcome the difficulties. To the candidates at our University examinations the parting gift of the Chancellor will be a great boon, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Studies mentioned by His Excellency at the last Convocation will be organised in time to work for this year's examinations. Not only, however, do questions require to be supervised, but the old plan of considering the results, *as a whole*, before they are settled and secured needs to be revived; for, in the absence of that arrangement, a student who has done well in all subjects and attained a very high total, but failed to obtain the minimum by even a fraction of a mark, is plucked, *i.e.*, rusticated for a year. Is this as it should be? In Madras we learn there is a Board called the Committee of Moderators, who not only supervise the questions drawn up by the examiners before they are set to the candidates, so as to ensure an even standard, but also the results before they are declared. And thus by extending a little consideration where it is called for, they prevent the wrong to deserving students which is now annually inflicted on that class in Bombay. We trust, therefore, that this proposal will be considered seriously along with that announced by the Chancellor on Tuesday last.

Vice-Chancellor's speech at the last Convocation of the Bombay University.

39. The *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—The Vice-Chancellor's address this year is more than usually instructive. Without being crammed full of high learning, it reaches the proper level of an academical speech. What enhances its interest, however, is not so much its learning as the practical tone which runs through every part of it and which is neither commonplace nor too high. In this Dr. Mackichan's experience as an active member of the University and a zealous teacher of youth no doubt came to his help. The concluding portion of the address is a mine of instruction to graduates, and comes just in time at this moment when a great pother is made about social leaders and their example, and when everybody feels the necessity of making a sacrifice but nobody dares do so, but quarrels about who should begin.

40. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—The Vice-Chancellor's address at the recent Convocation of the Bombay University was a record of useful work, and like the work done during the year under review this record was solid, though unpretentious. It is a relief to turn to this plain business statement from the annual exhibition of academic stilts and forced eloquence, to which the public have been accustomed, more perhaps in other presidencies than in our own. But plain as is the narrative of events, and business-like the remarks based thereon, the address is by no means wanting in grasp and in appreciation of the growing wants of the University. We hope our young graduate class was able to follow the concluding words of Dr. Mackichan's address. Unless they realize the force of these words, they cannot be expected to enter into the spirit of his generous exhortation.

41. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—The Vice-Chancellor's observations on the Law curriculum, Arts curriculum, School Final Examination, Diploma in Agriculture, and the future of scientific instruction in connection with the Bombay University were all conceived in a spirit of fairness and moderation and will provoke little hostile criticism. His peroration was solemnly and eloquently delivered. It contains a fervent appeal to the educated to discharge in a satisfactory manner the sacred responsibilities of their position in the midst of surrounding darkness, to be prepared to undergo sacrifices for the sake of their countrymen and work zealously for ameliorating the social life of their households. The advice has been given in a spirit of sincerity and earnestness, and we hope that those who listened to it will lay it near their heart.

42. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—There was some heart-burning and some shaking of the head on the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Others may have had a better claim to the exalted place; but if intellectual capacity, broad sympathies and educational experience were alone to be considered, the choice of the Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institute was a very happy one. His speech at the Convocation of the University on Tuesday last may be taken as an indirect vindication of his selection for the Vice-Chancellorship. The speech was worthy of himself and worthy of the occasion. The address rose above the level of the trite and the commonplace, and at the same time it did not soar into the realms of the unattainable. The ideal of a University which he placed before his audience had not simply the merit of being fascinating, but had the far higher merit of being practicable and attainable.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Prohibition of certain religious preachers by the Poona Municipality protested against.

43. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 2nd February, protests against the action of the Poona Municipality in prohibiting preachers of the Din Bandhu Sárvajanik Sabha from preaching their religious doctrines on the public roads at Poona on the alleged misrepresentations of the local Bráhmans regarding them, and requests Government to enquire into the matter and take steps to have the prohibition removed.

A complaint against the chairman and members of the managing committee of the Belgaum Municipality.

44. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (26), in its issue of the 3rd February, says that owing to a discord between the chairman and the members of the managing committee and among the latter themselves, the work of the managing committee of the Belgaum Municipality has been much neglected. Meetings of this body, says the paper, are not regularly held, and when held they are generally adjourned for want of a quorum, the result being that the roads of the town are in a very bad condition and sanitation is much neglected. The chairman has detained a document instead of forwarding it to the proper authorities, and this he has done in spite of the advice of some persons not to do so. A new chairman is considered necessary by many, but the present chairman, although he has frequently to be absent from the town on duty, is unwilling to part with the post, as it carries much importance with it.

Serious allegations against the Thákor of Bhávnagar and some officers in the State made by one Brahmachári Mádhavánand Sadánand.

45. The third number of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette* (1), dated the 5th February, contains the following matter:—

"Although two numbers of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette, i.e.*, of the 9th of November last and 7th of the current month, have successively seen the light of day, and, amongst others, such popular and influential newspapers as the *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta and the *Daily News* of London have, from the urgency of the situation, been obliged to seriously call upon the British Government to take such measures as the startling character of the disclosures rendered it imperative upon them to take, the Government, it seems, have not passed beyond the snail-like motion with which they progress in this important matter. Neither is it less astonishing that although the Thákor of Bhávnagar himself and the notorious persons comprising the famous *Triumvirate* and his *farcical Council* have each been presented gratis with the two past numbers of this *Gazette*, yet none from amongst them four had the daring to come forward and clear his foully-blemished reputation before the all-powerful tribunal of public opinion. Such silence of the tomb is only what I had already expected. Clean hands, honest deeds, and a pure and unsullied conscience could alone dare demand an explanation when their motives chance to be called into question. But men, inured to crime and habituated to deeds of plundering and oppressing others who are helpless to take care of themselves, have no other alternative but to silently pocket all censure, insult, and even opprobrious epithets cast into their teeth by those who possess the means of knowing who and what they *really* are. Therefore, until a public and impartial investigation takes place respecting the terrible accusations I have made and do make against the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his present unprincipled and dishonest advisers—I mean the notorious *banditti* of the Bhávnagar treasury—and prompt justice is rendered in the matter, my disclosures shall continue to startle a wondering world. My only regret is that I am not made by them to stand upon my defence for the serious accusations I go on heaping upon their heads; because, then only would my disclosures reach their culminating point and the veil totally removed from their faces. I publicly challenge them to do so, if they *have* the courage. The reader will below find more disclosures touching the Thákor of Bhávnagar, and Mr. Sims, Mr. Mancherji Bhávnagri (the briefless), and Dr. Barjorji Byramji, which will well repay perusal.

The rumour that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay had adopted prompt measures tending to an impartial investigation into the disclosures given to the world in the preceding numbers of this publication has proved premature and died away. This is what the public had never for a moment expected of a just and fair-dealing Governor in his exalted position; neither had it doubted but that Mr. Lely, on his part, would strenuously and impartially move in the matter, after being furnished with overwhelming proofs (sufficient not only for a *primâ facie* case, but even for a severe condemnation), by one Chhaganlál Sundarji, as required by Mr. Lely's order No. 3772, dated the 24th of September 1888, published *verbatim* in the last number of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*. But nothing further is known. Does Lord Reay know that the public anxiously waits to see what proceedings he is going to take *anent* the Bhávnagar muddle? Rumour, with its thousand tongues, flies from place to place that Mr. Sims had been bragging to the Thákor and others to the effect that he had recently had an interview with Lord Reay at Ahmedabad, at which he reminded His Excellency of certain favours shown to the latter personage and secured his steadfast support and influence; he further told them that it was he who was able to remove an officer like Colonel Wodehouse (a former Political Agent of Káthiáwár) because he was opposed to his (Mr. Sims') interests: that although Captain Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, had been gazetted for service at Sávantvádi, Mr. Sims had used his influence and got him located at Songhad, because he was a friend and adherent of his interests: and that, therefore, such all-powerful was his influence in high quarters that neither the Thákor nor his supporters had anything to be apprehensive of.

An Atrocious Murder.

On the 30th day of December 1889, whilst Lord Reay, during his recent tours, was at Baroda, the editor of the *Rájyabhakta* newspaper, published at Bombay, expedited a telegram to His Excellency, acquainting him with the fact that the young widow of the Thákor of Bhávnagar's brother—the much lamented Javánsinghji—had unfortunately fallen a victim to the criminal courses of life indulged in by the said Thákor, and praying that, in order to prevent her from being *murdered*, prompt and efficient measures should be adopted to guard her person from harm. His Excellency not having complied with the urgent request contained in the message of the said disinterested editor, or owing to culpable remissness in some quarter, the life of a young widow lady, barely 20 years of age, was ruthlessly sacrificed! This tremendous crime has been committed with the only object of screening the unnatural offences of the Thákor, and with the evident knowledge, approval and assistance of his criminal advisers. Some little bird must have wafted the

news of the *Rájyabhakta* telegram to the Bhávnagar pálace. And lo, and behold! the awful crime was at once consummated, and the life of one more victim was thus added to the pretty long list of those gone before the young princess, who were likewise victims of Bhávnagar sin, oppression and crime! The natural inference—nay, the only logical conclusion—of this most tremendous event I need scarcely expatiate upon here: I leave it open for the public to decide. At the close of Lord Reay's administration a foul blot has thus been made to rest upon it by those vitally interested in concealing this terrible crime of *murder*. The public will think that the painful event gives some sort of colouring to the braggadocio of Mr. Sims, before described.

The Message from the Murdered.

It is stated that the unfortunate young princess, during the last moments of her existence upon earth, had sent a letter to the Thákor, declaring that her precious life was fast ebbing away solely in consequence of his oppression and criminal conduct, and for which he would be held accountable before the throne of the Almighty! Cannot Lord Reay command this important letter to be at once secured and submitted to him for examination, and order the discovery and arrest of the parties implicated in the murder of this unfortunate Bhávnagar princess? The public awaits, with breathless anxiety, official action in this awe-inspiring matter.

Another Murder.—The Innocent Accused!

About six months ago, a woman named Soni, of the Káthi caste, was foully murdered in the town of Bhávnagar. She was only too well known as the procuress of one of the Triumvirate, for whose behoof and benefit she was in the habit of enticing away women of respectable families. Some injured husband, irate father, or dishonoured brother, panting for revenge, had the despicable creature murdered. In order to prevent disagreeable disclosures, no less to save the veritably guilty parties from punishment, the Bhávnagar authorities perpetrated the gross injustice of securing, through the Bombay police, the arrest of two utterly innocent persons, former residents of Bhávnagar, named Sálebhái and Sherbhái, (who had come to and were living in Bombay long before the committal of the said murder) as being the authors thereof! Mr. Patrick Ryan, our just and impartial Magistrate, who is an ornament to the magisterial bench, required a warrant under the hand and seal of the Political Agent at Káthiáwár, before he would hand over the said individuals to the Bhávnagar Darbár. Falsehood and crime were then resorted to: several persons residing at Bhávnagar were secured by the police authorities there, who, because they were unwilling, intimidated and cruelly maltreated them, and forced them to consent to give their depositions incriminating the said Sálebhái and Sherbhái, in the Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent of Pránt Gohelvád, at Songhad, before whom a *primâ facie* case ought to be established, ere he could ask the Political Agent to issue the warrant. But once in presence of that officer, the above individuals lost no time in acquainting him with the fact of the maltreatment they had been subjected to and their having been tutored to swear away the lives of two innocent persons, of whom they, in reality, knew absolutely nothing! The Deputy, far from issuing or recommending the issue of the warrant, had to severely handle the Bhávnagar authorities for such criminal and shameful proceedings, and drove away the applicants from his office. Mr. Ryan, after keeping poor Sálebhái and Sherbhái for two months under lock and key (as the law enjoined upon him to do) finally set them at liberty. What reparation or compensation have these poor creatures received for their *unlawful, unmerited, and wilfully-false imprisonment*? How many Sálebhái and Sherbhái there are pining in undeserved captivity and living under a reign of terror within the State of Bhávnagar, its officials can best answer. False warrants, false imprisonments, and false judgments,—in fact, crime, oppression and high-handed proceedings of every hue and character,—perpetrated in the broad light of day and in defiance of all law or justice, have become the order of the day at Bhávnagar ever since the notorious Triumvirate has the reins of absolute power in its hands. Where and when they are to stop, God only knows; for it surpasses human comprehension to guess!

Story of the Pipaiva Port.

The port of Pipaiva is situated between the respective limits of the Bhávnagar and Junágad States, both of which had been claiming its ownership and possession simultaneously. The matter having gone up to a former Secretary of State for India for his ultimate decision, His Lordship had ruled that the port belonged to Bhávnagar, but that it should not be opened for commerce. The ruling of such an exalted personage as the Secretary of State for India is universally respected and conformed to: neither the Government of Bombay nor the Viceroy of India dare act in contravention thereof; but Mr. Sims, the all-powerful, has recently had the courage to set it aside. After putting himself in communication with the Junágad Darbár, he has decided that both Junágad and Bhávnagar should share in the port of Pipaiva! How very obliging to Junágad, whose claims the Secretary of State had, after due investigation, altogether ignored and disallowed!

Mr. Sims, in order to oblige a European friend of his, has given him, for an enormous sum, the contract for the construction of a public road at the said village of Pipaiva, bapti-

zing it under the appellation of the 'Lord Reay Road,' in opposition to the reasonable terms of a Native contractor who offered to construct the same for one-fourth the sum it would cost under the said friend's contract!

Mr. Sims' P. W. Department.

Mr. Sims, during the *régime* of the Nágar ministers, used to obtain 5 lákhs of rupees per annum for disbursement in connection with the Public Works Department of which he is the head. But ever since he has become the chief and master of the State, he takes 10 lákhs of rupees, or fully one-third of the State's entire revenues,—a thing unheard of in any other State or country. What buildings of public utility could Mr. Sims point to as the result of these lákhs of rupees—the money produced by the sweat of the thousands of Bhávnagar's toiling and ground-down subjects? His famous Public Works Department is notorious for receiving rupees without limit, and pretending to give in return edifices to be counted on one's fingers;—even these, for years upon years, standing in an unfinished condition. For instance, the Takhtasinghji Hospital, whose construction commenced some 14 years ago, is not as yet completed! A similar period has elapsed since the construction of the temple in the town tank began, and still it is as far from completion as ever. The greater portion of the 10 lákhs which Mr. Sims takes for his department is spent in making the roller go over roads; continuous repairs and patchings up of buildings; in the payment of high salaries to his European assistants, when their work could be better performed by more skilful Native assistants for one-quarter of their salaries; and in things intended for his own private amusement and recreation.

In sending for the materials required by his department, either through firms in Bombay or direct from those in England, Mr. Sims must have received the customary discounts and commissions allowed by them. Into which book is he in the habit of crediting such sums to the State he is serving? It is worth while knowing this, as also what has become of this money.

The probable cost of a particular erection Mr. Sims estimates at, say, Rs. 25,000; but after the expenditure of about a lákh of rupees, such an erection is scarcely completed!

Poor Miss Moyley!

That Messrs. Sims and Mancherji, with the view of concealing their own and the Thákor's sins, have been bribing high functionaries of the British Government, may be manifest from a few samples I append below:—

In 1888, Colonel Watson, the late Political Agent at Káthiáwár, had enticed to Rájkot a young lady named Miss Moyley from England. Some disagreement having arisen between the two, Miss Moyley had to come to Bombay to lay her wrongs before Government. In order to prevent an extraordinary scandal from coming to light, and to oblige Colonel Watson, Messrs. Sims and Mancherji, acting as the mediators and go-betweens, compromised the affair with Miss Moyley, and presenting her with a handsome sum of ready cash, out of poor Bhávnagar's treasury, as hush-money, bundled out the unfortunate and deluded young lady back to her home in England."

Mr. Lely, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and his administration of Native States in that province.

46. The *Rájyabhakta* (122), in its issue of the 4th February, writes:—At one time the public of Káthiáwár expected that their new Political Agent would be able to do them substantial good in a large measure. But, so far as we are aware, Mr. Lely has been able to do nothing tangible hitherto. The reason is not far to seek. Mr. Lely, knowing little about the province, wanted guides. To fill this gap, it is said, he gradually availed of the services of his Pránt Assistants, under whose valuable guidance, we have reason to believe, he would err enough. Of course, circumstances may necessitate their consultation in matters strictly official; but there is nothing to prevent him from consulting independent sources of information in regard to all non-official matters, so long as they are not closed against him. But Mr. Lely knows his duty, and need not be told how the province deprives officers of their brilliancy and judgment.

Alleged inefficacy of the orders of the Bombay Government to political officers in Káthiáwár.

47. The same newspaper writes:—It seems that the orders and opinions of Local Governments do not carry their former efficacy. If this were not so, the Jámnagar Diván, who was a few months ago desired to revert, could not have obtained extension after extension; Major Ferris' transfer could not have been easily cancelled; nor would Captain Kennedy, whose transfer was long ago notified officially, have been allowed to serve in Sorath, to the injury of his supposed critics. Can this be due to the fact that His Excellency Lord Reay is in haste to leave?

48. The *Sneha Sindhu* (129), in its issue of the 7th February, observes :—

Alleged mismanagement in the Cambay State and a request to the Political Agent in the matter.

The Naváb of Cambay is merely a puppet in the hands of his advisers, but, supposing he is clever and plucky, his movements are so closely watched that he can hardly escape their interference. If, however, he be desirous of placing his grievances before Government, he is, on the one hand, put back by a threat from his advisers that he will meet the fate of Malhár Ráo Gáikwár, and, on the other, by their strict espionage on him, and also by the inattention of the Political Agent, who believes that the State is being well managed, no matter what it really is, and besides by the fact of Government not listening to the complaints of either the people or the press. The State of Cambay has been reduced to a miserable condition owing to the unsatisfactory answers given to the numerous memorialists by Government, and the subjects have been, as it were, given into the hands of slaughterers. The innocent subjects of the State have been so much oppressed by the arbitrary administration of Mr. Shámráo, the Diván, that they are in daily dread of him, and some, we hear, have left Cambay through fear. How can one expect to be contented and happy under the management of Mr. Shámráo, who has always his personal interest at heart? We further hear that several persons are contemplating to memorialise the Commissioner against this state of things; but, in the meanwhile, why does not the Political Agent give a hint to the Naváb and his Diván to effect due reforms in the State?

49. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the 5th February, contains a communication, the writer of which states that the shops at Jáfarábád have been closed in protest of the new annual tax imposed by the Naváb of Janjira on every building at the rate of four annas per hundred rupees of their valuation, and that a large public meeting was convened by the Mahájans of the place and a petition was sent to the Chief praying for the withdrawal of the new burden.

Closing of shops at Jáfarábád in Káṭhiáwár and the Naváb of Janjira.

50. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 6th February, writes :—

Alleged mismanagement in the Khairpur State and approval of the enquiry ordered to be made by His Excellency Lord Reay and the latter's selection of Mr. Ommanney to conduct the inquiry.

Now that Mr. Ommanney has been deputed to Sind to enquire into the allegations made against the ruler of Khairpur, the subjects of the Naváb who have left home and now reside at Shikárpur must take courage and place all their grievances before the Commissioner. How Lord Reay is always ready to look into and sift the grievances of the poor is well illustrated in this instance, and Mr. Ommanney, we are convinced, is the proper person to be entrusted with such delicate matters.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th February 1890.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 15th February 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
30	„ Chitragupta'	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
32	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
33	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
34	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
35	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
36	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
37	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
38	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
40	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
41	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
42	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
43	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
44	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
45	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
46	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
47	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
48	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
49	„ Mahárashtra Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
51	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
52	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
53	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
56	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
57	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
58	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
59	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
60	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
62	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
67	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
68	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
71	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
74	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
77	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	500
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
85	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
86	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do, ...	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
126	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hiteçhchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
137	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do. ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
138	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
141	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
143	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
144	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
145	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
146	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
147	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
148	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
149	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
150	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
151	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
152	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
153	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
154	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	199
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
155	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
156	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
157	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
158	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
159	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Omission of India from the speech from the Throne at the recent opening of Parliament deplored.

1. In commenting upon the speech from the Throne at the recent opening of Parliament, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 13th February, says :—The old complaint about no allusion being made to India in the Queen's speech has to be repeated once more. It might be advanced in defence of the omission that there was nothing important stirring in India to draw the attention of Government, but the question of the settlement of the Sikkim affair with the Chinese Government, the relation existing between the Indian Government and the Amir of Afghanistan, and the prayer of the Indian National Congress for conceding the right of returning elected members to the different Legislative Councils of the country are not unimportant matters and ought to have been duly treated in the Royal speech. It is, however, not a little gratifying that the request of the Congress is to appear before Parliament through such a sincere sympathizer and able pleader as Mr. Bradlaugh. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in their issues of the same date, express similar sentiments.]

2. In noticing the same speech the *Satyavakta* (124) and the *Káside Mumbai* (112), both dated the 14th February, regret that India should have been altogether omitted from it as was done on several previous occasions. The former adds :—His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, our future Emperor, who is now on a visit to India, has received a warm and loyal welcome wherever he appeared, and if the hope of a few new rights had been given to this country in the Royal speech the people would have been extremely glad, but the Conservative ministry has not cared even to remember the country.

Disapproval of spending enormous sums of money on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, and a suggestion to His Highness the Gáikwád and Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár.

3. The *Hitechchhu* (83), in its issue of the 13th February, disapproves of Indian Chiefs and municipalities spending large sums of money on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, and observes :—The amount already spent on the Prince's reception in India will, on calculation, come to nearly half a kror of rupees. Nothing substantial seems, however, to have been done to commemorate the Royal visit. This is not the way of evincing true loyalty and it will not enable the Prince to know the real state of things in India. His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda and the Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár should yet think and give up the idea of entertaining him pompously.

Alleged injustice of the British Government calling upon Indian Princes to contribute to the expenses of the defences on the North-Western frontier.

4. The *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 10th February, considers it unjust that the British Government should ask Indian Princes to contribute to the cost of the defensive works on the North-Western frontier when one-fourth of their revenue is already received by Government in lieu of service due from them to the paramount Government, and deplores that India should never be free from the burden of the defences while England should be quite exempted from it.

Sir Charles Dilke's remarks on the extension and fortification of the North-Western frontier disapproved.

5. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :—Sir Charles Dilke, though he has latterly not been able to play an important part in the politics of England from causes which are too well-known to need repetition here, is still a man of influence. He is an able politician, and a thoughtful one withal. His utterances will not certainly go unheeded. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that he has put in a good word for the Indian National Congress in his new book. The sympathetic mention of the Congress in it gives to his views a more lasting interest. Sir Charles is said to have expressed himself in favour of extending the elective franchise. So far it is well. But we are sorry we cannot give similar approval to his remarks on the extension of the frontier limit. He has visited the frontier and examined it, and his view is entitled to respectful consideration. But, all the same, we cannot agree to a proposal which must of

necessity entail more burdens on the heavily taxed Indian rayat. This is the first sign of the danger which is looming ahead. Some time back the well-informed correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* informed us that such a project, involving an expenditure of some forty millions of pounds sterling, was being seriously discussed. We suggest we should all protest against this strongly. Let India be now strengthened from within. The fortifications on the North-Western boundary are so far declared to be almost impregnable. Why venture farther then? If England is afraid of Russia, let it pay money out of its own pocket. We are ready to assist the British Government; only train us to do so effectually. Give us arms and the necessary training, and then calmly await the coming of Russia. We hope that thoughtful politicians of Sir Charles Dilke's stamp will view the question from all sides before lending their weight to such wild proposals. [Several other papers write against the proposals made by Sir Charles Dilke.]

Report about Government consenting to allow partial compensation for the loss suffered by the uncovenanted civilians from a fall in exchange disapproved.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—It is not the uncovenanted civil servants alone who have been the sufferers from the fall in exchange; the Indian tax-payer and the Indian Government as well have had to suffer heavy pecuniary losses on account of the depression of silver, and have not been benefited in the least by the loss incurred by the uncovenanted civilians. Under such circumstances this service has no claims on the Indian Government for compensation, and Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, once openly stated in Parliament that the claim put forward by the uncovenanted civilians was not justifiable and its admission would be sheer injustice to the people of India. Notwithstanding this authoritative declaration, it is said to be reported at Calcutta from a very high source that the minimum rate of exchange for the uncovenanted services will be fixed at 1*s.* 8*d.* in the future, and this means that according to current exchange the Indian Government are prepared to suffer a loss of 3*d.* or nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas per every rupee paid to the uncovenanted servants in England. The Indian rayat is overburdened with taxation, and few people can afford to use the heavily taxed salt, and, as confirmed in a report published under the authority of the Government of India, a large number of them find it very hard to get even one meal a day. It is, therefore, to be regretted that Government should be prepared to be liberal with public money, and it is to be hoped that the public will protest against and dissuade Government from practising the unjustifiable liberality.—The same paper, in its issue of the 11th instant, alludes to the report in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th idem that a compromise of 1*s.* 9*d.* as a minimum has recently been suggested to the Viceroy as a fair rate, and observes that considering the inclination of Government in regard to the question of compensation, it is likely that the compromise will be accepted, and hence it is desirable that no delay should be made in holding public meetings throughout the country and strongly protesting against the injustice proposed to be committed to the tax-payer. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Satyavakta* (124), in their respective issues of the 11th and 14th February, express similar sentiments.]

Reduction in the salt duty recommended in view of the alleged surplus in the budget for 1890-91.

7. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 13th February, writes:—Now that the financial condition of the Government of India is not so bad as it was when the salt duty was raised, Government is bound, if the Secretary of State for India would but make good his word, to reduce the duty and to establish a good reserve against times of emergency. But duty or no duty, will the spending departments at Simla allow an hour's ease to the poor Finance Minister to take the wails of the people into his consideration? We hope no scheme for the furtherance of the fatal forward policy is on the *tapis* and that Sir Frederick Robert's proposed enterprise of spending forty krors on the frontier will find no supporters even at Simla. We trust Sir David Barbour will be left alone and he will utilize the surplus in reducing the salt duty which has been condemned even in England. The growing needs of education also require a portion of the surplus, and the question of raising the minimum of assessible income for the income-tax deserves consideration at the hands of Government.

Comments on the address of the Thána Municipality to His Excellency the Governor.

8. The *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 9th February, publishes the replies of three of the municipal commissioners of Thána to the questions put to them by the editor of that newspaper and the Secretary of the Thána Forest Association in connection with the address recently presented by the municipality of that town to His Excellency the Governor. One of them, Mr. Gopálráo Raghunáth Inámdár, says that he has not signed the address, and, being ignorant of the English language, understood neither the address nor His Excellency's reply to it. Another gentleman, Mr. Rámchandra Padmákar, says that the address was not interpreted to Maráthi-knowing members, that it was not adopted at a meeting of the municipality, and that he has not signed it. A third commissioner, Mr. M. R. Nádkarni, says in defence that the address made no mention of the details of forest administration in the Thána District, but only approved of the principle of reserved forests, and that, therefore, the municipality cannot be charged with having approved of the way in which that principle was carried out in that district.

9. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 13th February, writing on the same subject, finds fault with the interpretation put on the wording of the address by Mr. Nádkarni, considers the municipality to have abused its powers and made itself ridiculous by expressing satisfaction with the forest administration in the Thána District when it knew or had means of knowing that the sense of the local Forest Association and the general public was against it, and that His Excellency the Governor put himself in an awkward position by accepting the address as an index of the public opinion and congratulating himself upon it.

10. Referring to the same controversy, the *Shri Shiváji* (65), in its issue of the 7th February, thinks that His Excellency the Governor has, on the eve of his departure from this presidency, become desirous of receiving expressions of satisfaction from the people with his measures, and that it was with this desire that His Excellency went to Thána recently and obtained a congratulatory address from the local municipality. The *Shiváji* further adds that His Excellency the Governor knew well that there were many complaints against the forest administration in Thána and that the people were not satisfied with his orders on the subject, and yet he interpreted the municipality's address in his own favour and indulged in self-adulation.

Disapproval of the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government.

11. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 9th February, regrets that His Excellency Lord Reay should have done so little in the way of relieving the people from the ábkári *zulum* originated by Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Pritchard, and says:—To require licenses and passes for tapping trees and drawing toddy for sale, and for removing toddy, is to deliver over the people to the Taláti and the Ábkári Inspectors and peons, to be dealt with as they please. All free trade in such a necessary article like toddy is destroyed. It would be a great mistake to suppose that toddy is sold at the rates laid down in the Bombay Secretariat year after year. Never was a vicious principle more tenaciously adhered to by a body of intelligent officials than this system of fixing rates for the sale of toddy. It is unworthy of the intelligence and reputation of the Bombay civilians. No body of officials can afford to be perpetually under the stigma of being the authors of shams and make-believes, without committing serious mischief. It is a significant commentary, indeed, upon the Government's efforts to induce Native States to do away with vexatious imposts in their territories, that the Government, or rather the ábkári officials by whom it is practically led in this matter, should be unable to see any remedy for the same mischief flourishing nearer home. There are indications of growing impatience and a sense of chafing under these unnatural restrictions; and we believe public meetings are about to be held all over the country to appeal to the Secretary of State for India and the House of Commons against them. We feel persuaded that the only practical means to lessen the consumption of spirits is to cheapen toddy and to make it easily obtainable. Total abstinence in the lower

classes, who are addicted to spirits, is hopeless under the present circumstances. But it would be a distinct gain, and an important move in the direction of total abstinence, if the people could be induced to drink more of raw toddy and less of distilled spirits. From the bitter experience we have had of the ways of the local officials, we despair of these men ever sympathizing with our suggestion. It remains for the great Temperance party in England and for English statesmen to relieve us of an incubus which is paralysing our energies in an important direction, and is too supercilious and unsympathetic to listen to our demands.

A suitable memorial to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught recommended.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :— In view of the approaching retirement from India of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught it is likely that steps may be taken to recognize the value of their connection with the country. To the Duke's presence in our midst is mainly due the increased interest of Her Majesty and of the Royal family in the affairs of India. It is at his instance, we believe, that the *lingua franca* of Hindustán has acquired a sort of status in the Royal household ; at any rate, His Royal Highness is the first in his position who studied Urdu sufficiently well to be able to address the soldiers in that popular court dialect — a fact that has far greater significance than is likely to be allowed at first sight. But this is not the best of the Duke's services to India. His love of justice as between Europeans and Natives of all ranks, his personal regard for the princes and chiefs of India, and his efforts for their improvement — of which the proposed Indian Sandhurst is an instance — his unfailing courtesy and kindness as an officer and a gentleman ;— these have contributed to the unique popularity he enjoys, and through him, we believe, to the popularity of his house. It is needless to add that Her Royal Highness the Duchess has throughout shared her husband's tastes and pursuits, in some cases to a higher degree than known before. In her own sphere, also, she will leave many tokens behind of the wise sympathy and thoughtful kindness characteristic of her race. That these personal qualities of the son and daughter-in-law of our gracious Sovereign, apart from the official worth of the retiring Commander-in-Chief, should be warmly appreciated is natural ; and we shall rejoice to see a tangible shape given to this widely felt appreciation.

Alleged difficulty of getting recruits for the Native army and its real causes.

12. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :— Military officers still harp upon their difficulties in the way of getting recruits for the army without anybody making it his business to sift the matter and find out the real cause. Sir Richard Temple puts it to the account of the general prosperity of the Indian rayat, the military class included. The fact is that the military classes find it very hard to maintain their families and themselves with the niggardly allowances made to them, and hence their resort to other means of living. Prices have risen all round and even a day-labourer often makes much more a day than the Native soldier in Her Majesty's uniform. Moreover, what prospects are there in store for a high-souled Native soldier beyond a Subhedárship ? Under the circumstances how could you expect good men, men who think they are worth something in this world, to enter such a service ? The distinction between the European and Native military services acts as a nightmare upon the Native military and chills all ambition of military distinction. To make the service popular two things are needed—throwing open the lower appointments of the higher grades in the service, and some enhancement in the rates of pay for the Native soldier. Will not Government look to this and remove a patent grievance ?

Comments on Mr. W. Lee-Warner's address at Aylsham on the Indian National Congress.

14. In noticing Mr. W. Lee-Warner's lecture on the Indian National Congress delivered by him at Aylsham, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 12th February, says :—Mr. Lee-Warner expressed his disapproval of the proposed extension of Native agency in the administration of the country. It is an old story repeated over again by Mr. W. Lee-Warner that the Natives should not be allowed more share in the administration until education and social improvement had sufficiently spread among them. It is a very nice

assertion to make that India would be eligible to obtain further political rights only when the whole country was educated and the Natives made social improvements dictated by such Europeans as Mr. W. Lee-Warner. Local self-government in India has not been a failure as asserted by the lecturer. In their latest reports the several administrations of the country have in general recorded their satisfaction with the working of this concession. The prayer of the Natives to introduce the elective element into the Legislative Councils of the country does not require the concession to be so extensive as the one enjoyed by the people of England, and does not propose to transfer the administration of the country to the hands of the Natives, and it is evidently the selfishness of narrow-minded Anglo-Indians that leads them to oppose the prayer for such a small concession. Mr. W. Lee-Warner is, no doubt, able and competent, as remarked by one of the audience at the conclusion of the address, but is not one of those civilians who, considering the Natives as their younger brothers, show sympathy with them in the discharge of their duties and perpetuate their name in the country, and hence his high abilities have not proved so useful to this presidency as was to be desired.

Government interference in Hindu social reform advocated.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :—For the Hindu there can be little of practical social reform from within, unaided by the State in one form or another. What are the materials for such reform from within ? The caste system is a wreck still in the process of disintegration. If it has any power left, it is mainly for evil. It can do little beyond obstructing and persecuting. Rightly or wrongly, the British Government has usurped the powers of the caste. In India, the State has always been the supreme guardian of society, the *Mábáp Sarkár* to whom society and its individual members look up for aid or relief. If individual Hindus could help themselves in a matter in which so many interests are in conflict, how is it that they have not done it in spite of the general progress in India during the last fifty years ? The best of Hindu reformers, as Hindus, have been able to do nothing practically. What is the inference ? No one can say that the best of our workers in India are insincere or dishonest. The simple fact is that India has lost the power of initiative and organization. Why else are Englishmen so essential to the success of our political movements ? And for obvious reasons, if outside initiative is needed in political matters, it is much more needed for the beginnings of social improvement. Let us take a concrete case. Three years ago the Government of India, in their resolution on infant-marriage and enforced widowhood, formally invited Hindu gentlemen to seek relief from the Legislature for the widow, suffering under two of the most grievous disabilities unwittingly imposed on her by the Widow Marriage Act. The Hindus have also been challenged by some of the highest officers of the State to move its machinery against the crime of disfiguring widows, selling infants, and against the infliction of physical torture on married girls of ten. Is it possible to think for a moment that Hindu sentiment is in favour of these horrible practices ? If they viewed the usages with favour, then the Hindus might well be given up as God-forsaken, fit only to perish and be forgotten. But, as a matter of fact, they condemn these practices. What they cannot do is to throw off the yoke. When they cannot accept the challenge and the friendly invitation of the State which says 'Come to us and we relieve you,' what further example in practical reform is to be expected from them ? We have never advocated drastic measures of any kind. No legislative or executive interference of any sort do we seek to justify in strictly domestic or religious matters. But whenever an opening offers itself for guiding and encouraging the falterers, and for stamping out public wrongs, even though these have their origin in private iniquity, it is the bounden duty of the State to step forward. We ask if the cases cited above do not fall under this category ? Whether it is not the duty of the State to co-operate with individual efforts in questions of this kind ? Whether the Government honestly believes that it is best to let the people 'stew themselves in their own juice' ? In point of fact, not only does the British Government allow the people to ruin themselves, morally and physically, but it helps them to do so by recognising and sanctioning practices which are abhorrent alike to humanity and civilization.

16. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (84), in its issue of the 9th February, observes :—

Disapproval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., as a member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., retires from the service next month, after a period of 34 years, and we should have been glad to see Mr. W. H. Propert, who heads the list of the Civil Service and who is thoroughly deserving of the honour, succeed him in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor. But, as our 'friend' the Honourable Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., has established his claims for a permanent seat by acting for a few months, it is probable that Mr. Propert may have declined to go into the Council for a short time during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard. We have very little to do with the temporary arrangement made at present, but, at any rate, we do not like to see the Honourable Mr. Pritchard in the Executive Council a second time. On previous occasions he has advised Government to be strict in abkári matters, and if he returns to India he will prove a very bad adviser to Lord Harris. Everybody would, therefore, wish that he would now retire from the service for good. Mr. J. G. Moore, who is likely to succeed the Honourable Mr. Richey during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard, was for a time A'bkári Commissioner, and he proved somewhat better than the latter gentleman.

17. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :—

Appointment of Mr. J. G. Moore, Commissioner, C. D., as a Member of the Bombay Executive Council, approved.

The Honourable Mr. Richey will soon retire from the Bombay Civil Service. Mr. Pritchard, who is to succeed him, is now on leave and will not return for some months more. So a vacancy will occur, which, it is said, will be filled up by appointing Mr. J. G. Moore, Commissioner, C. D., to act for him. The appointment will be hailed with pleasure by many people. Mr. Moore was at one time given to be rather high-handed in his impatience of the slow pace at which people went in for sanitary and other reforms. He was also a little jealous of Bráhmans. But latterly his manner and his views seem to have changed. He is liked now by his office people. He is certainly an official of large experience and will prove of great use in the Council.

18. The *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 9th February, says that

Disapproval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Moore, Commissioner, C. D., to the Bombay Executive Council.

upon consideration of seniority it may be right to appoint Mr. Moore, Commissioner, C. D., to the Bombay Executive Council, but, if ability be taken into account, the appointment is not a good one.

19. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :—

Approval of the appointment of Mr. H. A. Acworth as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

When it was announced in June last that Mr. Ollivant was nominated to the Káthiáwár Political Agency, we were alone in putting forward the claims of Mr. H. A. Acworth to succeed to the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay. We then observed : "Mr. H. A. Acworth, who was for some time Collector of Sátára and has acted as Municipal Commissioner of this city for a few months with marked activity, zeal, industry and intelligence, is now in England ; but there is no reason why his claims should be ignored in favour of any other officer. Mr. Acworth's services in the cause of Marátha folklore and his genuine sympathy with the people of this country are well-known, and he will, we feel certain, prove a fitting successor to Mr. Ollivant." We are, therefore, glad to read the announcement that Mr. Acworth has been nominated Mr. Ollivant's successor when the latter joins his new appointment in Káthiáwár. Our new Municipal Commissioner is an affable, conscientious and capable officer and will prove as acceptable in his new capacity as he has been in his old.

20. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 8th February, writes :—

Admission of selected Pársis of Poona to the volunteer corps and a suggestion to the Hindus and Mahomedans of that place in connection with it.

It has been explained, subsequent to the publication of the order admitting Pársis to the volunteer corps at Poona, that Government never intended to exclude other sections of the community. The Pársis had applied and so permission was given to them. If others applied, very likely permission would be similarly given. We are quite willing to accept this explanation, but

it should be put to the test at once. We hope that the Hindus and Mahomedans of Poona will apply to Government for enrolment as volunteers, and we shall then see whether they are admitted or not. If they are not admitted the complaint of invidious distinction will be established. If they are admitted the question can be very properly raised why Indians should not be permitted to join volunteer regiments at other stations.

Remarks on the question "Is aPársi a native of India?"

21. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :—"Is a Pársi a native of India?" It is surprising that this question should crop up periodically in the papers. There is not the least doubt that a Pársi is a native of this country. He has been here now for hundreds of years. He is born and bred in this country. India is his home. There is much to differentiate his race from the other races of India. The Pársi has some qualities in him which the other Natives have not. But he is a Native all the same. True, of all the races of India, the Pársis have naturally taken most kindly to English institutions, and, in the opinion of competent European judges, of all the races of India the Pársis come nearest to Englishmen. But their superiority to the other Natives does not raise them above being themselves Natives. If they are not natives of India, what country are they natives of? Of old Iran? No. Are they then houseless wanderers, like nomads, owning no country as their own? The idea of being mixed up with the other children of the soil may be galling to the pride of some Pársis. But that which is the fact cannot for that reason be not a fact.

A suggestion to Gujarátis and other Hindus to take proper precautions in time in the case against Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach.

22. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :—We have not heard much of the Amdada incident during the last two weeks. There seems to be a lull. Whether this lull denotes a brewing storm or the gentlemen who undertook the task of seeing justice done have allowed their zeal to cool down, we are not in a position to say now. But rumour has it that an attempt is being made to compromise the matter. The father of the officer concerned is an influential Dubásh. Hence his intervention in favour of his son might persuade some of the Bhátia and other merchants who have dealings with him to yield. If these rich gentlemen give up the cause, they will simply proclaim themselves apostates. A great and horrible indignity is alleged to have been offered to the dead. Such an act ought to be met with the greatest abhorrence. Any heart which has the least spark of religious zeal must feel indignation at such impiety. We hope our friends the Bhátia merchants and others will not really give up the matter. It is only in this way that we can prove that we have religious feelings, which we will not allow to be wounded with impunity. If the Government is holding a private inquiry, let it do so. We may put off our action until the result of this inquiry is made known to the public. We think that in this matter the hands of the Gujaráti people ought to be strengthened by us by sending petitions to Government praying for a strict inquiry. With regard to this inquiry we have to suggest to Government the necessity for taking every precaution that the witnesses are not in any way intimidated, as they are likely to be by the subordinate police officers, with a view to shield the Assistant Collector and make him *khush*.

Government and the Shirhatti family.

23. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (32), in its issue of 'the 13th February, refers to what it considers compulsory retirement of Ráo Bahádur Hanmant Rámchandra Shirhatti and of Ráo Sáheb Gopál Rámchandra Shirhatti and to the transfer of Mr. Rangráo Rámchandra Shirhatti from the post of *Chitnis* to the Collector of Bijápur to that of Deputy Accountant at Belgaum, and says that the ears of His Excellency Lord Reay appear to have been poisoned against the Shirhatti family in connection with the Crawford case, that His Excellency should have called for proofs in support of the allegations made against the Shirhattis, and that great injustice has been done to the youngest brother, Mr. Rangráo Rámchandra, in transferring him to a Deputy Accountantship on the score of his not having passed the Higher Standard Examination notwithstanding that he had been *Chitnis* for seven or eight years and had been well spoken of in that capacity by several of his superior officers.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 10th February, considers the present administration of the Local Funds to be conducted mainly according to the will of the District Collectors and their Assistants, disapproves of it, and says that it should be conducted actually, and not only in name as at present, by the Local Boards and so as to apply the money paid by a particular sub-division of a district to the removal of its special wants, and that the general wants of the district should be supplied from the general revenue of the country, which, it thinks, should not, as at present, be expended only in paying the different services of the State and in defraying the cost of wars with foreign nations, as Burmah and the like.

The present administration of the Local Funds.

25. The *Sind Sudhár* (159), in its issue of the 25th January, writes:—No other department of Government furnishes so many examples of mismanagement as the Police Department. It is very seldom that the management of the police officers is ever praised. As a rule, we hear complaints from all quarters that the superior officers of the police are neither so painstaking nor energetic as to go about and make the sepoys more attentive to their duty of patrolling the streets and roads, nor so courageous as to detect and apprehend offenders and bring them to justice. It is also said that gambling and other crimes are rapidly increasing. We are of opinion that these complaints are mostly true. The chief reason of this is that the duties of police officers are responsible and important, while the remuneration they receive is in comparison very low. Every police officer is supposed to be on duty at all times. He is required to attend at all fires and adopt all measures to extinguish them. When any person accidentally falls into a river, tank or well, the police officer is bound to use all means in his power to save his life. During heavy rains and under all circumstances he is bound to be on his beat, and to patrol the houses, streets, &c., within his charge. Notwithstanding the heavy and responsible work which a police constable is required to do, his pay seldom exceeds Rs. 10 a month. It is a matter for consideration whether the services of competent police constables can be secured on the remuneration now paid by Government. Another reason for the mismanagement in the Police Department is that, as a rule, energetic and educated men are not engaged. The Indian National Congress has every year passed resolutions to the effect that the working of this department should be improved and that educated and competent men should be employed on good salaries. We hear that the Supreme Government called for the opinions of the Local Governments on the administration of the department and that the Local Governments have sent their suggestions. Let us see what steps the Government of India takes to reform the administration of this department.

Police administration in India.

26. The *Suryodayá* (68), in its issue of the 10th February, approves of certain reforms recently introduced into the Police Department in the Madras Presidency by His Excellency Lord Connemara, and requests the Bombay Government to follow in the footsteps of that Government, as those reforms, if carried out in this presidency, would at least remove some, if not all, of the defects of that department.

Reforms in the Police Department in Madras approved and the Bombay Government requested to imitate the Madras Government in this matter.

27. The *Kushful Akhbár* (153), in its issue of the 30th January, says that on account of a quarrel among the Mahomedans of Anjanvel in the Ratnágiri District, the Collector has issued an order that if the quarrel does not end within a week the Masjid will be locked up against them, and requests the authorities concerned to take some other steps than the above to restore peace.

Disapproval of the means alleged to have been adopted by the Collector of Ratnágiri to restore peace among the Mahomedans of Anjanvel.

28. The *Din Mani* (78), in its issue of the 11th February, writes:—On the 10th of last month the chief constable at Ankleshvar arrested a rich Ghánchi on a charge of receiving stolen property, confined him in the lock-up for a night and then discharged him on his own authority,

A complaint against the chief constable at Ankleshvar, Broach District.

It so happened that the same Ghánchi appeared as a witness in a case of theft before the Magistrate, and deposed to his arrest, confinement and discharge. The presiding Magistrate took a note of the breach of the law prohibiting discharge by a police officer without the sanction of a Magistrate. It is reported that after this occurrence the chief constable tried to get another Magistrate's sanction, which was however refused, as it was asked after the discharge. If the Ghánchi was innocent, then he has suffered unjustly. If he was really guilty, then the discharge must have some motive underlying it. Whatever be the case, the following facts are quite clear. The provisions about sanction in the District Police Code, intended as a check on police vagaries, have been broken. The antecedents of the officer in question are not quite creditable. The Ghánchi is a rich man. It is also said that there were some irregularities in the police inquiry into the case. The district officer will, it is hoped, call for police records and make a searching inquiry into the matter. A police officer who, under the above circumstances, violates standing orders and rules is not fit to be the responsible head of a police force in a táluka.

Insecurity of certain roads in the Kolába District.

29. A correspondent, writing from Goregaon to the *Sudhákar* (67) of the 8th February, refers to a recent murder committed by about eight robbers on the road leading to Roha by the Varasgaon toll station, and says that it has become very unsafe to travel on that road as well as through Sukel Khind on the Nágothna Road since the removal of the police station formerly located in that Khind or pass, and requests the authorities concerned to take the necessary steps in the matter.

Dacoity in the Khed Táluka, Poona District.

30. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—The toll station located between Chákan in the Khed Táluka and the river Indráyani was recently attacked and plundered by armed robbers. The clerk and the peon there have been seriously wounded. Respectable people are not allowed to carry arms even when they are in fear of being attacked by robbers, who arm themselves somehow or other and are not in the least afraid of the police. Will Government say what the poor rayats should do under such circumstances?

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks on the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

31. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—I do not see how the mill operatives will be benefited by the proposed amendments and additions in the Factories Act Amending Bill. While the mill-owners are willing and ready to close the mills entirely on Sundays, the Bill proposes to obtain the weekly holiday to women and children alone. Women are now employed from 9½ to 10 hours a day, whereas the Bill proposes to extend the time of their employment to 11 hours. The Bill is not likely to afford relief to women and children as proposed by Sir James Fergusson, but will cause them greater annoyance than they are subjected to at present. The real improvement of the Factories Act of 1881 would consist in insisting upon the complete closing of mills four days in the month and requiring the limitation of working time of women and children to 9 hours and of men to 10 hours, as desired by most of the mill-owners.

32. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 8th February, writes:—The reforms proposed in the Factories Bill, whatever Mr. Maclean and the employers of labour in Manchester may say, will meet with public approval throughout the country, and the operatives will themselves welcome such reasonable and humane reforms.

Bill to amend the Salt Act now before the Bombay Legislative Council disapproved.

33. A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 9th February, writes:—In the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd January last I read with the utmost surprise, dismay and indignation the proceedings of your local Council in connection with the Salt Bill. Here is a measure which will vitally affect the interests of the

masses; and how was it discussed? There is not a single gentleman in the august Council, excepting Sardár Ráo Bahádur Behechardás, who has a single word to say against the measure. One would think from the debate that the people had no objection at all to the inquisition and espionage which would be the result of the Bill. Do the dignified legislators know that from the people's point of view this embargo laid on salt-earth means no end of vexation, no end of bribery to escape the clutches of the petty salt-patrols, and no end of domiciliary visits to see if salt is being manufactured from salt-earth? The poor have no spokesman, either in the Council or in the press. What has surprised me extremely is the utter indifference with which the Bill has been received. The journalists seem to think that it is a most inoffensive little measure. But they little know its history. Had the Government taken the trouble to show how this brilliant idea occurred to its originator, there would have been far greater attention bestowed on the Bill. The truth is that the new prohibitive provisions now contained in the Bill were in force, under executive orders, for a long time in Sind, and His Excellency Lord Reay has only to call for a return of prosecutions under those orders and some of the cases themselves, to satisfy himself that nothing could be more ruinous to his reputation as a beneficent Governor than the passing of this Bill. I am a great admirer of Lord Reay, and I do hope he will not leave us this proposed Salt Act as his last legacy. It is disappointing to read the flippant arguments urged by some of the Native official members, who ought to have known better. Mr. Richey evidently does not know what occurred in Sind, otherwise a man of his righteousness would have thought twice before summarily rejecting some of the amendments pressed by Mr. Behechardás. The Government of India Act passed in 1882, which repealed the Inland Customs Act of 1875, suffices for a very large part of India. It does not prohibit the removal or excavation of salt-earth, though it prohibits the removal or excavation of natural saline deposits and efflorescence, and, of course, the manufacture of salt from salt-earth or any other substance. Why should the Bombay Presidency be saddled with an enactment which has not been found necessary for the rest of India? Mr. Richey is, I believe, wrong if he supposes that there are many prohibitions regarding the removal of salt-earth in the territory in which the Act of 1882 is in force. One Member of Council naively said that he had never heard of the Salt Department interfering with the use of the ooze extracted from salt-earth. Another was able to say that salt-earth was generally used in the production of table-salt. Such are our legislators! I admit that some of Sardár Behechardás' amendments went too far. He asked for too much. He should have taken his stand on the Government of India Act, and opposed special legislation for this presidency, tooth and nail. Let the Government demonstrate by reliable evidence that it is a loser to such an extent by the present law as to make it imperatively necessary to pass a more inquisitorial enactment. Let it not forget the history of the French *gabelle*.

PART III.—*Education.*

Remarks in connection with His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the last Convocation of the Bombay University.

34. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 9th February, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay alluded only to three subjects in his Convocation speech—the University Bill, the inequality of tests in examinations, and the law course. With regard to the first topic, we learn from the remarks of Lord Reay that the Bill has been shelved. We are sorry for this. There was, no doubt, some difference of opinion in the Senate as to several provisions of the Bill; but we do not think that the difference should have been made a ground to postpone *sine die* the consideration of the measure. There is a general desire that the constitution of the University requires to be remodelled. The work of the University for the last 25 years has raised up a body of well educated men who sincerely wish to take part in its deliberations and to assist it to reach that high ideal which Lord Reay was kind enough to place before it at the Convocation of 1889. At present many deserving men from this body are from year to year left in the cold, while the nominations to Fellowships are made from among those who have the good fortune to secure a favourable recommendation. We do not mean to say that all those who are nominated are unworthy of the honour. What we object to is that the appointment is subject to no recognised principles of fairness and

justice. Here there is certainly good ground for reform in the direction of giving the *alumni* of the University the right of representation. We hope that the old, experienced and learned members of the University will not allow the question to be dropped. As His Excellency was pleased to express the determination of Government to await quietly an invitation from the University in very decisive tones to proceed with the measure, we hope such an invitation, with such suggestions as to modifications in the Bill as may be considered necessary, will soon be given. With regard to the second point, we are glad to be able to express our approval of the suggestion of His Excellency to appoint a Board of Studies "to which all examination papers should be referred before they are issued to the students." From year to year we hear complaints of the vagaries of certain examiners and the havoc caused by them. It has become the fashion of late to cry down all such complaints. They are set down to the desire of the candidates for less severe tests. It is all very well to insist upon higher and higher standards. Even the candidates themselves will not object to them. What is reasonably complained against is that very often the standards are raised at the caprice of an individual examiner. If the standards were to be uniformly, steadily and gradually raised very few would complain. As it is, the capriciousness of some of the examiners gives rise to very anomalous, unjust and unfair results. We are, therefore, glad to find such a high authority as Lord Reay giving to the complaints of the candidates the *imprimatur* of his high authority and weight. We hope the Senate will consider his suggestion calmly and dispassionately.

Approval of the proposed appointment of a Board of Studies in the Bombay University.

35. The *Sind Times* (7), in its issue of the 9th February, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay's remarks as the Chancellor of the Bombay University at the last Convocation regarding the creation of a Board of Studies to supervise the papers set by examiners will be welcome news to Indian students. This proposal has been made from time to time, and it does not show that the examiners are not competent enough, but that it often happens that several of them being unacquainted with the standards of the Indian students, draw out very difficult papers which many a hardworking and diligent student is unable to solve. This is a long-needed reform, and though there would be practical difficulties in adopting it, we hope the University authorities will try to overcome them.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

A suggestion to the Southern Marátha Railway Company.

36. The *Pandhari Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 9th February, protests on religious grounds against the order which is said to have been issued by the Traffic Inspector of the Bijápur branch of the Southern Marátha Railway requiring Bráhmans engaged by the Railway Company to supply drinking water to passengers to wear leather belts, and says that belts made of coarse and broad tape should be substituted for leather ones, if the convenience of all passengers, whether Bráhmans or others, is really to be attended to.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to Bombay and the expense which the local municipality is going to incur in connection with it.

37. The *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 9th February, writes:—Has the Bombay Municipal Corporation any right to play the generous host at the expense of the rate-payers? Yet this is what it is to be asked to do on the occasion of the return of Prince Albert Victor to the city. The Standing Committee, which is only the Managing Committee of the Corporation, has already decided to ask the latter to spend Rs. 15,000 out of the municipal taxes on a *tamásha* in the Victoria Gardens, and they are thinking of asking them to double the sum to light portions of the city at the time. Loyalty is by all means due to the Prince, but is it properly shown by spending tax-payers' money? Then, there is another point from which the matter may be looked at. The

Prince is not a show-loving child, nor an ignorant and pampered son of an eastern despot. Would it not be agreeable to the feelings of his Royal parents, and yet beneficent to their subjects here, to endow some permanent object of utility with a portion of the money to be spent? A howl was raised in all Anglo-India when Bábu S. Bánerji carried out such a proposition in Calcutta. Yet that city has found money for both purposes, and, what is more, without asking an anna from the rate-payers' money. But first and great is Bombay in the art of self-government, and so all things get on smoothly — at the expense of the rate-payers,— though Sir Dinshaw Mánekji has come out with the offer of a lákh of rupees for a leper asylum on the occasion; but that fact is creditable to him individually and does not affect the question.

38. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 9th February, observes:—A motion was recently brought before the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to sanction the enormous sum of Rs. 30,000 for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. Mr. Dosábhái Frámji is an image of loyalty and he would have unhesitatingly proposed even three lákhs of rupees for the purpose. We shall be very willing to see him paying from his own pocket any amount he pleases to display his loyalty, but we certainly object to the misuse of public money in this way. Is there no one to protest against this? Will the rate-payers open their eyes? In our opinion, it will be reasonable to spend only two or three thousand rupees for the purpose, as the municipality of Calcutta did.

The municipal administration under Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant and his transfer from Bombay.

39. Alluding to the appointment of Mr. H. A. Acworth as successor to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (89), in its issue of the 9th February, observes:—Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant joined his appointment as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in 1881, and if we carefully examine his career, we can safely say that the municipal administration under him has been far from satisfactory. The Bombay public has formed its opinion of him already and it will not be sorry to lose him, a few of his personal friends excepted. Among these may be mentioned the name of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, who, we are sure, will differ from us and will propose a flattering resolution expressing regret at the retirement of his friend, the present Municipal Commissioner, but it will have very little value in the estimation of the public. As regards the new incumbent, Mr. Acworth, who acted as Deputy Commissioner some time ago, made a capital impression, and we are pleased to hear of his appointment, although we cannot speak with confidence about him until we see how he proves in future.

Remarks in connection with the recent disastrous fire in Bárbhái Mohola at Bombay.

40. In noticing the disastrous fire that occurred on the 12th instant in Bárbhái Mohola at Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their issues of the 14th February, lament that the hoses of the fire-engines burst when full pressure was put on them, that there was an absence of implements to pull down portions of burning or endangered buildings, and that there were no ladders or other appliances to effect the release of the unfortunate inmates of the burning houses, observe that some defective arrangements were conspicuous on the last occasion of the fire in Apollo Street, and requests the municipality to take immediate steps to remove these shortcomings.

A recommendation to Government to inflict fines on municipal commissioners to ensure regular attendance.

41. Alluding to a case in which jurors were fined by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bailey for non-attendance in a sessions case, Bombay, when their names were called out, the *Samsher Bahádur* (122), in its issue of the 7th February, recommends Government to impose fine on municipal commissioners who are not regular in their attendance and the despatch of municipal work.

42. A correspondent of the *Sudhákar* (67), in its issue of the 8th February, complains about the conduct of Mr. Manájiráo Kadam, Hospital Assistant, Pen Medical Dispensary, saying that he cares much for his own fee than for patients, and that in one case he demanded more fee than was due to him and assumed a threatening attitude when payment was refused. The dispensary, adds the correspondent, is as good as nothing by its being in charge of one who is unpopular, and it is, therefore, the duty of the commissioners of the local municipality to get him soon transferred from Pen.

A complaint against Mr. Manájiráo Kadam, Hospital Assistant, Municipal Dispensary at Pen, Kolába District, and a suggestion to the local municipal authorities.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

43. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 9th February, observes:—If there be any Native State in Káthiáwár that has of late attracted much public attention it is that of Bhávnagar, and the public is really surprised to see Government ignoring the numerous complaints made against it. The Political Agent is the only oracle to pronounce whether a Native State is well or ill managed, and if he so chooses, even a mismanaged State may pass for a model one with Government, and *vice versâ*. In fine, he is the chief of the chiefs. He is, however, a human being, and when once he is richly entertained by a Native Chief, his judgment becomes biased. Although this cannot be asserted of several of the States, Government seem to have formed a wrong impression about several which have fallen into a sorry condition. Among these the State of Bhávnagar is the foremost. This State is all rotten inside, but bears a polished surface. The Thákor, who can hardly distinguish right from wrong, was first in the leading strings of the Nágar Karbháris, who were succeeded for a while by a Girássia named Mádhavsingh. Then came Dr. Barjorji! The present leaders are known by the name of the Triumvirate, among whose numerous acts to conceal the dark side of the administration is the offer of a lákh of rupees from the Bhávnagar treasury to establish an institution for training nurses, to be called after Her Excellency Lady Reay. The Thákor is overanxious to subscribe funds for all objects excepting the amelioration of the condition of the mismanaged State. For the last seven years the mismanagement of this State and the grievances of its subjects have been placed before the public, but they have not received any attention either from the Political Agent or from Government, while on very slender grounds severe notice was taken of the States of Porbandar, Nándod, Jhálrápatan and Kashmere. In 1883 a memorial was presented to the then Governor, Sir James Fergusson, complaining of certain mismanagement, but no notice was taken of it and the memorialist was paid by the intriguing Nágars a certain sum, on condition that the people should not be oppressed any more. For the last three years the Nágars have gone out of office and yet mismanagement has increased and this has led the Brahmachári to publish his appeal to Government styled the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*. The public is surprised to find that the first two issues of the gazette have remained unnoticed. The third issue has also recently appeared preferring serious charges against the trio. We request Government to institute enquiries into the accusation of the alleged murder of the widow of Javánsinghji, brother of the Thákor. There are several other charges worth noticing, but the alleged murder deserves serious consideration. There is a rumour that the heir to the gádi is spurious. No one has the least doubt about the honest intentions of His Excellency Lord Reay, and yet the wonder is that he does not seem to take proper steps in the matter. If the Political Agent is entrusted with the enquiry into the subject it will be a mere farce, and therefore an independent officer ought to be charged with this duty. [The *Rájyabhakta* (121), in its issue of the 11th February, in expressing similar sentiments, asks whether it is true that Messrs. Mancherji, Sims and Dr. Barjorji are implicated in the serious charges preferred against them in the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*, requests Government to take immediate steps in the matter, and advises the Brahmachári to appeal to Parliament, if he fails to obtain redress from the Indian Government.]

Alleged mismanagement of the Bhávnagar State and a request to Government in the matter.

44. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in its issue of the 11th February, contains a communication signed by one Indarji Anandji, saying that the complaints made in newspapers against the Bhávnagar administration are simply libellous, that from the time Mahárája Takhtasinhji assumed the direct administration of the State improvements have been gradually made in the different branches of the administration, that sound justice is expeditiously dispensed, evil-doers have been punished, the interests of agriculturists have been properly attended to, education has been provided for, and the comforts and conveniences of all subjects have been attended to and all are happy and bless the Chief.

The administration of the Bhávnagar State represented to be just and benign.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
18th February 1890.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 22nd February 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	298
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárámati	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	650
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,780
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
121	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
127	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
131	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satya Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvána Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárata Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Omission of India from the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

1. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 14th February, regrets the omission of India from the speech of Her Majesty the Queen at the opening of Parliament, and says that some mention about India was anxiously expected this year, as His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor is in the country, and hearty reception on a grand scale is being given him everywhere as a mark of the loyalty of the people to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Alleged poverty of India under the British rule.

2. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 17th February, writes :—It is a sad irony of fate that this far-famed country of wealth and plenty should, in spite of her geographical magnificence and the fertility of her soil, suffer from a disastrous revolution in her great economic forces. They are at present flowing against her with a tidal sweep, and if no prudential measures come to her salvation, the Golden Chersonese is doomed to succumb, "never to rise again." It is sad to reflect that this portentous change is taking place while India is ruled by a sturdy race of men celebrated for their political foresight; we might have as well said, this revolution is going on because she is governed by a foreign people, whose commercial instincts are ignoring the political future of a land committed to their care. The struggle for existence in India is becoming harder and harder every day. The thousand and one departments of industry, that engaged the multitudinous population of "Ind" a hundred years ago, are fast slipping from the hands of the sons of the soil, as they have now to fight face to face with a mighty array of disciplined foreigners. The numerous lines of railways and canals that have absorbed krors of rupees in India, the over-inflated commerce that is credited to her name, the quantities of gold and silver that she is said to buy every year,—all these are said to show that the material prosperity of the country is progressing by leaps and bounds. Leaps and bounds indeed! Thanks to Sir M. Grant Duff, Sir Lepel Griffin and others, the British elector is asked to believe that India, under the British *régime*, has no ground for complaint, that her position is becoming every day stronger, that there is an equitable distribution of property, that there is all peace, and lastly that her material prosperity is almost unparalleled. How we wish it had been so! If we, who have to live in the midst of an ever increasing misery, could have an opportunity of seeing and enjoying all this, we should certainly most heartily bless our stars for having sent to us such rulers. The fact is that the peace secured for us by England has saved millions from death in warfare. This is a boon, we admit. But with the British advent came also the British trade. This has ousted almost all the artizans from their trades, and to maintain themselves they are forced to appeal to land, the only source of earning a livelihood. But how long will the land be able to maintain the growing population of the country? Official figures show that the average income of an Indian is Rs. 27 per year. Within Rs. 2 and annas 12 he has to keep his body and soul together for one month, to pay taxes, to repair his instruments, and lastly to make some arrangements for his old age! What a comforting prospect this is! Are the facts exaggerated, when men like Hunter and Elliot, Dádábhái and Hume, tell us that nearly 40 to 70 millions of the working population go to bed with only one meal a day? The railways and canals are the means of opening a country and facilitating its trade, no doubt. But who owns these railways, &c., in the first place? Not the children of the soil; and therefore the profits of these concerns go into the pockets of the foreigner. Secondly, to whom are these facilities given? To the Native? No. For what has he to send to the other parts of the country, excepting a few things here and there? These facilities mainly benefit the foreigner. Again, what is the meaning of the international traffic that is going on? India sends her raw products in large quantities, no doubt. But she is doing so, or rather the British traders are doing so in her name, at the expense of the sons of the land. It is not the surplus that is taken away from the country. It is her necessaries that are carried away. Then again, she has to pay interest on the vast sums that have been borrowed in England to construct railways and other public works; there are the Home charges and the fluctuations that are taking place in the value of

silver. All these conspire to show a big trade, but if all the amounts of interest and Home charges are deducted, then it will be found that the figures are not so big as they are represented to be. Then again, almost the whole of the trade is in the hands of the foreigners. Even the shipping profits are pocketed by them. What is left to the poor child of the soil? Let him cultivate the soil, and starve and fall into the jaws of death, with that equanimity of mind which is preached to him by his religion. Happy is your lot, Oh Aryan! You ought to bless God! Can this last for ever, we ask in all earnestness? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the subject population is properly fed and clothed and housed? Have the rulers any interest in making the population of the country they govern poor and imbecile? Does not the security of the country lie in the real prosperity of its teeming millions? Does not the permanence of the British rule mean that the Natives should live, should be able to pay taxes, should be able to save, and should be strong and healthy to meet any other foreign power? Does not wise statesmanship lie in anticipating the future and utilizing the present economical currents of the country? But "Let alone" is the policy of Government. Free trade, or rather political economy, is working out her laws, say they. Well! we think the laws of political economy are largely amenable to human control. The Government must take the initiative here. They should support the falling industries of the land, if they want India to be prosperous, which means, if they want to permanently rule over the Indian empire.

Conclusion drawn from Lord Harris' interview with Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.

3. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 18th February, writes:—The fact that Lord Harris, our new Governor, sought and obtained a prolonged interview with Mr. Bradlaugh shows that he was anxious to learn the latter's views about the Indian National Congress from his own lips, and that he has at heart the welfare of the people. Now the anti-Congress papers will begin to hint that the new Governor has fallen into a pitfall

4. In noticing the same subject the *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 20th February, says that the prolonged interview has special importance inasmuch as it shows that Lord Harris is desirous of obtaining accurate information about the Indian National Congress and other matters connected with this country; for, if he simply wanted the credit of having visited people acquainted with Indian affairs he could have got it by visiting men like Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Maclean, M. P., and his not having done so can be taken as a sign of his administration proving as beneficial to us as that of His Excellency Lord Reay.

Lord Cross's Bill to reform the Indian Legislative Councils.

5. In noticing the London telegram of the 18th instant that a Bill to reform the Indian Legislative Councils will soon be introduced into Parliament by the Secretary of State for India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—The very fact of Lord Cross deeming it desirable to bring forward a measure for the reformation of the Indian Legislative Councils is an indirect victory of Mr. Bradlaugh. The latter had given notice of his intention to move an amendment to the address regretting the omission of mention of Indian affairs, and this must have frightened the Secretary of State into forestalling Mr. Bradlaugh, who was sure to make a hard fight with the support of several Liberal members. Again, the vernacular press has been long advocating legislative reforms, and it has been latterly joined in this advocacy by several members of the Anglo-Indian press and experienced Europeans, and their united voice must have forced Lord Cross to give his early attention to the subject.—The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, expresses somewhat similar sentiments and advises the people to send memorials to Parliament praying for the concession of the elective principle in the constitution of the Legislative Councils and thus to lend support to Mr. Bradlaugh's advocacy. The *Jáme Jamshed*, in its issue of the 21st February, says:—The provisions of Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill for granting the right of interpellation in the Imperial and Provincial Councils and submitting the Imperial and Provincial budgets for discussion will prove highly beneficial to the people and deserve to be hailed with joy and hearty gratitude to Government. The people have proved their fitness to enjoy local self-government and ought now to receive the con-

cession of the elective system in regard to Legislative Councils.—The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in its issue of the 20th February, is much gratified at the announcement that Lord Cross will soon introduce a Bill to reform the Legislative Councils, and anxiously waits to learn the contents thereof.

Early publication of the budget for 1890-91 approved.

6. The *Ahmedabad Times* (89), in its issue of the 18th February, observes:—It has been decided to publish the financial budget for the year 1890-91 before the 20th of March in order to allow Honourable Members of the Supreme Legislative Council to consider it fully before it comes on for discussion, and for this act of kindness we are very thankful to the Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne. It now remains for the Members of the Council to study it well and to be well prepared to discuss it when the time comes, otherwise they would fail in their duty. We take this opportunity of recommending His Excellency to get the elective principle introduced into the Council, if he has really the good of India at heart.

Alleged acceptance by the Secretary of State for India of one shilling and eight pence as the minimum rate of exchange at which he is to pay the pensions of the members of the uncovenanted civil service in India.

7. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 18th February, writes:—Mr. H. S. King, M.P., the special advocate of the so-called grievances of the uncovenanted civil service, who went touring over the whole of India, eating dinners and abusing Government right and left, has succeeded marvellously. On the eve of his departure he received a telegram from a very reliable, though unofficial source, that, as a compromise, the Secretary of State has agreed to accept one shilling and eight pence as the minimum rate of exchange at which to pay their pensions. If there be any substratum of truth in this report, that august official has changed his mind rather suddenly. It was not many months ago that his lieutenant braved the resentment of the offended service and their champion, by boldly declaring that as a custodian of the poor tax-payers' money he would not listen to their extravagant demands. This is the way they are going to effect economy! The Native press has been crying itself hoarse in pointing out the obvious fact that the rates of pay as they obtain in this country have been enormously liberal in comparison to those that prevail in Ceylon and other dependencies. In the teeth of this disparity, the Secretary of State is seriously reported to have gone out of his way in voluntarily offering relief from the adventitious circumstance of fluctuations in exchange, over which neither the Government nor the tax-payer has any control, but from which the latter has already suffered very heavily. And, as if to add insult to injury, one of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries of Bombay exhorts the services not to rest satisfied till they have got their imaginary grievances in respect to leave allowances and length of service completely removed. Verily, the days of Robert Knight's disinterested Anglo-Indian journalism are gone—gone never to return! [Several other papers also protest against the alleged concession.]

Employment of Royal Engineers on the construction of military works throughout India protested against.

8. An English engineer sends the following protest to the *Indian Spectator* (3) of the 16th February:—It may not be generally known that the Government of India have at last got the military works throughout India under their direct control, the whole being under the orders of the Director-General. This little scheme has been carried out ostensibly to facilitate the construction of the many forts and batteries required for the defence of the country against foreign invasion, and so far it is commendable. But, in point of fact, it is making a department for the Royal Engineers. It separates them entirely from the civilians, who will now have charge only of civil works. The scheme offers one serious objection. It is very costly. While it is plain that the best persons to plan and construct forts and batteries are the Royal Engineers, who should be expert in these matters, it is not equally plain that a Royal Engineer executive officer and two or three lieutenants of Royal Engineers are required to look after the military works at Poona or at Belgaum, for instance. These lieutenants must necessarily

be employed, and when all the defence works are finished, the only work that will be going on will be repairs. Now the ordinary work which goes on at Poona and Kirkee requires no special technical military knowledge,—certainly not more than a Military Executive Engineer could impart to a civilian assistant, from time to time, as occasion arises. A lieutenant of Royal Engineers, as an Assistant Engineer, draws between five hundred and six hundred rupees per month, which is very large pay for looking after work, three-fourths of which consists of repairs to buildings. Now to keep these young gentlemen employed adequately, it is not likely that new works will be started, and expenditure on unproductive works very largely increased. If we were in England we should say this is a thing which the tax-payers should look to, but in this country the tax-payers have no voice. The press, however, should keep its eye on these scientific young soldiers, and raise its protest against their being employed to supervise the whitewashing of barracks. A department for Royal Engineers, employed exclusively on cantonment works, is too costly a luxury for India.

Alleged delay in the payment of pensions to Mámlatdárs dismissed in connection with the Crawford case.

9. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 16th February, writes:—We learn that although orders have been issued for payment being made to the dismissed Mámlatdárs of their salaries, the payment is yet delayed. This is harassing them for nothing. The matter is scandalous and the sooner it is disposed of the better. [The *Dnyán Chakshu* (14), in its issue of the 19th February, expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks in connection with the retention in service of Messrs. Yádavráo Sáthe and Chitámbarráo Gádgil.

10. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 16th February, writes:—We learn that two of the witnesses in the Crawford case, Messrs. Yádavráo Sáthe and Chitámbarráo Gádgil, will be retained in the service. The Government of Bombay have reconsidered their cases and cancelled their previous order of dismissal. If these two men are retained in service why should the rest be dismissed? Of those who have been dismissed the cases of some would certainly compare favourably with that of Mr. Gádgil. For instance, the Government of India have themselves observed that Mr. Bápat's case is very similar to that of Mr. Thakár, who has been retained in service and enjoys his magisterial powers. [The *Dnyán Chakshu* (14), in its issue of the 19th February, expresses the same sentiments.]

Alleged intention of importing untrained and unqualified persons from the Customs, Forest, A'bkári and Police Departments to fill up the posts of officers dismissed in connection with the Crawford case.

11. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 16th February, writes:—It has been widely talked about that Government are going to fill in the posts of dismissed Mámlatdárs by importing a number of untrained and unqualified persons from the Customs, Forest, A'bkári, Police and other departments. Why this unseemly importation is to be resorted to it is difficult for us to understand. But we believe that, if it should take place, it would furnish another ground for complaint to men now serving in the Revenue Department. The broken pledge has already worked mischief which it is impossible to repair. The fall of the dismissed Mámlatdárs is a standing monument of British injustice, and the Local Government, whether rightly or wrongly, are already charged with vacillation and fickleness. Those who are retained in service have thus begun to see that their future in it is not at all enviable. They have reason to believe that at no distant date they will be disgraced and treated contemptuously by their superiors. They fear, probably on good grounds, that on the departure of His Excellency Lord Reay the tables will be turned against them and they will be worse than their dismissed brethren. Some of them have their promotions barred already, and now that the line is being proposed to be recruited from other departments they must naturally feel a rude shock given to their legitimate aspirations. These men ought not to have been retained in service, if it was thought fit to deal with them in this manner. It may be argued that the promotions, being caused by an accident, are not such as would have fallen to the lot of those men in ordinary course and that it is no hardship to withhold them from these men. But not a single instance, we believe, can be pointed out to support this argument. Such accidents are not altogether unusual and no

department, that we are aware of, has imported outsiders in its service to replace their dismissed members. Members of a department must take it for better or worse, and just as they are not compensated for block of promotion in their department it is but natural that they should get full advantage of all the favourable accidents in their department. The Government have already acknowledged the principle in their recent appointment of three or four Deputy Collectors in consequence of the dismissal of certain Deputy Collectors involved in the Crawford scandal, and we see no reason why the same precedent should not be followed in the appointment of Mámlatdárs. If a distinction is made it is, under the circumstances, sure to be looked upon as proceeding from a desire of some officials to push on the interests of their *protéges* rather than from the necessities of the case. We trust, therefore, that His Excellency Lord Reay, and especially the Commissioner, C. D., will carefully consider the situation and insist upon having the appointments made strictly according to the departmental rules in force and thus do justice to the people who have already suffered so much for helping Government in exposing a great administrative scandal.

12. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 17th February, disapproves of the proposed appointment of persons from other departments to fill up the posts of Mámlatdárs dismissed in connection with the Crawford case, saying that it is very doubtful how far these men would be able to discharge their duties properly, that the number of vacant places being small they can be conveniently filled up by persons in the Revenue Department who have passed the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations and have qualified themselves for the posts and who would consider their claims superseded by the proposed arrangement, and that Government should duly consider the annoyance which the rayats would have to suffer from the appointment of untrained and unqualified persons from other departments to do the duties of a Magistrate and to decide intricate revenue cases, and asks whether the proposed action of Government would not be similar to that for which they wanted to turn the scales against Mr. Crawford at his trial by applying the supersession theory.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 16th February, writes :—The appointment of Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit at the head of the Porbandar administration is to be welcomed. His being a non-Gujaráti is a mere accident. We believe Mr. Pandit knows enough of Gujarát and of the Gujaráti dialect for all practical purposes. If the late Mr. Shirgaonkar did so well in similar capacity in other States of Káthiáwár, we do not see why another Marátha gentleman should not do at least equally well at Porbandar.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit as Administrator at Porbandar.

14. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in its issue of the 20th February, briefly describes the valuable services rendered by Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit to Government and praises his abilities and learning, observing that the remarks made in a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette* in condemnation of Mr. Pandit's appointment as Administrator of the Porbandar State are unjustifiable and that there is no fear whatever of Mr. Pandit mismanaging the State or otherwise giving cause to Government to regret his appointment to such a responsible post.

15. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 16th February, writes :—We understand that Government have directed a formal public inquiry to be held in the matter of the alleged conduct of Mr. K. R. Bamanji, in which both sides will have the benefit of cross-examining the witnesses on the other side. We are very glad that Government have adopted this course, as it is the only one which is fair to Mr. Bamanji as well as to the complainant. We have all along advocated a public inquiry as the only way to do proper justice in the case. We only wish that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, with their singular desire to satisfy the public mind by doing proper justice, had seen their way to remove that officer from the Broach District so as to leave no ground for witnesses to fear that they were giving evidence against one in whose hands, they imagine, lies the control of their lives and liberties.

Formal public inquiry into the alleged misconduct of Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, approved and his transfer from Broach desired.

16. The *Satyavakta* (125), in its issue of the 21st February, expresses similar sentiments, and adds that it would have been more convenient to the barristers, witnesses and reporters of the press, if the enquiry had been held at Broach instead of at Bhádbhut, which is only a small village and where it will be very inconvenient to go and to get provisions. [The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 19th February, regrets the unnecessary delay made in instituting a public enquiry into the matter and recommends Government to entrust it to an impartial and independent officer so as to give no cause for complaint of partiality being shown to one or the other side. It also expresses sentiments similar to those of the *Gujaráti* and the *Satyavakta* about the transfer of Mr. K. R. Bamanji pending enquiry.]

Complaints against some civil, criminal and revenue officers.

17. The *Rasik Ranjini* (144), in its issue of the 20th February, says :—A complaint has reached us against the officers in the civil, criminal and revenue departments that they do not give the extracts of decisions and other papers asked for by the rayats in time and thereby put the people to great inconvenience. We hope that the authorities concerned will pay their attention to this.

Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste as Honorary Magistrate of the Haveli Táluka of the Poona District.

18. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 14th February, expresses dissatisfaction at the manner in which Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste discharges his duties as Honorary Magistrate of the Haveli Táluka of the Poona District, and says that Government ought to establish a Bench of Honorary Magistrates for that táluka and free the people from the peculiar sort of justice which they receive at the hands of Ráo Bahádur Ráste.

Practice of taxing petitions made to authorities in India disapproved of.

19. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 15th February, writes :—We think attention should be drawn both here and in England to the very objectionable practice of taxing petitions in this country. Not only are petitions, whether to the Viceroy or any other official, not exempt from postage, but they have often to be stamped and are rejected if not properly stamped. A stamp of two rupees or of some other value has to be affixed to every petition presented to divisional and district officers, and, as this practice cannot be approved on any reasonable ground, steps should be taken to bring the matter to the notice of the Government here, and also to raise a question in Parliament on the subject.

Order issued by Government in regard to infectious cases in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai and Gokuldás Tejpál Hospitals disapproved.

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), the *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in their issues of the 22nd February, observe that the intimation made by Government to the municipality of Bombay that after the 1st of April next no accommodation and medical aid would be supplied at the Jamsetji Jijibhái and Gokuldás Tejpál Hospitals for persons suffering from infectious diseases is not justifiable, that Government have no authority to drive away such patients from these hospitals, and that no proof is forthcoming to show that the location of such patients has proved injurious to the other patients of these and other similar institutions.

Capsizing of country boats and remarks thereon.

21. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 16th February, writes :—Some weeks ago two accidents occurred at Ratnágiri, in the first of which an old woman is said to have lost her life by the capsizing of a private boat and in the other all lives happily escaped uninjured. Passengers many a time prefer to engage private boats for themselves rather than suffer inconvenience and discomfort in the boats kept by the owners of coasting steamers. We hear that rush for private boats is frequently very great, and we feel sure that if the company employed larger and stronger vessels, accidents like the above would be very rare. The Ratnágiri harbour is dangerous at all seasons of the year and we hope Government will see that all possible precautions are taken by the company as well as owners of private boats for the protection of the numerous passengers that sail from the

port. The recent accident on the Tápti river, involving a loss of some *nineteen* lives, is also one which calls for prompt inquiry. It occurred near Magdala near Surat by the capsizing of a boat containing about 32 persons. The boat is said to have come into collision with a stake erected in the river by fishermen contrary to the provisions of the Ports Act. We believe there is a superintending agency appointed under the Act whose duty it is to see that the ports are kept clear of all dangerous obstructions, and it is strange that fishermen should have been allowed to put stakes so as to be a danger to vessels navigating the river. We hear from a correspondent that the local authorities are already instituting inquiries and we anxiously await their result.

Alleged highway robberies in the Kaira District and a request to the authorities in the matter.

22. The *Snehă Sindhu* (134), in its issue of the 21st February, bitterly complains of the inefficiency of the police administration of the Kaira District, and particularly of the Mátar Táluka, and says:—A highway robbery was committed on the night of 11th February somewhere between Kaira and Dholka, robbing a native of Wásna of his oxen while the cart was on the road. Such daring robbery is not the first of its kind, and we wonder that the police constables at Mátar and Mehmadábád are so dull as to take no notice of such robberies. We, therefore, recommend the authorities to institute enquiries and severely punish the offenders.

Thefts and robberies at Broach and a recommendation to the Police Superintendent in the matter.

23. The *Broach Mitră* (95), in its issue of the 19th February, says:—During the last two months not a single week has passed without the commission of a theft in the city of Broach. We are informed that several rogues have put up at Ambáji's temple in the Dándya Bázár, who dress themselves like Bráhmans, profess to be astrologers and cheat ignorant females. We recommend the Police Superintendent to find out these rogues and get them duly punished.

Annoyance from robbers in the Nevása Táluka, Ahmednagar District, and the loca police.

24. The *Din Mitră* (13), in its issue of the 15th February, says that Mahárs, Mángs and Bhils in the Nevása Táluka plunder cotton and grain crops in broad daylight and bring the stolen goods for sale to the bázár which is held at the village of Kukáne in the same táluka. This, says the paper, they do before the eyes of the police, and the latter not only do not enquire whence and how they got these things when they had no fields of their own, but, on the contrary, harass those persons who prefer a complaint to them against the robbers and thus indirectly encourage them in their nefarious practices. The Mahárs and Mángs also take revenge on those who complain against them by poisoning their cattle.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Bill to reform the administration of the Police in the Bombay Presidency.

25. Commenting on the Police Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 16th February, writes:—It strikes us that the provisions of Section 5, clause (2), settle with one stroke of the pen the long debated point of the fitness or otherwise of the members of the Covenanted Civil Service for the post of Inspector-General of Police. Inasmuch as it is proposed to give the Governor in Council the power of removing that officer from his post, it is quite possible that Government intend to confer the post on uncovenanted servants only. We are much in favour of conferring the post on members of the covenanted service, but we do not wish that the uncovenanted branch should be deprived of its prize, and therefore suggest that the section might be made clearer so as to show that neither branch will be excluded. Section 5 of the Bill should, we think, be modified so as to provide that the Superintendents' and Assistant Superintendents' posts should be filled up, as vacancies occur, from amongst the Inspectors, who in their turn should be appointed from amongst the chief constables. There has been a cry for a very long time, and it is supported

for aught we know by those who are in a position to speak with authority in such matters, that chief constables and Inspectors, having no hopes of rising to the top of the service, do not work so diligently as they otherwise would. Many of them rather like to seek service in foreign States and give up the department which recognizes no merit and bestows the higher posts upon sons and relations of persons in power without reference to their ability. Besides the disappointment which present arrangements cause to those in service, they have another and a very serious effect that good educated men do not care to enter the department. There is ample material in the successive reports of the department to justify the remark that the Bill is only a superficial measure; it does not go far enough. It not only takes no heed of public demands, but does not satisfy the requirements of the service either. If we find one recommendation that is made by every police officer it is that of taking steps to improve the detective abilities of the police force Failure to trace stolen property to the thieves, failure to detect the perpetrators of heinous offences, failure to get criminals punished, are matters which can be traced to one cause, viz., want of detective capacity, and this cannot be increased unless a special branch is opened and persons trained to detection. Members of this branch must have their intelligence as much sharpened by education as that of other branches of the State service. At present those that go to detect offences either detect nothing or get themselves discovered and are often taken in. As society improves, the ways and means of offenders improve also, and the detective duties of the police become more scientific every day. This is a fact which must be recognised. An ignorant and indolent policeman is more dangerous than helpful to society, as can be witnessed in the mischief which secret reports of the police are working. We have even now before us instances in which reports of ignorant and consequently mischievous policemen have done mischief to innocent men, and we are only sorry Government are not looking into the matter sufficiently carefully. The Bill makes confusion worse confounded in instituting, or, it would be more accurate to say, in perpetuating the system of dual control. The present is perhaps the worst form in which Collectors, also called District Magistrates, can be clothed with power. What the public wants is a complete separation of the two functions so far as administration of justice is concerned, and in the matter of the police we want a separation of the protective and detective branches. It is this essential reform which the present Bill ought to effect.

Part III.—*Education.*

26. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 16th February, writes:—

Increase in the Government grant for education recommended.

We have already referred to His Excellency Lord Reay's successful vindication of his educational policy. But what stands in need of explanation and justification is rather the attitude of the Supreme Government in the matter of the amount of money devoted to the cause. His Lordship observed at Poona as a satisfactory fact that the rural districts in this presidency paid two per cent. for primary education, and that the municipal rate in the city of Poona was just the same, and he wished that some other municipalities took a leaf out of its book. But is it not incumbent on the Government, which justly prides itself on its enlightenment and liberality, and commiserates the ignorance of the masses of its subjects, which is represented by the proportion of 95 to every 100, to set the example of assigning this two per cent. of its income towards the means of their education and enlightenment, instead of a mere three-fourths of one per cent.? If the higher figure were given, we, for one, would not quarrel with the authorities as regards their apportionment of it amongst the different branches of instruction, and would even accept their resolution that their expenditure on higher education shall be a constantly diminishing quantity. But no such position can be taken so long as the education grant out of the imperial revenues is a fraction, while so much of the welfare of the masses depends on the chances of their enlightenment, or rather so much of their misery is bound up with their ignorance. It must be added that this fraction contrasts sadly with the money spent by other Governments on the instruction of their subjects, who are not so backward as its own.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 17th February, says:—

Sentiments regarding the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay.

It is gratifying that the Senate of the University of Bombay is shortly to consider the present position of the University Bill, but it does not speak well of the Senate that the Bill should have been allowed by it to remain unnoticed for the long period of seventeen months, until it was awakened to its responsibility by His Excellency the Governor in his capacity of Chancellor. It is to be hoped that the Senate will come to a more unanimous vote as regards the Honourable Mr. Latham's proposition which is to be placed before them on the 28th instant to request His Excellency to forward the project to the Government of India for favourable consideration, and that the Bill will be soon passed by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne conceding the elective system as regards Fellowships. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

28. In alluding to the abolition of the elective municipalities of Mehmadabad and Parántij in the Ahmedabad District, on account of the refusal of the rate-payers to substitute house-tax for octroi duties, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—The rural populations are accustomed from a long time to pay octroi duties and to enjoy residential accommodation without a tax of any kind, and a new imposition on the latter would make the village people so economical in house accommodation as to produce a bad effect on their health. However, should Government be determined to get all octroi duties abolished, the district municipalities should be weaned over to the new principle by conciliatory means instead of by such a violent measure as the abolition of the elective system, since the latter would produce on the public mind the impression that Government were unfavourable to local self-government.

Remarks in connection with the abolition of the elective franchise of the Mehmadabad and Parántij Municipalities in the Ahmedabad District.

Part V.—*Native States.*

29. In alluding to Sir Lepel Griffin's paper in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* in answer to the critics of his lecture on the Native Princes of India, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—There is much need for reforming the condition of the Native Princes in general, and it should be done by appointing at Native courts such political officers as would sympathize with the princes and desire the advancement of their subjects without forgetting their own duty to the British Government. The appointment of Diváns should be left to the princes, care being taken to see that the choice is not in any way objectionable; the princes should be treated with the respect due to their high position, and any shortcomings on their part should be properly taken notice of; and the minds of the princes should be disabused of the impression that the political officers at their courts are supreme. There is no doubt that the paramount Government is desirous of advancing the interests of the princes, but this desire should be accomplished by an improvement of the relations of the Foreign Office with them.

The paramount British Government and its treatment of Native Princes.

30. In noticing the publication of the third issue of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*, the *Hitechchhu* (84) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 20th February, says:—Very serious allegations are made against certain officials of the Bhávnagar State, but the one relating to the alleged murder of the widow of Juvánsinghji, brother of the Thákor, is worthy of prompt serious attention. We therefore recommend Government to inquire into the charge without delay. If they fail to do so and connive at the matter, as they have done with reference to previous complaints, they will make a very bad impression on the public.

Comments on the third issue of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*.

31. The *Gujarát Darpan* (81), in its issue of the 20th February, observes:—The Thákor of Gondal is going on a visit to England very shortly and during his absence the management of the State is to be entrusted to Government. His example is not worthy of being imitated by other Native Chiefs and Government should not allow them to be led away by such freaks.

The approching visit of the Thákor of Gondal to England disapproved.

32. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (33), in its issue of the 20th February, complains of much useless expenditure of money being incurred in treating Government officers at the Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show in Kolhápur, and regrets that the Show should be availed of as an annual festive season for the entertainment of officers without much good accruing therefrom to the cause of agriculture.

Entertainment of Government officers at the Chinchli Exhibition disapproved of.

33. The *Chikitsak* (30), in its issue of the 19th February, says that in the territory subject to the control of the Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch) complaints are rife about justice not being administered according to law, and asks if the political officer concerned will attend to this.

Complaint against administration of justice in Kurundvád.

G. M. SATHE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

25th February 1890.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 1st March 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do.	443
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	298
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	500
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	650
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,780
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
121	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
127	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
131	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes :—

Discussion of the grievances of India in Parliament.

With all deference to the ministry, we must express our inability to perceive either the wisdom or the fairness of their determination not to restore to members the right to bring Indian questions before the House of Commons prior to the making of the budget statement. In the first place, India has not a single representative of her own in Parliament, and Indian questions are only occasionally taken in hand by individual Englishmen from disinterested motives and a sense of duty to England and India. Such individuals, like angels' visits, are few and far between, and it is therefore hard that their mouths should be shut up by the decision above referred to. In the next place, the Indian budget is brought up literally at the fag end of a session, when there is little time and less desire or energy left in any member to go over such a dry and thankless task. Clearly, then, to postpone all consideration of grievances for such a time is as bad as saying that no grievance shall be allowed to be brought to the notice of Parliament or to be talked over there; for, as a rule, whenever a purely Indian question is introduced in that assembly, it does not proceed beyond a desultory talk, and is then allowed to be dropped, so that the executive have it pretty much their own way. In these circumstances the refusal of the Government to comply with the memorial of the Indian National Congress, asking for the restoration of the right to raise grievances prior to the presentation of the budget statement, practically means that no Indian grievances whatever shall be brought before the only body which, as Mr. Gladstone explained at Hawarden the other day, has by law been entrusted with the power and the duty of supervising Indian affairs. We regret this decision, because it is calculated only to whet the Indian's appetite for agitation, and this agitation in its turn, on the one hand, needlessly alarms English minds with the belief that there is—what we have often explained is not—on foot a gigantic Home Rule movement in India, and, on the other hand, induces in the minds of the politicians and publicists of India a feeling that in prosecuting the Congress programme they are addressing themselves to the remedy of the first crying grievance of the country. It is a strange fatality which leads the Government to denounce the Congress movement as needless, and at the same time to take steps which most clearly establish the necessity for its existence. There is no question that India has grievances and will always have them, for even self-governing countries are not free from them; and there must be some mode open to India to have them looked into and redressed where redress is called for.

2. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 22nd February, writes :—

Lord Cross' Bill on the Indian Legislative Councils.

As anticipated, Lord Cross will bring forward his Bill to amend the Indian Legislative Councils very early in session. Mr. Smith, replying to Mr. Bradlaugh, said that the Government did not propose to restore the right of raising grievances before the budget as prayed for by the Indian National Congress, but that at the same time the grievances would be discussed when the Ministerial Bill was brought forward. The scope of this Bill is no secret, although the details are not publicly stated. The Indian Councils are to be enlarged on the nomination system, the right of interpellation is to be granted, and the budget will be submitted for discussion. Mr. Bradlaugh, with this Bill before him, will have a more difficult task in getting his own Bill through. But it is to be hoped that an earnest effort will be made to impress upon both parties the fact that the Ministerial Bill cannot be regarded as a concession to the demands of the National Congress, as it is likely to be represented. The real fight is for the elective principle. So long as there are no members of Council who sit there by the right of election and not by the favour of nomination, the Legislative Councils cannot, by any means, be regarded as representative bodies. No one, therefore, should be under the mistake that the Congress agitation will cease if the Ministerial Bill is passed. The Bill, as framed by the ministry with some amendment from Mr. Bradlaugh of a very important character, might be regarded as some reform, but, as it stands, it gives nothing worth having,

and so Mr. Bradlaugh and the Congress will be quite free to press their own Bill upon Parliament. It is certain to be passed sooner or later if it remain in the hands of so persistent a champion as Mr. Bradlaugh.

3. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 24th February, writes :—If the Government measure should be passed even as it is, it should be a matter of considerable satisfaction to us. It is true that so long as the elective principle is not conceded by Government in some form or other, a very important part of our demand will remain uncomplied with. Still, the rights of interpellation and of discussing the budget are important concessions, and will be attended with very beneficial results if they be wisely used. We therefore do not agree with those of our contemporaries who have been proclaiming that a measure which does not yield us the principle of election is absolutely worthless, and that the people of this country will not care a straw whether it is passed into law or not. If we cannot get the whole thing all at once, let us not, on that account, refuse that part of it which has been offered us. A conquered people ought not to forget that they have to be thankful for small mercies.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 24th February, writes :—The question of the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils is, after all, taking a practical shape, as the Secretary of State for India proposes to introduce a Bill into the House of Lords for their reform. The proposed Bill would meet the wishes of the Indian National Congress so far as increase in the number of members, the right of interpellation and the discussion of the budget are concerned, but rejects the principle of election as a basis of constitution. This makes the concession comparatively valueless. This half-hearted measure is said to be prompted by the present Viceroy. We are surprised that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, with his comparatively short experience of India, should have formed so mean an opinion of the capacities of our people when his predecessor, who was by no means an enthusiast in this matter, advised a much larger concession. The principle of election is the most essential part of the reform prayed for by our people, and if that is omitted, the ground of complaint would be left as unattended to as before. We are thankful that the Secretary of State has expressed his readiness to accept the Congress programme to a certain extent, but we earnestly request that the grace of the gift may not be marred by untimely parsimony. It is further to be noted that in regard to the elective principle, all India,—the Congressists or non-Congressists, Natives or Europeans,—is agreed that it is necessary, and Lord Cross will be making the whole country discontented by not recognising it. It is well that the Bill is to be first introduced into the House of Lords, as it will give time to our friends in Parliament to prepare their forces.

5. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes :—The Bill which Lord Cross proposes to introduce in Parliament for reforming the Indian Legislative Councils promises some advance upon the existing state of things and His Lordship probably considers that this advance, coming as it does from the Government and having further the sanction of the present Viceroy, will receive the approval of the House as against the proposal of Mr. Bradlaugh which is a radical departure. But the reform promised is very slight and we ought to say so plainly to Parliament. It has now become absolutely necessary to appeal to Parliament in no uncertain voice, and we hope our political associations will not rest on their oars until every town of importance shall have sent its memorial to it.

6. The *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 23rd February, considers Lord Cross' Bill proposing an increase in the number of nominated members in the Legislative Councils of India to be a worthless measure and likely to do more harm than good to the people of India by shutting their mouths with the decisions of nominated members given to flattery and lacking independence of character, and says that the people should raise their voice in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill and thereby show that nothing short of a recognition of the elective principle in the constitution of the Councils will satisfy them.

7. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes :—Universal disappointment will be felt in the country on reading the Central News tele-

gram indicating the lines on which Lord Cross' Indian Councils Bill proposes to enlarge the Viceregal and Provincial Councils. The country has had enough experience of the nomination system, and it is a pity that Lord Cross should have thought of further extending opportunities for filling the Councils with *Jo-hukums*. It is to be regretted that Lord Dufferin's recommendations in favour of remodelling the Councils on a partially elective basis should have been thought valueless as compared with those of Lord Lansdowne's Government. Lord Dufferin, after five years' experience of the country, was certainly not a radical, and it is simply disappointing to find that his successor in office should have at once oscillated to the other pole of radicalism at the very commencement of his *régime*.

Alleged surplus in the Indian budget for 1890-91 and the salt-duty.

8. The *Shubh Suchak* (67), in its issue of the 23rd February, and several other papers of the week express great disappointment at the report that no reduction is to be made this year in the salt-duty and that the alleged surplus in the Indian budget for 1890-91 will be spent in increasing the army and extending the frontier defences, which, they say, are not urgently called for and are not of more importance than the well-being of the people, who die prematurely for want of a sufficient quantity of salt for their daily use.

The claims of His Excellency Lord Reay to a memorial denied.

9. The *Arunodayă* (24), in its issue of the 23rd February, says that though His Excellency Lord Reay has done his duty in connection with the Wilson and Crawford cases, he deserves no memorial from the public as he neglected his duty in the mater of the forest grievances of the people and has thereby done them much injury.

Regret at the approaching departure of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from India.

10. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Poona and will soon leave India. In all probability they will never come back to us and it is but right that we should take this opportunity of wishing them Godspeed. They have been among us for four years and during that period they have so endeared themselves to all classes of society, Native as well as European, by their uniform courtesy, urbanity, desire to mix among all men leaving aside all considerations of their illustrious birth and high position, and readiness to join in all kinds of social gatherings, that we are sorry to part with them. However, we could not expect to have the rare privilege of having such royal personages among us for ever. They are called away to other duties and other scenes where our best wishes follow them. We are not much acquainted with the internal working of the Indian army, but, as outsiders, we have always marked with pleasure how His Royal Highness gave constant proofs of his soldierly instincts. His Royal Highness is said to have always had at heart the welfare of the army under his command as well as its reform; and his tours of inspection have given tangible proofs of his high conception of duty and his readiness to meet its calls at any sacrifice of personal convenience and comfort. We again express our regret at the severance of Their Royal Highnesses' connection with Bombay, but hope that they will remember us with kindness in their busy life at home.

Remarks in connection with the address presented by the citizens of Poona to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and some suggestions to the latter.

11. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—Possessed of Indian military experience and placed in high authority in England, His Royal Highness the Duke must carry great weight with the ruling statesmen of England, and may, therefore, manage to realise the dream of his short sojourn amongst us—the foundation of a military institute in this country after the model of the Military College at Sandhurst. His Royal Highness may as well interest himself in the question of Native volunteering, which successive Viceroys took in hand and have left unfinished.

12. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 26th February, writes:—It gives us genuine satisfaction to note that Poona has given a befitting farewell to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who leave

finally for England in the middle of next month. The regret for the departure of the Royal couple is really very general and perfectly genuine, not only in Bombay and Poona but in all parts of India. In consequence of the Duke's popularity he was always held in high esteem by all classes, and assuredly the farewell demonstration in his honour should have been a most affecting affair. His genial, frank and unaffected manners and his sincere regard for the feelings and claims of others endeared him to all classes before he was a twelve-month in India. His personal, social and military qualifications—minus all bumptiousness—eminently qualified him for the responsible post he held. His departure, therefore, from this country will be ever regretted. Never was a Commander-in-Chief so popular in this country as the Duke of Connaught.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 24th February, heartily approves of the farewell address presented by the people of Poona to Their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught observing that His Royal Highness the Duke, while serving in this presidency, has given no cause to the people to be dissatisfied with him and both the Duke and the Duchess have always condescended to act towards the people with marked courtesy, and hence they carry with them the hearts of the people. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments, and recommends the University of Bombay to confer on His Royal Highness the degree of Doctor of Oriental Literature in recognition of His Royal Highness having gained a competent knowledge of the Hindustáni language. The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (91) of the same date observes that His Royal Highness the Duke fully deserves the address presented to him by the people of Poona, and recommends the citizens of Bombay to give a similar address to the Royal pair.]

Rumoured retirement of Mr. W. H. Propert, Commissioner, N. D., regretted.

14. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 23rd February, expresses deep regret at the rumoured intention of Mr. W. H. Propert, Commissioner, N. D., to retire from the service if Mr. J. G. Moore, who is junior to him, be appointed an acting member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor in preference to him.

15. Writing on the same subject the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 25th February, observes:—Mr. Propert is a worthy officer and has shown his sympathy for the Natives by obtaining the sanction of Government to their admission into the Poona Volunteer Corps. Not one of his official acts has ever been found objectionable, and yet he has been passed over in favour of a junior. Government may have some reason for doing so, but the public being unaware of it are likely to believe that the desire of Government to maintain their present ábkári policy has led them to nominate to the post officers who are the originators and chief supporters of that policy. The present ábkári policy is to be subjected to material changes under the orders issued by Parliament, and neither Mr. Pritchard nor Mr. Moore is likely to prove so useful in Council as an independent officer would be, and hence the appointments of both these gentlemen are not popular.

Appointment of Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit as Administrator of Porbandar State, and remarks in connection with it.

16. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—The *Bombay Gazette* takes exception to the appointment of Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit as Administrator of the Porbandar State. The utmost that our contemporary could say against Mr. Pandit is that he is a dark horse in the political service. The ornamental office of Oriental Translator to Government, which he held until he was degraded for an indiscretion, does not, indeed, qualify him for the responsible post to which he is now appointed. But he may have, all the same, a latent capacity for the efficient discharge of his new duties, and it would be an injustice to the Governor, whose appointments have been, for the most part, singularly happy, to suppose that he was so far unmindful of the welfare of Porbandar as to entrust its interests to the care of a person whom he knew to be incompetent or who was likely to prove a failure. We agree with the *Gazette* that it will need special independence and strength of character in the incumbent to oppose the reactionary forces which are still at work in the

State. But we must take it for granted that the Government must have been convinced of Mr. Pandit's qualifications for the office before they appointed him to it. The duties of the post may not be so arduous and exacting, now that order has been evolved out of chaos in the Rána's principality by Mr. Lely and Captain Kennedy, and the new administration has been brought into fair working order. For aught we know, it is a gratuitous assumption that Mr. Pandit "is not thoroughly in sympathy with all that has been done," and that his "presence at the head of affairs is not an effectual discouragement of the hopes of people who look for an early return to the *status quo ante*." Though the foundations on which to build have already been laid for him, Mr. Pandit will need the exercise of all his wits and all his capacity to afford a vindication of his choice. He is reputed to be a man of good general abilities, and instead of endorsing the gloomy prognostications about him, the public should wait and judge him by his work.

17. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—We are sorry to see the *Bombay Gazette* trying to object to the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit to the responsible post of Administrator of the Porbandar State. We think that Mr. Pandit is, with all his faults, a very capable officer. Why or how he has been chosen to fill the post, is one of those political secrets which we should not try to pry into. This officer had certainly suffered in regard to a certain incident which took place a few years back, and some reparation was due to him. In the record of his past services we see no reasonable ground to fear that he will, in any way, forget his high duty or succumb to the temptations that are sure to be put in his way. On the contrary, being a Native, there are chances of his relations with the old Rána becoming more kind and considerate than they were in the past two administrations.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—We believe the objection taken to the appointment of Mr. S. P. Pandit as Administrator of Porbandar on the ground of a lack of independence and strength of character and of want of sympathy with the administrative progress which has been achieved in the State is more sentimental than practical. Mr. Pandit has been a Deputy Collector and Magistrate for twenty years, and his work during that period has generally met with the approval of Government. He was appointed Oriental Translator, we believe, in recognition of his services, and not merely because of his knowledge of languages. Further, he belongs to the progressive school of thought among his brethren, and there is little ground to anticipate any reactionary tendency or want of sympathy with progressive administration during his management of Porbandar. Moreover, we presume, he will be subordinate to the Political Agent in Káthiáwár, and, therefore, there is no reason to apprehend any harm to the welfare of the State under him. Much tact and delicacy will doubtless be required in dealing with diverse interests and elements in the State, and Mr. Pandit may well utilise the criticism which his appointment has called forth to fortify himself in that behalf.

19. The *Hitechchhu* (84), in its issue of the 27th February, expresses great satisfaction at the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Pandit and congratulates Government on the judicious and happy selection they have made. It regrets that the *Bombay Gazette* should have disapproved of the appointment and that several Pársi papers should support the *Gazette*.—The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 23rd February, observes:—Notwithstanding dissatisfaction shown in some quarters we are extremely delighted to hear that Mr. Pandit's appointment meets with general approval even at Porbandar. Moreover, although Mr. Pandit is a Deccani, he is thoroughly acquainted with Gujarát and the Gujarátis.

20. The *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (46), in its issue of the 23rd February, says that it is but natural that the *Bombay Gazette* should disapprove of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit to a post which was so long held by persons belonging to the community of its editor and which they have now lost, that as a man cannot learn to swim without going into water so it will not be just to say that Natives are unfit to discharge the duties of posts held by Europeans without appointing them to those posts, and that the writing of the *Bombay Gazette* is evidently malicious.

21. With reference to the report that Lord Cross has received an application from Mr. A. T. Crawford to be paid the costs of his defence, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—The appointment of the Crawford Commission and subsequent procedure in regard to the witnesses in the case were blunders which could well have been avoided. But the Commission was appointed, Mr. Crawford was put on his defence, and he had in his straitened circumstances to undergo heavy expenditure to defend himself. The Commission declared him not guilty of any of the several charges of corruption preferred against him and the Secretary of State for India concurred in this decision of the Commission. It is but just that Mr. Crawford should be reimbursed the expense undergone by him. [The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (91) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Application of Mr. A. T. Crawford to be refunded the amount spent in his defence.

22. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—One Duncan King, an assistant in a commercial office, murdered a *Durwán* in Calcutta. King, who was out one night with some jolly fellows "on a spree," picked up a quarrel with the *Durwán* and killed him. He pleaded guilty to the minor charge of culpable homicide, and Mr. Justice Norris sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. His Lordship read a very severe lecture to the prisoner on the magnitude of his offence and cried shame upon the "simply scandalous" conduct of the prisoner and his companions in creating an "idle, wicked disturbance." But immediately after he had given such satisfactory proof of his keenness as to King's guilt, he very illogically, as it may appear, said, "I am going to pass a very lenient sentence." Why so? Because of the enormity of the guilt? Or because an "unoffending man" was sent off to his reckoning? Possibly, an explanation of this singular leniency is to be found in the Judge's observation that the greatest punishment the prisoner could possibly suffer was the knowledge he would carry to the grave that he had caused the death of an unoffending man. He may repent of the deed as much as he likes, but surely, my Lord, that does not extenuate the gravity of his offence. It is stated that a European prisoner in the Indian climate suffers more than a Native. Granted. But, for justice's sake, let the reduction on that account in the period of imprisonment in the case of the white man be fair and reasonable. Even the much abused climate must not be allowed to stand between the guilty man and justice. An impression is abroad that when a European is tried for murdering a Native, he is treated with undue leniency, *i. e.*, whenever a sympathetic jury of his countrymen does bring in a verdict of guilty; and the prevalent opinion is, we fear, not at all ill-founded. Lenient sentences in such cases are particularly deplorable, on account of their pernicious effect upon European soldiers. While out *shikarring* they so often mistake a Native working in the field for some black bird or quadruped!

Alleged leniency of the sentence passed upon one Duncan King of Calcutta for killing a *Durwán*.

23. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 27th February, writes:—The way in which justice is administered in this country very often tends to show that there is one law for the poor and another for the rich. The sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed upon Duncan King at the Calcutta criminal sessions for culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a *Durwán* will cause a deal of surprise to the public, and nobody, we are sure, will doubt that the punishment was too inadequate to act as a deterrent to anybody who chose to murder another in a drunken frolic. What strikes us odd is that Duncan King, who murdered "an innocent and unoffending man," is sentenced to only one year's imprisonment by the same Judge who sentenced Gyarám, who killed the ravisher of his wife in a fit of anger, to ten years' imprisonment!

24. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—Hundreds of obstacles are thrown in the way of even respectable Natives wishing to wear arms. Poor farmers and villagers, who are sadly in want of them for the protection of their cattle—their only wealth and means of happiness—from wild beasts, are left helpless on account of the harassing restrictions in connection with the working of the Arms Act. The preposterous character of the present regulations becomes the more apparent when the lowest European, American or African is allowed the privilege denied to the natives of the soil. The most

reckless manner in which some classes of foreigners employ deadly instruments is well illustrated by the shocking fatality which recently occurred at Calcutta. An unoffending *Durwán* was run through by a sword, simply because he refused to admit a stranger at an unusual hour. But the most curious part of the affair is the very *severe* sentence passed upon the offender by Mr. Justice Norris for attacking the innocent man with a fatal instrument in a negligent and reckless manner. "I must mark," said the learned Judge, "my sense of the magnitude of your offence. I must take steps to protect quiet and unoffending persons in this city from outrages such as these." But the public will hardly agree with His Lordship that he has effectually done it by sentencing the offender to rigorous imprisonment for twelve calendar months. There is a prevailing impression that, in dealing with European offenders, Judges are more or less inclined to take a lenient view of their guilt. Does that account for the fact that the life of a Native is put upon a level with that of a dog by some low-class foreigners? The Dum Dum murder case shows that some of these good-natured folks take delight in sporting with the life of a Native like a cat playing with the poor rat in its mouth. Let us hope that such painful incidents will grow less in number. The desired result could, we think, be easily brought about if Judges discharged their duties in a more firm and resolute manner.

Remarks in connection with the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the Hearsey defamation case.

25. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—Justice has at last triumphed over influence, intrigue and pride. All honour to the Chief Justice of Calcutta for having had the independence of trying the Hearsey case purely on its merits. It is comforting to know in the midst of many vagaries of the English bench in India—vagaries which are the inevitable consequence of local associations and local influences, of unworthy prejudice and something worse,—that there is now and again to be found a Rhadamanthus, who keeps unsullied the ermine of his sacred and exalted office and fearlessly metes out justice between man and man. The questionable manner in which the defamed was baulked of justice by more than one legal tribunal during the last twelve months and upwards was, to say the least, a disagreeable episode in the administration of justice in British India. And it is a relief to find that the indomitable perseverance of the injured man, without means and without influence, but rich in the absolute truthfulness of his cause, has at last been rewarded. Nemesis may be slow, but is sure-footed. We rejoice to see that an humble unit of Her Majesty's subjects has at last obtained substantial redress for his grievance.

26. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 23rd February, congratulates the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court on the impartial manner in which he tried the Hearsey-*Pioneer* case, and hopes that from the lesson set to it the *Pioneer* will learn to appreciate the necessity for paying more regard to justice and less to the influence of officials.

The trial of Mr. K. R. Bamanji.

27. The *Din Mani* (79) of the 25th February regrets that press reporters should have been prevented from reporting the proceedings of the enquiry into the complaint against Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, and says that the people are surprised that he has not yet been suspended from office and that Mr. Gopál Shankar, Mámlatdár of A'mod, should have been allowed to take a leading part in rendering assistance to Mr. Bamanji. [A correspondent from Broach, writing to the *Gujarát Darpan* (81) in its issue of the 27th February, regrets that although there was sufficient room to accommodate visitors where the enquiry was held, they were not allowed to witness the proceedings.]

Prosecution of Brahmachári Mádhavánand, editor of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*.

28. In alluding to the action taken by Government against Brahmachári Mádhavánand, editor of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*, before the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for not getting his paper registered, the *Rájyabhakt* (122), in its issue of the 25th February, says:—It would have been better for Government if they had prosecuted Brahmachári Mádhavánand for the allegations made by him in the *Bhávnagar Exposure*

Gazette against the Thákor of Bhávnagar and some of his officials instead of prosecuting him on a technical point of law. But, probably, Government were afraid of being troubled if the allegations were proved to be true, and therefore they got him punished in another way.

Approval of certain reforms effected in the Police Department, Madras, by His Excellency Lord Connemara.

29. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 23rd February, expresses satisfaction at a recent resolution passed by the Government of His Excellency Lord Connemara, to the effect that henceforward posts of Police Constables and Inspectors should be bestowed upon men of education in preference to illiterate men as at present, and asks when the Bombay Government would follow the good example set by the Madras Government.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

A suggestion in connection with the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

30. *A propos* of the Bill brought before the Supreme Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins to amend Government of India's Act XXV of 1867, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 23rd February, suggests that a change may be made in the Act so that persons invading the copyright of others may be proceeded against in the Small Cause Court or the Police Court instead of in the High Court.

Comments on Police Bill No. 3 of 1889.

31. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 23rd February, comments as follows on section 37 of Bill No. 3 of 1889 to amend the law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay:—Section 37 of the Bill appears to be intended by Government as an instrument to interfere indirectly with the religion and manners and habits of the Hindus, and gives too much power to the police. Police constables, even in matters in which they have no power, annoy poor people, and to give them power would be like giving a burning brand into the hand of the devil. Persons who know how police constables tease village cart or cattle drivers will never invest them with power to prohibit the taking of animals along a street. This section provides that nobody should, within fifty feet of a street or building, set fire to any straw or other material, light lamps or discharge a fire-arm or air-gun. Our houses have seldom compounds about them and most of them adjoin public roads. Poor people have to kindle fires in the cold season to protect themselves from cold. If the present Bill be passed every villager would undoubtedly become liable to punishment. Similarly, during the annual Holi holidays, which have now approached very nigh, we are bound by our religion to light *holis* or bonfires and to worship them. If the Police Bill is passed as it is, Government will be charged with interference in our religion, and it is therefore desirable they should think well in the matter. One of the clauses of this section prohibits the exposure of human corpses while taking them along streets, but it is not customary with us to carry them in coffins but only on *bambus*, sometimes with their faces open and sometimes covered. To prohibit this custom is to interfere with our religion, and Government ought to expunge this clause as well as the one about the lighting of lamps or discharging of fireworks during the Diváli holidays within fifty feet of public streets. The clause about the segregation and control of persons suffering from infectious diseases is very terrible and we shall never bear to see our dying relatives separated from us and committed to the care of hirelings. Government should never estrange themselves from the affection of their subjects by passing such obnoxious laws. [The *Rasik Ranjini* (144) of the 27th February takes similar exceptions to this Bill.]

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Deprival of the Parántij Municipality of its elective franchise and comments thereon.

32. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—We cannot know what sad fatality has been pursuing some of our mofussil municipalities. The people have hardly forgotten the dissolution of the Shrigonda and Kasandara municipalities, when the fresh news of the dissolution of the Parántij Municipality comes upon

them like a thunderbolt. In the first two instances incompetence was the cause, but in the present instance it is not incompetence but deliberate refusal to comply with Government direction which has brought on Government displeasure. Incompetence in the performance of duty is, no doubt, a sound reason for the deprivation of self-government, but we doubt whether persistent prepossession in favour of a certain tax can be construed in the same manner. When a municipality is not at liberty to exercise its own discretion in the matter of taxation, local self-government only becomes a farce.

A petition to the Collector of Thána against the conduct of the president of the local municipality made by three municipal commissioners.

33. The *Arunodayă* (24), in its issue of the 23rd February, publishes a petition signed by three municipal commissioners of Thána in which the conduct of Ráo Bahádur Keshavlál Hirálál as president of the Thána Municipality in various matters has been complained against and which is intended as a representation to the District Collector about the condition of the said municipality as a preliminary step to the resignation of their offices by the commissioners signing the petition. The petition avers: That many important cases have remained undisposed of for many days in the municipal office; that the president will be found on enquiry not to record proceedings of the meetings of the general committee as they take place; that the suggestion that some of the municipal commissioners being ignorant of English the proceedings should be recorded in Maráthi and signed by all members has not been attended to; that while business is going on at the meetings of the general committee neither verbal nor written suggestions are accepted; disrespectful language is used and proceedings are adjourned against the opinions of more than half the members present; that no business can be done for want of a *quorum* after the president and members siding with him have left the meeting illegally against clause 8 of section 27 and in disrespect to the remaining members; that the president often says that the municipality will lose the right of self-government if it does not act as he guides; that correspondence with the Collector is not filed in the office and is not accessible to municipal commissioners; that the president brings his influence to bear on commissioners and signifies his desire that they should act in accordance with his opinion; that the Masunde tank in the town has not been cleaned for eight or nine months past; &c., &c.

Resignations of the secretary and chairman of the managing committee of the Thána Municipality.

34. The same newspaper publishes the resignations of their respective offices tendered by the municipal secretary and the chairman of the managing committee of the Thána Municipality. The secretary in his resignation says that as he has been, in several instances, censured without any proper cause by the president and considers it dangerous to continue any longer in office under the present state of things he wishes to resign. The chairman, Mr. M. R. Nádkarni, says that as under the present difference of opinion and strife prevailing among the members of the Municipality he finds it impracticable to do his duty independently and as his conscience directs, and as one cannot get credit for what one does in spite of numerous obstacles, he resigns office both as chairman and as municipal commissioner, and that he regrets to have to do so in consequence of the state of things above described.

Establishment of Municipalities at certain villages in the Válve Táluka in the Sátára District disapproved of.

35. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 24th February, describes the pitiful condition in which, it thinks, municipalities in general are under the Local Self-government Acts in consequence of all local charges on account of schools, medical dispensaries, roads, &c., being paid out of the municipal rates without any contribution from Government, and says that the people of Shirále, Peint and Kásegaon, three villages in the táluka of Válve should be spared from the establishment of municipalities there and the consequent levy of taxes as notified, since these villages are small, out of the way, and without much external trade and the people thereof are poor.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th March 1890.

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(For the week ending 1st March 1890.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST MARCH 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Sentence of death in a murder case commented upon.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 24th February, finds fault with the decision and sentence passed by the Sessions Court at Akola in a murder case, viz., Imperatrix *vs.* Tukárám and Punjáji, and says that the sentence of death passed on Punjáji is quite unjustifiable and unsupported by legal evidence and therefore very astonishing under the administration of the present just and learned Sessions Judge.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th March 1890.

CON 1346

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 10 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 8th March 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnágar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	700
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	556
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	298
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	500
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	650
84	„ Hiteehchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,780
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
121	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
127	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
131	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánā Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The economic condition of India and the necessity of an agrarian rising for its improvement.

1. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—The present system of British Indian administration is so unnatural that it is not possible to conceive of one worse than it. It is the direct action of the State, so far as it relates to the economical condition of the country, that has had a blighting and disastrous effect on the country at large. It is impossible that there could be any annual accumulation of wealth. Agriculture is our only industry; but so long as the condition of the peasantry is what we witness to-day, there is not the slightest chance of its improvement. In short, the operations of the Government, so far as the Indian peasantry are concerned, revolve continually in a vicious circle, and so long as this process of bleeding the rayat lasts, namely, by legally putting on him in a variety of ways more burden than he can bear, it is impossible to accumulate capital. On the contrary, with this unnatural attitude of the governors towards the governed, poverty must grow apace till Nemesis brings its own cure. Not until an extensive agrarian rising overtakes the whole country will our rulers rub their eyes and awaken to improve its economic condition.

Approval of Lord Cross's Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—The Bill for the reform of our Local and Supreme Legislative Councils, introduced in the House of Lords by the Secretary of State for India, concedes the right of interpellation and of discussion of the budgets even when no new law is to be passed or new tax to be introduced; and it provides for an increase in the number of members. It only withholds the right of election and keeps up in its place the practice of nomination by the Government. If this is a correct account of the leading provisions of the measure, it ought to be welcomed as a fair result of the agitation in that direction. The right of election is not of much practical need just at present, and will not be so until it can be shown that the Government select incompetent or weak men even when able and independent councillors are available. This cannot generally be said of them now, although considerations of race and class often lead to the nomination of a man who has many superior to him in *other* sections of the community. We think our politicians will act wisely and patriotically in cultivating the necessary qualifications rather than in carping at the one defect of the Bill; for we agree generally with Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo in thinking that election in the present state of things might lead to a failure of the extended Councils, whereas nomination would probably lead to success. The Indian National Congress party has the best of the bargain so far. We must, of course, await the full text of the Bill before its merits can be exhaustively discussed.

Concession of the elective principle in the Indian Legislative Councils prayed for.

3. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—Since Lord Cross has, under pressure, produced the reports of the various Viceroys on the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils on the table of the House of Lords, it will not be very difficult to bring a little additional pressure on His Lordship to modify his Bill by conceding the elective principle. With such cautious Liberals as Lords Ripon and Northbrook in the upper House we hope that the Secretary of State will yield to the general wish and thus gracefully concede the point. India, to a man, will be grateful for the concession, which otherwise is certain to be wrung from him in due course. It is always more statesmanlike to yield in time, and yield with grace, than to surrender at discretion. So far the efforts of the Indian National Congress, ably supported by Mr. Bradlaugh, have not been put forth in vain.

The statement made by Lord Northbrook in the House of Lords that the Indian Legislative Councils' Bill was highly popular in India is incorrect.

4. In noticing the remark made by Lord Northbrook at the second reading of the India Councils' Bill in the House of Lords, that the Bill was highly popular in India, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 8th March, says that it is to be regretted that such a statement, which is opposed to fact, should have been made by a well-wisher of India like Lord Northbrook; that immediate steps should be taken by all the public associations of

the country to remove the wrong impression from the mind of His Lordship and other members of Parliament; and that Parliament should be respectfully and humbly informed that the natives of India desire the concession of election in the Legislative Councils, and hope that it will be graciously made by the English nation.

Remarks in connection with the Indian Legislative Councils' Bill.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 5th March, says:—Lord Lansdowne's administration has proved disappointing from the first. The Indian Legislative Councils' Bill, which has been prepared by Lord Cross, represents Lord Lansdowne's views and threatens to check the progress of the people of India. Lord Dufferin's proposals were far better, and if they had been adopted by the Secretary of State for India, they would have conceded something that the Natives desired. In submission to his instincts as a Conservative, Lord Cross has given preference to the suggestions that would hinder the progress of the Natives. It is to be much regretted that Lord Reay should have been in favour of the provisions of the Bill, since his doing so reflects great discredit on him as a Liberal statesman. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issues of the 5th and 6th March, expresses similar sentiments, and observes that without the concession of popular representation in the Councils by election, public opinion would not be properly represented, that the present Bill is worthless, and that the public associations throughout the country should send strong protests to Parliament against the measure.]

Lord Cross's Bill disapproved of.

6. The *Kannadá Suvárte* (140), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes:—The persevering efforts of the Indian National Congress have, no doubt, begun to bear fruit. Somehow the appeal to reconstitute and reform the Indian Legislative Councils has reached our rulers in England ere it is formally and properly laid before them, as Lord Cross himself has introduced a Bill in the House of Lords to reform the Councils. Introducing the Bill as he has done, at this time, he must certainly have anticipated the Congress appeal and have had, to all appearances, a full knowledge of what Mr. Bradlaugh has been so long purposing to advocate in the course of the Bill, of which he has already given notice to the lower House of Parliament. The object of Lord Cross's Bill, looking seriously at it, cannot be a noble one, much less a liberal one. In it, so far as we are aware, he simply proposes to increase the members of the Councils, but he intends to do so not by general election as the Congress or Mr. Bradlaugh and other well-wishers of India would have it, but by nomination, as it is at present. This certainly does not mean reform; it will only tend to strengthen still further the stronger side, viz., the side of the Government, to the prejudice, in many respects, of the interests of the public. We plainly see in Lord Cross's Bill diplomacy of a very deep nature, and the occasion he has so artfully taken to introduce it is another point, which in itself is a sufficient warrant to call into question the sincerity of his intentions. Out of sheer necessity Lord Cross has brought out the Bill, and to all intents and purposes, it is meant as a device to put off Mr. Bradlaugh, to disappoint the Indian public, and frustrate their natural aspirations. Once the Bill is passed, there cannot be any hope that the rightful claims of India will receive the consideration of our rulers in the nearest future. It is pretended that the Bill is drawn upon the lines suggested by Lord Lansdowne, our present Viceroy. But at the same time it is admitted that Lord Dufferin had recommended a reform more agreeable to the views and desires of the Indian public. Why then give preference to Lord Lansdowne's suggestions? It cannot be because he is the governing Viceroy. It cannot also be that Lord Dufferin's suggestions are rejected because he is an ex-Viceroy. On the score of experience at least the ex-Viceroy's suggestions should have found more favour with the Secretary of State. But the case has been very different, and the only reason we can assign to its being so is that the latter suggests the advisability of granting such privileges to the Indian people as it is not the intention of the Secretary of State to extend to them, at least just at present. The Secretary of State should not, however, have been so hasty in the matter. He should have waited to see how Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill would be received by the House of Commons before introducing his own Bill, which, after all, proposes no material improvement in the existing Councils, as

an increase in the number of members,—and that too by nomination,—and a nominal right to discuss the provincial budgets, can hardly be called reform.

7. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—We ask our readers to compare Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill with the half-hearted measure of Lord Cross. The latter's reform would give us only the right of interpellation, but no power of passing any resolution thereupon. He would give us the right to discuss the budget, but what is mere discussion worth when the sense of the majority upon it is not to be ascertained and given effect to? He is going to enlarge the Councils; but the additional members will be only nominated. Hence it is apparent that his Bill is very skilfully framed. He apparently concedes all Mr. Bradlaugh's points except that of election, and thus there is fear that dust may be thrown into the eyes of the British public and Lord Cross may get credit for what he does not in reality give at all. We hope our friends in England will not allow this fraud to be perpetrated.

8. The *Shubh Suchak* (67), in its issue of the 28th February, notices the Bill brought forward by Lord Cross for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils, and says that since the Bill provides that members shall not put questions on matters relating to political and foreign affairs, and that though they may discuss the budget their opinions shall not alter it, the so-called concessions are no concessions at all. Under these circumstances, the paper adds, the right of electing members for the Councils, though granted, would be of no use, and the Bill appears to have been introduced simply with a view to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill from coming to the front.

9. The *Hindi Punch* (107), in its issue of the 2nd March, gives a cartoon representing Lord Cross as offering half a loaf of 'Reform of Legislative Councils' to Hind (India) and the Congress, who seem reluctant to receive it. The letter-press runs as under:—

Lord Cross.—Well, don't stare at me like that! You must make up your mind to accept what I have to offer! Remember, half a loaf is better than no bread.

Hind.—I full well know the value of that adage, but your half loaf affords no nourishment, and I am too old a bird to be caught by chaff.

["The telegraphic summary of the Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils, introduced by Lord Cross in the House of Lords, will be read with feelings of extreme disappointment by the people of India."—*Bombay Samáchár.*]

10. The *Satyavakta* (125), in its issue of the 7th March, is quite disappointed at the Bill introduced by Lord Cross to reform the Indian Councils and observes:—If the Government of India wish, they can by the new Bill place the Legislative Councils in a worse plight than they are in at present. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has, during the short time he has been in office, done more harm than good, and the Native public will have to suffer from it for a long time to come. It is also to be deeply regretted that the Bombay Government should have offered Lord Cross suggestions for making the Bill a clog to the progress of the natives of India, when quite the reverse was expected of a Liberal Governor of the stamp of Lord Reay. The difference of opinion on the subject amongst the members of the Bombay Council is not so disappointing as the individual opinion expressed by Lord Reay. It is, however, unpleasant to enumerate at this time the several measures of the *régime* of His Excellency that have given dissatisfaction. The Educational Department is suffering from starvation, local self-government, which was expected to receive an additional impetus, has been weakened, and complaints regarding the A'bkári and Forest Departments have remained unremedied. To these may be added the recent attitude assumed by His Lordship in the matter of legislative reform. [Many papers are also disappointed at Lord Cross' Bill.]

His Excellency Lord Reay and his administration.

11. Writing about His Excellency Lord Reay and his administration, the *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 1st March, observes:—That Lord Reay has been a most popular and just Governor is to say what has been said times out of

number during the last five years. But we have now to consider what constitutes his special claim to the admiration and gratitude of the people of the Bombay Presidency, and also in what respects his administration has been a failure. For, if on one hand Lord Reay is considered to be one of the best, if not the best Governor that Bombay has ever had, it is equally certain that in the opinion of others he has failed signally and has been a weak, vain, headstrong ruler. It may be broadly stated that His Lordship has been popular with Indians and unpopular with Anglo-Indians. We may be told that Lord Reay has committed several mistakes. But if required to specify these mistakes, we think it would be difficult for any one to do so and to point out the instances in which His Lordship has shown his weakness or errors of statesmanship. If there are any, surely they can be specified. We do not know of any which can detract from the great qualities of Lord Reay, or which can in any way mar the success of his administration. Those who do not approve of his policy have really nothing definite to urge against him. There is nothing easier than to make general complaints, but these are quite meaningless. If Lord Reay has committed errors they should be pointed out, and it should be also shown how those mistakes could have been avoided. On careful examination this sullen dislike for His Lordship will be found to have no foundation whatever in errors of policy or mistakes of administration, but in a hazy notion that a Governor liked by the people must be a weak Governor. It has been well said that the interests of the people and those of the public services are opposed to each other, and what is conducive to the advance of the popular interest is likely to be the reverse to the interests of the services. This fact has been accentuated since the time of Lord Ripon. The popular demonstrations in favour of that Viceroy were followed by counter-demonstrations from the Anglo-Indian community. It is now becoming clearer every day that if an administrator becomes popular with the people, he will, for that sole reason, become unpopular with the Anglo-Indian community. This is the true secret of Lord Reay's unpopularity with the ruling race. Politically, the status of official Anglo-Indians is different from that of non-official Anglo-Indians, and the disqualifications of the latter are quite as great as those of the children of the soil. This is recognised by the most thoughtful men among the non-official Anglo-Indian community who are prepared to make common cause with the people, but the identity of race and social considerations warp the judgment of the majority, who fancy that they are in the same position as official Anglo-Indians and that there is an identity of interests between them. It is on this account that Lord Ripon was unpopular with both official and non-official Anglo-Indians and Lord Reay is also unpopular with them. But if there was very little reason for Lord Ripon's unpopularity there is still less for Lord Reay's unpopularity, except the fact that he has become very popular with the people. As a Liberal, Lord Reay is also disliked by Conservative Anglo-Indians. His unconcealed sympathy with the Indian National Congress made the Allahabad paper call upon the Government of India to take the Governor of Bombay to task, and the Wilson case, and subsequently the Crawford inquiry, intensified the bitterness against the Governor. But any attempt to prove from the various measures of Lord Reay's administration that it has been a doubtful success will fail. Whether in the long run Lord Reay will fall or rise in public estimation on account of the dislike of his own countrymen in this country towards him is a matter upon which we have no doubt, nor will the ultimate verdict upon his administration be doubtful.

Lord Harris and his popularity in England.

12. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes:—The almost uninterrupted round of banquets with which our Governor-elect was honoured on the eve of his leaving England for this country must be highly gratifying to the people of this presidency; for, it implies that His Lordship has in England a whole host of friends, well-wishers and admirers, not confined to his own political party, and that he has a very warm and liberal heart. It is surely something to have one's Governor honoured at one and the same banquet by two such men as Lord Ripon and Lord Randolph Churchill. One or two of the expressions of opinion which Lord Harris has let fall from his lips will be carefully treasured up by the people over whom he will shortly begin his rule. Speaking at Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's, Lord Harris said that he was convinced

that the real happiness of the Indian people was bound up with the progress of western education in the country, and he, therefore, promised that during his *régime* he would do all in his power for the further spread of that education. This is an exceedingly gratifying assurance. Another remarkable utterance of His Lordship was that he believed India to be thoroughly loyal. This means that during the coming *régime*, we shall be free from that hateful distrusting police espionage which the Government of India is of late so much favouring. [Several other newspapers of the week express similar sentiments.]

Popularity of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

13. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 1st March, writes:—We are very much pleased to see the citizens of Poona making such a loyal demonstration on the eve of the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from that town, and we hope that the movement for a permanent memorial will be a success. The Duke of Connaught is the first Royal prince who has spent several years in India and who has served in it. We cannot forget how near he stands to the throne, and that according to the custom of other countries he should have been happy and idle at home instead of partaking of the trials and inconveniences of office in India. But the Duke of Connaught and his devoted consort have not only been cheerful in their distant exile, but have actually shared in the joys and sorrows of Indian life, heartily enjoying their stay in this country. The simple cordiality of manners and the frank heartiness of the Duke, his perfect freedom from any affected superiority of race or birth, and the Duchess' simple and amiable character made them extremely popular in every society. People can now easily understand why Her Majesty the Queen is represented as a model mother, and how happy must she be in her family. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have helped to increase the personal popularity of the Queen-Empress and have been admired and loved wherever they have gone.

The establishment of a military school suggested as a memorial of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

14. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 6th March, dwells upon the desirability of establishing a military school to commemorate the name of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and requests the leading men of Poona to raise a fund for the purpose and to communicate to Government their object for their sanction and support.

Protest against the non-abolition of the import duty on Indian silver plate.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—After all the soothing promises held out in regard to the abolition of the import duty on Indian silver plate, it would seem that the realization is as distant as ever; for, all that the Chancellor of the English Exchequer, when questioned on the subject, with a handsome surplus before him, has said is that he would consider any real grievance touching the assaying of silver plate from the East, but that it was needless to issue fresh orders to the Customs authorities in connection therewith! Surely, all the real grievances in the matter were fully explained to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury by the Government of India, and their force was duly acknowledged in the correspondence between the two authorities, to which Lord Northbrook called attention in the House of Lords late in the last session. The subject was then allowed to drop on the understanding that the earliest opportunity would be availed of by the Chancellor to do away with the obnoxious duty. And what better opportunity could offer itself than a surplus, the disposal of which embarrasses Mr. Goschen? Lord Cross promised to the House, then, that he would leave that gentleman no rest till the duty was repealed; but here we are just where we were.

Reduction in the salt-duty called for.

16. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—The official announcement, that there is no intention to touch the salt-tax during the next financial year, will be received with general regret. It is supposed that the sale of salt would fall off if the reduction were made at the close of the year. The Government is particularly desirous that the returns of the salt-duty for the remaining two months of the official year should not show a falling

off. It has been said that the enhanced duty has not affected the consumption; but the figures just published for the last ten months of the official year show a consumption less than in either of the two years previous to the enhancement of the duty. The welfare of the people and the interests of the revenue should go hand in hand. The enhancement of the salt-duty is felt heavily by the mass of the people, and the sooner the reduction is made the better. [Several other papers express disappointment with the determination of Government to continue the present rate of duty, and say that the Secretary of State for India is bound to fulfil the promise made by him when he sanctioned the present enhancement.]

Remarks on favours bestowed upon Mr. Crawford by Lord Cross, the Secretary of State.

17. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes:—The manner in which the Secretary of State is step by step favouring Mr. Crawford is well calculated to excite the disgust of all right-thinking men. Lord Cross' refusal to disturb the partizan finding of the Commissioners in spite of his conviction that Mr. Crawford was guilty was favour number one, and was the opening of the door for all the favours that are subsequently being bestowed upon that unworthy man. The dishonouring of the Bombay Government and the prosecution of the Mámlatdárs was only playing Mr. Crawford's game of vengeance. The annuities given to Mrs. Crawford and Miss Crawford were a further manifestation of Lord Cross' pro-Crawfordian sympathies. And now, if the Central News Agency is to be believed, the dismissed Mr. Crawford is to be reimbursed the expenses of his defence! It need hardly be said that in allowing this unblushing claim on the part of Mr. Crawford—a claim which the Bombay Government promptly rejected as absurd,—Lord Cross will be perpetrating an act of the grossest injustice. At this rate, we should not be surprised to hear of Mr. Crawford being awarded a special pension, or even of his being sent out here to succeed Lord Reay in supersession of Lord Harris!

18. Writing on the same subject, the *Satyavakta* (125), in its issue of the 7th March, observes that since Mr. A. T. Crawford was acquitted by the Commission of the serious charges brought against him and the Secretary of State for India adopted the verdict of the Commission, it is but just that he should get the expenses incurred by him in defending himself. It adds that Government committed a serious blunder in appointing the Crawford Commission, giving indemnity to the Mámlatdárs and thus wasting public money, since Mr. Crawford could have very well been dismissed without such an expensive formal trial.

Remarks on the despatch of the Government of India on the excise question.

19. In alluding to the papers just issued by the Government of India on the excise question, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 7th March, says:—Government have issued an order that intoxicating drinks should be taxed as highly as possible, and that the places for their sale should be limited. But a heavy duty will not fail to create an evil. When the duty is excessively high, the vendors of spirituous liquors try to produce inferior drinks and sell them at a high price, while the consumers use large quantities of them and injure their health. There is fear of liquor shops being limited to a small number and thereby leading to combination among the vendors and the consumers suffering from it. Mr. Caine and his friends in Parliament desire that the authorities should take measures to prevent the sale which at present goes on of poisonous liquors, and should encourage the use of healthy drinks, particularly of the innocent toddy, but the arrangements made by Government do not meet this just wish of Parliament. The proper course for Government is to give the question of revenue from this source secondary importance, keeping in sight the primary object of making superior and healthy drinks accessible to the public. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 4th March, says that the increase of intemperance in the country has been caused by the undue restrictions placed on country liquor and innocent toddy, and the comparative freedom allowed to poisonous or unhealthy European drinks. The contract system has undoubtedly given rise to much evil. The right course for the authorities, observes the *Jáme*,

is to allow proper freedom to the innocent toddy, to see that pure country liquor is manufactured, and to place both of them under proper restrictions so as to prevent their being abused, proper checks being at the same time placed over inferior brandies and whiskies.]

The attitude of Government servants towards the Indian National Congress.

20. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 3rd March, says that there are many Government servants, European and Native, high and low, who sympathise with the Indian National Congress and yet hide their sympathy for fear of incurring the displeasure of Government, and that, as the success of the Congress movement is essential to the firmness of the British Indian Government, it is desirable and becoming that Government should declare that the fear is unfounded and should allow full liberty of thought to their servants.

His Excellency Lord Reay's views on the nature of public addresses approved.

21. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—The latest utterances of our noble Governor, Lord Reay, at Nadiád have been marked by the same liberality of thought and candour of opinion that have characterised all his speeches. On the last occasion he delivered no fewer than three eloquent speeches, all replete with important information, sound advice and straightforward criticism. The Nadiád Municipality, while dwelling upon one or two of its minor wants, happened to remark that it had a long list of other grievances, but that it would reserve them for the new Governor in view of Lord Reay's approaching departure. His Lordship's reply was as pointed as it was frank. While pointing out the inability of the Governor in Council to comply with the request of the municipality to grant a free site for its market, and explaining the reasons therefor, he was outspoken enough to remark that he did not care for rosy addresses. He wanted, he said, to be acquainted with the actual state of the district and the real wants and wishes of the people. This, he said, was the sole purpose of his tours. This irresistibly reminds one of a kindred line of argument adopted by Lord Macaulay in the introductory remarks to his crushing tirade against the tyranny of Warren Hastings. Will the other municipalities like that of Thána take a cue from this? And will the Collectors of districts and other Presidents of municipalities think twice before advising such public bodies to remove all controversial matters from their addresses to high dignitaries? [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85) of the 2nd March says that this view of the nature of public addresses should have been announced on the arrival of His Excellency in this country and not on the eve of his departure.]

Request to His Excellency the Governor with regard to the Thána municipal address.

22. The *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 2nd March, quotes the statements of some of the municipal commissioners of Thána regarding the address lately given by the local municipality to His Excellency Lord Reay, says that if they satisfy the Governor that the address was worthless, he should be pleased to throw it away and to call upon the officers concerned to explain why such a ridiculous address was presented, and that the statements will show that at a place like Thána a non-official president is desirable, and requests on behalf of the people that the Governor may not use the municipality's address to show that the forest grievances of the people of the Thána District have been redressed. The statements above referred to are as follows:—The Chairman says in writing that the draft of the address was approved of neither by the managing nor by the general committee of the municipality. The Vice-President, Ráo Bahádur Dáji Govind Gupte, admits that he signed the address on the understanding that the forest grievances of the people had not been removed. Messrs. Gopál Raghunáth Inámdár, Rámchandra Padmákar and Vináyak Balvant say that they did not sign the address as they did not know what it contained as it was written in the English language. Another commissioner, Mr. Gokhale, says that when he signed it he did not think that the Governor would attach such a wide signification to the words "reserved forests" as he did.

23. The *Hindustán* (108), in its issue of the 2nd March, states with disapprobation that officers from Revenue Commissioners to Mámlatdárs downwards accept splendid receptions when they are on their tour in their respective districts, and says that on a few occasions illuminations were also made during their visits on as grand a scale as are arranged in honour of Governors and Viceroys. It regrets that in spite of standing orders forbidding Government servants from accepting such honours, an officer was recently given a very splendid reception during his tour in Gujarát. It also complains that when officers are on tour they pay nominal prices for the articles they require and exert unnecessary pressure on poor and innocent rayats, and recommends Government to put a stop to such practices on the part of their officers without delay.

Alleged splendid reception given to a Government officer during his tour in Gujarát disapproved, and a request to Government in the matter.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 3rd March, quite approves of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit as Administrator of the Porbandar State, and says that in making it His Excellency the Governor has evinced much administrative skill. If the paramount Government wishes for the real welfare of the Native Princes, it should, adds the paper, appoint educated Natives as Residents and Political Agents in those States, as by this arrangement the condition of the States will be improved, the British Government will be informed without doubt of the details of the administration thereof, and, above all, there will be no necessity for paying high salaries like the present to these officers.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit as Administrator of Porbandar State.

25. The *Satyá Sadan* (63), in its issue of the 1st March, highly praises Mr. Abbás Ali Beg for the able, impartial and disinterested manner in which he administered the Janjira State, and congratulates him on his appointment as a Statutory Civilian.

Mr. Abbás Ali Beg as Kárbhári of the Janjira State and his appointment to the Statutory Civil Service.

26. The *Gujarát Darpan* (81), in its issue of the 6th March, writes:—The judgment in the Ahmedabad classers' case is a sad illustration of the way in which some officials in the mofussil try to get up a conspiracy against innocent persons. Some Mámlatdárs are said to have indulged in the most dishonest practices simply to send the accused to jail, and those who know how justice is administered in the mofussil will not wonder that the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad did not raise his voice against this piece of *zulum*. It was reserved for the High Court to see through this conspiracy. Some very serious charges can be, it is said, brought against the Mámlatdárs. Tampering with the books of the merchants and destroying evidence are clearly proved in the evidence. For the reputation of the administration we call upon the Government to send for copies of the evidence and the judgment of the High Court. We may also ask them to institute an inquiry into the conduct of both the Mámlatdárs and other officers before whom the case was heard, for allowing the perpetration of this injustice in the face of evidence which clearly proved the accused persons' innocence. If the charges against the Mámlatdárs are true, there is the greatest necessity for setting an example. Let us see what the Government of Lord Reay does in the matter.

Judgment in the Ahmedabad classers' case and the administration of justice in the mofussil.

27. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—The rules laid down by Government some time ago requiring candidates for admission into the subordinate judicial service to produce a certificate of three years' practice at the High Court, or in one of the District Courts, is likely to cause some hardship to the parties concerned. No one can question the soundness of the principle that it is necessary for the due administration of justice that the officers employed should be men of some experience with an adequate amount of legal lore. And it is but fair that every one aspiring to be a Subordinate Judge should be compelled to attend the Courts for a fixed period to enable him, when called upon, to discharge the onerous duties

Comments on the rules concerning the admission of candidates to the office of Subordinate Judge.

of a Judge. It should be borne in mind, however, that a young man has many difficulties to contend against in the beginning in securing business for himself, and the difficulty increases according as he attaches himself to a higher Court. The High Court of Bombay is in most cases a Court of final appeal, and having regard to the heavy interests at stake, litigants are extremely slow to entrust their cases to young pleaders. Such being the case, a strict interpretation of the rules would discourage many a young man from attending the highest tribunal in the presidency, if the giving of the certificate is to depend upon the amount of business done. That the High Court is a place where regular attendance on the part of young men is desirable as affording them a sufficient training will be seen from the fact that candidates for the examination of advocates are compelled to keep there a certain number of terms. If so, why, we ask, should not the same view be taken in the case of young pleaders attending the High Court? These young men have at least a ground to be treated leniently, when it is considered that most of them come down all the way from the mofussil to attend the Appellate Court at Bombay at great pecuniary sacrifice, and with certainly fewer chances of acquiring business in the face of a strong band of veteran pleaders in competition with them.

Encomium of Mr. Khareghát, Assistant Judge, Thána.

28. The *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 2nd March, says that just Judges like Mr. Khareghát, Assistant Judge, Thána, are very rare, particularly men who, like him, possess extreme modesty in addition to impartiality, and considers that if he be transferred to Surat, as reported to be likely, the Thána District will suffer a great loss.

A suggestion to Government with reference to the transfer of the Mámlatdár of Wái.

29. The *Vrittasár* (76), in its issue of the 3rd March, says that the people of Wái are surprised to read in the *Government Gazette* of the transfer of Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Moreshwar when, under the orders of his superiors, he has exposed the mismanagement of the local municipality and his superiors are, with his assistance, trying to improve its condition, that the matter of the municipality must have gone to Government through the Commissioner, C. D., and that, therefore, Government should ask the Commissioner to rectify his oversight in transferring the Mámlatdár before the work in his hands is completed.

The Collector of Dhárwár praised for requiring security for good conduct from bad characters.

30. The *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 2nd March, highly approves of the action taken by the Collector of Dhárwár in requiring persons who have several times been in jail for thefts or other crimes to give bail for their future good conduct or to remain in jail and in trying to secure advances of money to cultivators in distress, says that crime will, by this means, much decrease in Dhárwár as about seventy-five bad characters have been sent to jail in that district for failing to furnish bails, and recommends other Collectors to do as the Dhárwár Collector has done.

Increase of poisonous snakes in the Ratnágiri District and a recommendation to Government in the matter.

31. In alluding to the paper recently read by Mr. Vidal before the Bombay Natural History Society on the prevalence of the *echis carinata* or "phursa," the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (83), in its issue of the 2nd March, compliments him upon his ventilating this important subject, and calls the attention of the Bombay Government to the enormous increase of poisonous snakes in the Ratnágiri District. It supports the views expressed by the *Bombay Gazette*, and recommends Government to relax their rules which limit the total expenditure upon rewards for snake-killing to Rs. 50 per month.

PART II.—*Legislative.*

Female labour in mills and the Factory Act.

32. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—God save us from our friends, and the female mill-operatives have sufficient reason to invoke divine help to save them from their legislators. The Supreme Legis-

lative Council has enacted that women should work only for 11 hours, while, as a matter of fact, the women in the Bombay mills work on the whole for 9 hours at the most, inclusive of recess hours. Is not this redress with a vengeance? We trust that the special Committee in charge of the new Bill will enquire thoroughly into the matter and frame the Bill accordingly before it is passed into an Act.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on the motion of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

33. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes:—The official worshippers of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have at last carried the day. We are not surprised that a proposal for a fat berth for a European, proceeding from Mr. Dosábhái Frámji and supported by the interested European phalanx on the one side and the Native *jo-hukums* on the other, has passed the Corporation. We knew from the first that the motion had only to be proposed to be passed, and to oppose it, though with the best of reasons, was like crying in the wilderness. It seems to be thought that in the management of our municipal matters all the prudential considerations which guide one's conduct in the management of a family or a business concern should be cast to the winds. There is an idea that our city's treasury is unlimited and inexhaustible, and every proposal for a new outlay, especially when it relates to the salary of a European official, is greedily clutched at and supported with a courage and unanimity worthy of a better cause. There are a few rebellious spirits who seek to check the proposals, but who usually find themselves in a hopeless minority. On the last occasion the dissentients made a better show of fight, and but for the unhappy absence of a few of the staunchest members of their order they might have succeeded in foiling the game. It was well shown that for a would-be Commissioner to serve an apprenticeship as Deputy was as humiliating to the selected officer as it was needlessly burdensome to the municipality; that it was laying down a bad and inconvenient precedent, and was opposed to all official practice and experience. Dr. Blaney humorously pointed out that the same precedent might impose an apprenticeship of three months on Lord Harris, and a contemporary is simple enough to swallow the pill and accept it as good advice. If for every responsible office there is to be an apprenticeship for a new incumbent, we wonder what would be the condition of our finances. But all argument is lost upon persons hopelessly wedded to one view and weighted with promises and pledges secured by hard canvassing. Hence the success of Mr. Dosábhái's motion was, as we have said, assured from the first; the only wonder is that the majority was so narrow,—a result which showed that if dissentients had been more active in collecting their forces the issue might have been otherwise. Now the best thing that can happen to the municipality is that Government should decline to relieve Mr. Acworth of his present duties before his appointed time. Our Corporation has done its best to make itself ridiculous, but let Government teach it a lesson in economy and common sense, as it is frequently doing in the case of mofussil municipalities. This and some other recent motions show that the rate-payers' money is not quite safe in the hands of the present Corporation; and let us hope the rate-payers will take some steps to see that their representatives do not violate their trust.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Complaint against Major Ferris, Acting Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

34. The *Rajyabhakta* (122), in its issue of the 4th March, complains against Political Agents using carriages and horses belonging to Native States, and says that it is not proper that Major Ferris should use conveyances belonging to the Bhávnagar State when there is a case before him between that State and Vala. It also complains that when Major Ferris makes it convenient to go to the Láthi State, which is more distant than Vala, he does not care to go to the latter and other places in close vicinity, and asks if this is so because these States do not give

him a splendid reception or do not write off his expenses in the State books. It signifies its satisfaction that Mr. F. S. P. Lely does not countenance such a state of things, and recommends him and the other authorities to enquire into the complaints against Major Ferris.

35. The *Sind Sudhár* (161), in its issue of the 22nd February, writes:—

An enquiry into the alleged mal-administration of the Khairpur State recommended.

The *Phœnix* has published several complaints in respect of the Khairpur State and has brought many charges and accusations against its administration. About two months ago we received two or three letters in which the grievances of the people were set forth. Although we did not publish them, because we meant making independent inquiries to satisfy ourselves how far the allegations made therein were true, we suggested an inquiry by Government into the wrongs and sufferings of the people. Relying upon the information which has now been furnished to us by several respectable and trustworthy gentlemen, there seems reason to think that the allegations made by the people are strictly true. The people are anxiously awaiting the decision of Government. It therefore behoves them to institute an inquiry into the matter at an early date. We thought that Mr. Ommanney, who was in Sind during the last month, had been entrusted with an inquiry into the alleged mal-administration of the Khairpur State, but it was not so. We again request that an inquiry be made to ascertain (1) how far the complaints of the people are true, (2) what is the machinery employed for carrying on the administration of the State, (3) what are the receipts and expenditure of the State, and (4) what arrangements there are for securing the well-being of the people.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th March 1890.

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(For the week ending 8th March 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MARCH 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Remarks in connection with the office of Civil Judges, Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 1st March, writes:—It is nearly a year since it was given out that that well-known officer in the Berár Commission, Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar, was coming here as Civil Judge. But all this time we have had to content ourselves with having our Deputy Commissioner as the Civil Judge. This officer having the management of the whole district, it is scarcely possible that he can give that attention to civil work which it demands, and under these circumstances we cannot see any reason why Mr. Devráo should not be invested with the powers of a Civil Judge.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th March 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 11 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 15th March 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchí	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajánik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJÁRA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
126	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	700
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	169
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ा) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Observations on the discussions at the second reading of the Indian Legislative Councils' Amendment Bill in the House of Lords.

1. In alluding to the debate at the second reading of the Bill to amend the Indian Councils Act in the House of Lords, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—The debate made it evident that members of the Liberal party were in favour of the elective principle, whereas Lord Salisbury was decidedly against it. Bearing, however, in mind the conduct of His Lordship while Secretary of State for India, the natives of India will not be surprised at this opposition, for they did not expect otherwise from a person who, while at the India Office, passed the Arms Act, the Act for Gagging the Native Press, the License Tax Act and other distasteful legislative measures. Quoting the instances of Egypt, Turkey and Crete, Lord Salisbury remarked that the application of the elective principle would fail in India owing to the peculiarities of the eastern mind. But Lords Granville and Dufferin, who have better experience of the colonies and the eastern countries, are of an opposite opinion and have expressed themselves in favour of the elective principle. Under these circumstances there is sanguine hope of Lord Ripon being able to secure the concession of election when the Bill goes into the committee. Even if the concession be refused by the House of Lords on account of a large majority of the Conservatives there, there is good hope of its being granted by the House of Commons as the partizans of Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell have committed themselves to its side and Lord Hartington's party appears also to be in its favour, and some of the Conservatives have promised support to Mr. Bradlaugh's proposals. If the Commons come out in favour of the elective principle, the Lords will be powerless before them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, expresses some of the above sentiments and hopes that the elective principle will be conceded.]

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 10th March, writes:—An effort must be made outside Parliament, both in England and India, to show that the omission of the elective principle will cause wide-spread discontent throughout India. It has been represented in Parliament that Lord Cross's Bill is viewed with satisfaction by our people. Such a notion is entirely opposed to truth, and it should be so shown up. Our friends in Parliament are sure to assist us, but we must strengthen their hands by adequately expressing our public opinion. With this view public meetings must be held all over the country, protesting against the feeble, half-hearted measure brought forward by Lord Cross. Mr. Hume, who left for England last Friday, has not left a day too sooner. He will shortly be followed by Mr. Surendra Náth and others who have agreed to form the deputation. With the aid of the India party in and out of Parliament, Mr. Hume and his colleagues will raise the standard of constitutional agitation. The issue now raised by the Government is not whether this or that form of election is more or less suitable, but whether there should be any election at all. The battle which has been fought for the last five years has to be fought over again. 'We have been advised to accept joyfully the half-loaf as better than no bread, but the value of the half-loaf is truly pointed out by the *Hindi Punch*. "I full well know the value of that adage," says Hind, "but your half-loaf affords no nourishment, and I am too old a bird to be caught by chaff." When the elective principle is taken out of the scheme of reform of Legislative Councils the remainder is little better than chaff. The right of interpellation and discussion are marred in the gift by the prohibition of resolutions, and the only substantial gain is a slight increase of numbers. Whatever measure of reform we are to get is, we admit, only in the way of a concession. We are willing to be grateful for whatever is given to us, but it is one thing to accept the inevitable and quite another to go into ecstacies over an illusory gift.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 9th March, writes:—We wish Lord Dufferin's proposal had been adopted. It would have suited the times and satisfied reasonable aspirations. But with all that, we do not think the Bill is "worse than nothing." It is not a case of asking for bread and getting a stone instead. The Bill, if not equivalent to half a loaf, is about a quarter of it, and such being the case, it is something and not worse than

nothing. The right of interpellation and of discussion of the budget is something worth having and worth fighting for. Mr. Hume does not need to be reminded that in practical politics concessions are not made as soon as they are demanded, nor are they made at once to the extent they are demanded. The whole history of British political reform may be cited as an illustration in point. We must learn to possess our souls in patience, and not always fret and fume in a state of eternal discontent.

The Secretary of State's alleged attitude towards Mr. A. T. Crawford.

4. A few papers of the week have expressed their disapproval of the alleged inclination of the Secretary of State for India to consider favourably the application of Mr. A. T. Crawford to recover the costs of his defence against the charges of corruption brought against him by the Government of Bombay, and say that if Mr. Crawford's application be granted it would be sheer injustice and recklessness to the interests of the Indian rate-payers and open partiality to Mr. Crawford by reason of his nationality.

5. The *Hindustán* (107), in its issue of the 9th March, observes:—Mr. Crawford's prayer is quite unreasonable and it will be unfair to grant it; but it is likely that it will be complied with as the Secretary of State for India is favourably disposed to it. We know that Mr. Crawford had many supporters amongst the Government officers, and even the Secretary of State censured the Bombay Government for exposing his corrupt practices, which was done for the sake of maintaining the purity of the British administration. The Crawford case has taken a turn similar to that of the Wilson case, and the granting of Mr. Crawford's request will be the end of the affair. It is the duty of political associations and leaders of societies to protest against it in the interests of the impoverished Indian treasury.

6. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 8th March, writes:—We do not believe that the ex-Commissioner of the Central Division is entitled to any reimbursement on the ground that the Commission acquitted him on the more serious counts of the indictment. Even assuming for the sake of argument that the verdict of the Commission was a correct one and that Mr. Crawford was not really guilty of corruption, his best friends cannot help admitting that there was ample room for suspicion and that his prosecution was the natural, logical and inevitable result of his own conduct. Besides, it must be remembered that the Bombay Government, the Poona Commission and the Secretary of State did not find Mr. Crawford wholly innocent but guilty enough to deserve dismissal from the service and forfeiture of pension. The grant of an annuity to Mr. Crawford's wife was an act the justice of which one could understand, but the reasonableness of paying Mr. Crawford the expenses of an inquiry which he himself necessitated it is not very easy to see.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 9th March, writes:—The application of Mr. Crawford, like all his other acts in the matter, is audacious, and, if it is allowed, the Secretary of State will do the one thing that is wanting to complete the scandal of the injustice and the dangerousness of the blunders he has already committed in his disposal of the case.

Bombay's duty to His Excellency Lord Reay.

8. The same newspaper writes:—Several banquets, it is reported, are being got up for Lord Reay on his return to England. We are very glad of this, for His Lordship's rule here has been eventful and he has only received abuses for his righteous behaviour. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that he is to find a warm reception at home. But when and how are we going to do our own duty towards the retiring Governor? Duty and interest alike demand a hearty demonstration in his honour.

His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of the Bombay Presidency was not so beneficial as to call for an address from the public at his approaching retirement.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issues of the 14th and 15th March, briefly reviews His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of this presidency, and observes that since His Excellency has not been able to give satisfaction to the people by the policy he adopted in regard to education, ábkári, forests and local self-government, and His Excellency's work appertaining to less im-

portant matters of administration did not bear any distinctive feature, His Excellency does not deserve an address from the public at his approaching departure from these shores.

Praise of Lady Reay for her solicitude for the welfare of Indian ladies.

10. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 6th March, writes:—By the anxiety and solicitude she has shown for the welfare of Indian ladies, her endeavours to promote the education of females in India generally, the noble manner in which she seconded the efforts of Lady Dufferin in founding the National Association, the kindly interest she has taken in all that concerns the prosperity of the Cama Hospital for women and children, Lady Reay has won the profoundest respect and esteem from all classes of the community. Up to the very eve of her departure Her Excellency has not only evinced the greatest interest, but taken an active part in promoting "female medical aid in India." At the time of Their Excellencies leaving London, a well-known journal remarked: "Lord Reay is fortunate, moreover, in being the husband of a lady, who is one of the most accomplished and agreeable hostesses in London society. Lady Reay possesses every attribute which can win popularity and influence for the Bombay Government House. With her natural cleverness and brightness, she unites great perspicuity and a liberal sympathy with whatever conduces to the culture and refinement of existence. Both of Lord Reay and Lady Reay one may say that what India will gain in them England will lose."

Appointment of a public commission to enquire into the statements with regard to the ábkári administration in India.

11. Writing on the despatch of the Government of India on excise administration, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 9th March, observes:—We cannot congratulate the Government of India and its ardent apologists in the press on their latest and most elaborate attempt to prove the almost absolute invulnerability of their position in reference to the drink revenue of this country. The evidence now padded in the despatch ought not to be relied upon, as it is, after all, the one-sided evidence of a defendant. A public commission of enquiry is absolutely necessary to *test* the facts by unimpeachable non-official evidence. Then only can we place implicit reliance on the statements contained in the despatch. Then only can we deduce impartial conclusions. Then only can we absolve Government from the reproach at present hurled at it. We are disposed to insist upon such an enquiry, because, looking over that part of the despatch which has reference to Bombay, we feel that there are innumerable statements which are open to criticism and which need to be verified. They may write tons of despatches and take the flattering unction to their soul that they have laid low the bugbear of excise. That may be passable with the blind and the unthinking. But to those who have to sift the grains of truth from the bushels of chaff embodied in the despatch, the first and most essential requisite is *verification*. Is the Government of India prepared to appoint a public commission of enquiry, consisting of independent official and non-official experts, to verify the statements made with regard to the excise administration in the various provinces of the empire during the last ten years?

Alleged infliction of an illegal fine on a boatman of the village of Kolak, in the Párdi Táluka of the Surat District for being possessed of two bottles of brandy.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 12th March, contains a letter from Narsilál Rájárám, a resident of the village of Kolak in the Párdi Táluka of the Surat District, in which it is stated that a fisherman named Budhia Hari Chaki, of the same village, recently went to the port of Ormál on the Arabian coast to buy fish and returned with a cargo to his village, that the vessel arrived in port at ten at night, that the manifests of cargoes brought by boats from Ormál are made after arrival at the port of destination, that no sooner was the boat anchored than a customs peon searched it and found in it two bottles of brandy which were sealed as usual and bore the label of the manufacturer, that though no manifest could be made at night the customs clerk assumed that the foreign brandy was being surreptitiously imported and sent the case to the Mámlatdár of Párdi, who fined the fisherman in the sum of Rs. 10, and that the customs clerk has confiscated the boat. The writer asks why the fisherman should be fined when brandy is allowed to be

carried in India and on the coast from one place to another without a pass, and requests the authorities concerned to enquire into the matter.

A suggestion to the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to at once place on a satisfactory footing the forest administration of the presidency.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 9th March, writes:—The Bill to amend the Forest Act of 1878, which was passed into law by the Supreme Legislature at Calcutta on the last day of February, will, we hope, be at once utilised by the Government of Bombay to place the forest management in the presidency on a fair and satisfactory footing once for all, and thereby to put an end to that source of distress, discontent and heart-burning which have for the last decade agitated the forest districts, and through them the rest of the people of this presidency, leading to the appointment of a commission of enquiry five years ago. Any delay in the disposal of this important and complicated subject by the present administration will simply result in throwing away all the official and non-official labour which has been consumed in the enquiry, and the knowledge of the subject which has been acquired at such cost; and Lord Harris, in that case, will have to face nearly the same situation as overtook Lord Reay on his assumption of office. We trust the latter will not leave such a troublesome legacy to his successor, nor permit such a wrong to the people to continue, when both can be obviated by an early attention to the question, for the final disposal of which his own Government is so well equipped. We need only add to this that the facilities possessed by the Government of Lord Reay for a final disposal of the question cannot be commanded by its successor, and that under these circumstances any delay or hesitation in acting on the suggestion of a commission composed mainly of Government officers of exceptional ability and representing the forest and revenue interests of the State would be productive of much trouble in the immediate future, and would give rise to the unfortunate impression that there is no real desire on the part of the Government to deal justly by the people, and thus the one evil result will tend to add to the other. However, as we have said in the opening remarks, we may be sure His Excellency the Governor cannot leave such a legacy to his successor, or to the people, after he has laboured and suffered so much in setting right the working of a department which is immediately connected with the daily life of the rural population.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 10th March, writes:—Now that the Act is passed, let us hope the Government will lose no time in passing the final order. The Forest Commission was the first of the many good acts of His Excellency Lord Reay's administration, and is the only act which yet awaits final solution at the hands of the Government. His Lordship is fully conversant with the merits of the question, and it is highly necessary that he should dispose of it before he quits the reins of the office. If the matter is left for settlement by His Lordship to his successor, the latter will have to study the question afresh, which will again indefinitely put off the settlement.

15. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 9th March, writes:—All that we urge is that the question, which assumed a serious aspect when the administration of Lord Reay began, should be settled before it comes to a close, or else the prospect for both Government and the people would be harassing in the extreme. The entire subject was briefly, yet comprehensively, dealt with in the speech of the Honourable Mr. Nulkar who represented Bombay in the Supreme Council when the new Bill was lately passed and who spoke with the authority of a member of the Commission which closely entered into the details of the question, and it would be unfortunate in more respects than one for the Government and the people to leave the question at this stage to be finally dealt with by new hands. It is therefore to be hoped that the Government of Lord Reay will lose no time in passing final orders upon it.

Recent appointments of additional members in the Bombay Legislative Council declared to be most satisfactory.

16. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 13th March, and the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in that of the 14th instant, express hearty satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. A. F. Beaufort in the place of Sir Frank Forbes Adam, and of Mr. Javerilál U. Yájnik in that of Mr. Bechardás Viháridás in the Bombay Legislative Council, observing that it is very gratifying that His Excellency

Lord Reay should have continued the policy hitherto followed by him of appointing to the Council such able and efficient persons as have been declared by the public voice to be quite fit for these responsible posts. The nomination of Mr. M. G. Ránade to the place vacated by the transfer of the Honourable Mr. Nulkar to the Supreme Legislative Council is also declared by the *Samáchár* to be most gratifying for similar reasons.

Nomination of Mr. Javerilál Umiyáshankar Yájnik as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council approved.

17. The *Pársi Tikákár* (119), in its issue of the 15th March, expresses its entire satisfaction at the nomination of Mr. Javerilál Umiyáshankar Yájnik as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and says that this honour should have been bestowed on him long ago and that the Honourable Mr. Yájnik's experience in agricultural, revenue, municipal and other matters will prove highly useful in Council.

Mr. M. A. Baig as Kárbhári at Janjira and his appointment to the Statutory Civil Service.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 9th March, writes :—The appointment of Mr. M. A. Baig to the Statutory Civil Service this year is another instance of a thoroughly acceptable selection by the Government of Bombay. Mr. Baig has acquitted himself so well as to earn the distinction now conferred on him. Janjira had for years been badly mismanaged. Under its last Pársi manager it was probably at its worst. The credit of reforming that interesting little State and of improving its revenues is mainly due to Mr. Baig's energy and intelligence, supplemented, of course, by the good will of the Government who had lent his services to Janjira. While we have no doubt of the success of his career as a civilian, we are not equally sure if the good work begun by him in Habsán will be continued. We hope it will. Every effort to stimulate Mahomedan talent and to make Mahomedan administration march side by side with its British exemplar has our hearty sympathy. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 9th March, expresses similar sentiments.]

Regret expressed at the result of the trial of the Dum Dum murder case before the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

19. In noticing the quashing of the conviction and setting aside of the judgment and sentence passed upon private Thomas O'Hara in the Dum Dum murder case by the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 13th March, says :—The judgment delivered by the Honourable Judges may be in accordance with the law, but it ought to be remarked that the escape of a cruel murderer from the clutches of law on account of a legal flaw in the evidence will not produce a good impression on the minds of the Natives. Private O'Hara's case will strengthen the impression, rightly or wrongly, made on Native minds that European murderers in India, and particularly in Bengal, generally escape the punishment they deserve, and the result of such an impression can never be good. Government are therefore requested to take due notice of the case. The Natives remember with gratitude the order for a retrial issued by His Excellency Lord Lytton in the well-known Fuller case in which the accused was punished by a criminal court with a light fine. It is to be hoped that Government will not fail to take due steps in the O'Hara case as well as similar future cases. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, expresses sentiments somewhat similar to the above.]

20. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 13th March, writes :—Our correspondent wired yesterday that soldier O'Hara, who stood charged with the murder of a *Kunbi*, has been acquitted and that excitement in consequence thereof was intense in Calcutta. The cases of Native-shooting by soldiers have of late become very common, and unless prompt and drastic measures were adopted by Government murders of the kind would increase and the result would be that the people would be driven to take the law into their hand, with what consequences might be easily imagined. The principal cause why these murders are day by day increasing is that the offenders are punished quite out of proportion to the gravity of their crimes, perhaps because there are "too many black bastards." Such cases should be brought forward in Parliament. Unless that is done they are not likely to decrease.

21. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 9th March, writes :—The Ahmednagar Magistrate who tried a case in which his wife was really the complainant has received a well-merited reprimand from the Bombay High Court. The Magistrate ought not, in the first instance, to have tried the case. In the second place, if he tried the case, he ought not to have proceeded, as he did, in a sharp and summary manner. In convicting the accused he took into consideration, as he himself admitted with wonderful simplicity, what he had heard about the case from outside. He also committed a grave mistake in not taking the evidence of his wife and a friend who was driving with her, as it had a material bearing on the case. English justice is pure and spotless, albeit a trifle costly. It is the character of British justice that has made the deepest impression upon the minds of the people of this country, and that impression is greatly strengthened when right is done in cases, happily of exceptional rarity, in which there has been a perversion of justice.

Remarks in connection with the reversal by the Bombay High Court of the decision of a Magistrate at Ahmednagar.

22. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 9th March, thanks Government for the rules about coasting steamers published in the *Government Gazette* and observes :—The rules that have been noticed above deal with one class of evils. They cope with the question of the safety of the passengers. The other evils relate to their comforts, and it was but right that they also should have received favourable consideration at the hands of Government who are the guardians of the interests of the public, and also of the company who are bound to attend to the reasonable comforts of their customers. The first thing that ought to have been attended to was the overcrowding of passengers. We think much remains to be done in this direction. Stringent rules must be made and stringently enforced. The second evil is the want of sufficient and better latrine arrangements. There must be separate latrines for the second class passengers. The third want is the supply of fresh drinking water. This puts passengers—at any rate those who have no religious scruples—always to great inconvenience, and especially in the hot season. Surely all cannot afford to have a supply of water by themselves, and to them such an arrangement will be a great boon. Again, nothing has been done in the matter of providing two separate gangways and two separate boats for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers. The present practice of taking in passengers at the gangway where those disembarking assemble is dangerous to life and property, as experience has shown, and must be put a stop to immediately. The present time of the departure of the Jaygad steamer from Bombay, viz. 7 A.M., is also very inconvenient. It should be altered to 10 A.M. at least. That of the Goa steamer too, which starts at 12 noon, may profitably be changed to 3 P.M. Want of civility on the part of officers and crew is also occasionally noticeable.

Grievances of passengers by the coasting steamers of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.

23. The *Gujarát Darpan* (81), in its issue of the 13th March, writes :—What has become of the much talked of resolution of the Government about freeing Surat from the plague of a migratory Collector ? We shall have again a change. Mr. Reid will go to Ahmedabad. Mr. Winchester will act for Mr. Lely, and just as he begins to do something a fresh Collector may come and try his hand. Here is perpetual motion if the scientist care to find it out.

Remarks on the frequent change of Collectors at Surat.

24. The *Hitechchhu* (84), in its issue of the 13th March, observes :—We regret Government are desirous of increasing the land revenue and yet pay no attention to the real condition of poor cultivators. By this course Government will suffer in the end, as the cultivators will give up their lands and then the prices of the articles of daily food will rise ; and there will be quarrels and riots in the country, which will compel Government to increase the military establishment. We are pained to see poor cultivators in Gujarát greatly oppressed by the recent revenue survey, as the land revenue has under it been increased 35 to 40 per cent., without due consideration being paid to the capability of the soil. We are also sorry that the poor cultivators are also harassed by the Irrigation Department into paying the water rate, no matter

Grievances of the cultivators of Gujarát and a request to Government in the matter.

whether they get water from the canals or not. We request Government to pay attention to these grievances of the cultivators.

Alleged bad conduct of Mr. Manilál, Daftardár of the Panch Mahals, and a request to Government in the matter.

25. The *Gujarát Mitra* (83), in its issue of the 9th March, observes:—Mr. Manilál, Daftardár of the Panch Máhals district, was said to have held a *darbár* on the birth of a son to him and received presents from several persons. This complaint was noticed by Government, and Mr. Manilál was called upon to clear himself of the allegation. He, therefore, prosecuted one Harilál for giving false information, but the latter has been acquitted and the allegation remains unrefuted. We request Government to appoint a special officer to institute enquiries into the matter.

Appearance of cholera in the villages of Gorái and Kalven in the Thána District.

26. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 13th March, says that cholera has already committed and still continues to make great havoc in the village of Gorái and the neighbouring hamlet of Kalven in the Thána District, and requests Government to take immediate steps for their sanitary improvement and for supplying cholera medicines to them, so as to stamp out the epidemic at an early date.

Complaint against the police at Belgaum.

27. The *Chikitsak* (30) of the 12th March requests the Collector and other authorities at Belgaum to take proper steps to prevent the gross violence by the police to which the Hindus of the place are subjected every year on the occasion of the Holi festival. It describes the conduct of the police on the last occasion, when the chief constable of the place, accompanied by some 200 sepoys, is said to have taken into custody some of the persons assembled in a street called Kumbhár Galli for the purpose of celebrating the festival, together with some property, such as tables and some ornaments found on the spot. It adds that the police have acted in contravention of the well-known proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, promulgated in the year 1857-58, assuring the people that Her Majesty's Government will not interfere with their religious practices.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Absence of necessity for the Bill for making changes in the Indian Factories Act.

28. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—It is gratifying that the Anglo-Indians are once again showing proof of their being aware and appreciative of the fact that their interests while they reside in India are bound up with those of the Natives. The Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and the Panjáb have come forward to say that there is no necessity for the Bill proposing to make some nominal changes in the Indian Factories Act, and in support of their advocacy observe that the mill operatives are not in the least oppressed by their employers, as is asserted by the selfish cotton manufacturers of Manchester, who from questionable motives are pressing the Indian authorities to pass a stringent law for checking the Indian cotton industry, adding that the mill hands are from the agricultural districts possessing fields of their own, and when any petty oppression happens to be practised on them in the mills show readiness to leave service and return to their agricultural pursuits. This representation of the Bengal and the Panjáb Chambers is quite correct. The mill hands in Bombay as well as in other parts of India are in a similar position and remit their savings to their native places, either for redeeming their mortgaged fields or for improving and extending their agricultural pursuits.

Approval of the Municipal Servants' Bill and a recommendation to enact a law for the regulation of servants in general.

29. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 11th March, heartily approves of the Bill shortly to be introduced before the Bombay Legislative Council to make better provision for the enforcement of regulations regarding certain c lasses of municipal servants, observing that the proposed law would be beneficial not only to the municipal corporations but also to their servants, and remarks that a similar law is urgently needed in regard to the employés in Indian mills, on

railways and other large concerns, stating that on many occasions strikes of the employés are found to have been caused by designing persons, who it is highly desirable should be severely punished for their mischievous interference.

Part III.—*Education.*

30. In writing about the report on public instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the last year, the *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 10th March, observes:—On the whole, it is a record of fairly continued progress: but there are indications here and there of the unsatisfactory results of the ruinous policy of withdrawal which Government have deliberately adopted. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* complains that there is a marked falling off in the number of students at the Deccan College on account of the recent increase of fees in that institution. It was the intention of Government some years ago to hand over the institution bodily to the Deccan Education Society, but they forbore from doing so on account of the strenuous opposition of the entire press of the presidency. What they forbore from doing then, Government seem to be intent upon accomplishing now in a quiet way. By excessively increasing the fees of the College they have virtually reduced higher education in Poona to the same condition to which it would have been reduced if the Deccan College had been actually given over to be managed by the Deccan Education Society. This is certainly unsatisfactory, and we hope Government will think it advisable to withdraw from this hostile attitude towards superior liberal education. We cannot here omit to notice the announcement made by a contemporary that a lákh of rupees is proposed to be devoted to primary education. We welcome the announcement with unfeigned pleasure, and only trust that this sum is an addition to the provincial grant to education and not merely a transfer of items, giving a bonus to primary education by starving other branches.

The policy of the Bombay Government in the matter of higher liberal education and the fate of the Deccan College, Poona.

31. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 9th March, writes:—We are very glad to hear that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has been able to allot a lákh of rupees towards primary education in the districts during the approaching financial year, and it is to be hoped that his successors will continue the same policy of justice to the rural population, for whose cause there are few to plead amidst all this political prattle of the hour.

Approval of the allotment by the Bombay Government of a lákh of rupees towards primary education in the districts.

32. The *Bombay East Indian* (2), in its issue of the 12th March, writes:—We have just learnt with great pleasure that His Excellency Lord Reay has been pleased to give a further donation of Rs. 50 towards the English schools established in Sálsette and Bassein under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association. We would repeat here that His Lordship's generous acts will ever be gratefully remembered by the East Indian community.

His Excellency Lord Reay and the schools established in Sálsette and Bassein under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association.

33. The *Brahma Patrika* (148), in its issue of the 5th March, says that the two students of the Mahár caste who have been recently admitted into the Poona High School are made to sit apart from other boys, observing that it is wrong to treat the two lads in this manner, as there are no orders from Government to treat Mahár children thus at the public schools, and requests the attention of the educational authorities to the subject.

Alleged improper treatment of two students of the Mahár caste recently admitted into the Poona High School.

34. A "Maráthi School-master" writes in the issue of the *Subodh Patrika* (12), dated 9th March, to the effect that the vernacular school-masters in Bombay not having received their pay for the last two months have been put to much inconvenience, and that instead of getting the

Delay in the payment of vernacular school-masters in the city of Bombay.

promotion they expected by the transfer of the schools to the control of the municipality, the low-paid school-masters have had a foretaste of their future prospects.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

A charge of riotous conduct against a guard on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

35. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (27), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—It is a long-standing complaint that the carriage reserved for women on the Southern Mahratta Railway being next to the guards' brake van, the guards sometimes enter it and behave themselves improperly, but the railway company has as yet paid no attention to it. On the 5th of the current month a certain woman started from Hubli for Miraj by the night train. When she got into the carriage there were ten or twelve other women in it; but some of them got down at Dhárwár and others at the next station and she was left alone in the carriage from the Mugad Station. The guard, seeing that the woman was alone, began to speak to her while the train was in motion and suddenly entering the carriage began his improper conduct. The woman perceived the bad object of the guard, and being alone was much terrified. She, however, managed somehow or other to pass the time till the train arrived at Londha Station, when she informed the station police of the matter and the latter got her escorted to Belgaum, the chief constable of which station, Mr. Pálande, had the guard recognised by the woman at Londha, arrested him and sent the case to the Second Class Magistrate at Khánápur. It now remains to be seen what decision the Magistrate passes in the case.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Disapproval of the suspension of the Parántij Municipality.

36. A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 9th March, writes:—It is the old story of the weak against the strong, and the weak is surely to come out the worse for the struggle. At least this maxim has been verified in the case of the Parántij Municipality, which has been suspended by Government for not adopting their suggestion about taxation. Even if we put aside the technical aspect of the matter we shall see that the action of Government in this instance deserves condemnation. The question as to what weight should be attached to official opinion regarding the work of a mofussil municipality requires to be treated separately. Suffice it for me to appeal to Government to pay little value to purely official views. Morally speaking Government have no business to force the municipality to adopt any particular form of taxation. This should be left to the discretion of the local bodies. If they think that their constituents can bear a tax, let it be direct or indirect, and that another tax substituted for it will be heavily felt, they must be allowed to persist in the former and not forced or tempted to lay the latter. It is no business of the Collector or the Commissioner or the Government, who, of course, cannot presume to know better than the local body, to interfere in this if there is no complaint of a serious nature from the taxpayers themselves. This policy is necessary if local self-government is to be encouraged and if people are to be called upon to share in the work of administration. But if at all it is intended to go back to the arbitrary rule of official meddlesomeness, of course interference in all is necessary. I, on my part, do not at all see the wisdom of forcing a house tax upon people who do not pay any octroi duty. It would be impossible here to enter upon the advantages of direct and indirect taxes. Politicians have differed on the subject and no definite conclusion has been arrived at. Under these circumstances it is politically unwise to advocate any form of taxation. A house tax in Gujarát is most unpopular. People may have houses to live in which their ancestors built for them, but perhaps they may not have money to pay a tax on it. But beyond this question of taxation, constant interference in municipal matters and suspension of local bodies is likely to be attended with the gravest results. Such suspensions must be rare as the law contemplates, and not frequent as the Government orders make them. Under this system of official pressure, a habit of servility, so dangerous to the country and to its

rulers, is likely to spring up. Representatives of the people, when they see that standing by the people and speaking for them make them lose in point of respect and position, will cease to be the *bonâ fide* spokesmen of the rayats and will become the passive instruments of official will. Local self-government under these circumstances, instead of becoming a help to Government, will be but an impediment. Instead of promoting popular good-will, it will engender widespread discontent. The ignorant will see and will feel that the municipalities are the source of their miseries, and this knowledge will not make them appreciate the better the usefulness of local self-government. This is indeed a prospect not at all pleasant to contemplate, but agreeable or disagreeable, it must be considered if the policy of interference in the affairs of municipalities is to be continued. What can be the motive of those concerned in taking this extreme measure? Even if we grant that the occasion required interference, we do not see the necessity for a suspension. Was not there anything else that the authorities could have done? Was suspension the only punishment? Were all remedies tried and found useless? Did not the law contemplate any minor punishment for an identical offence? It is not difficult to answer this if we but refer to the Municipal Act, the assistance of which is invoked by Government. Section 41 of the Municipal Amendment Act of 1884 is the section applicable in this instance and not Section 43. Under that section Government can but *suspend the obnoxious tax* and not the municipality. But no section empowers Government to recommend another tax. Why was not this remedy adopted? Why was a course, doubtful in its legality and fatal as a precedent in policy, followed? Is there any reason? If people now say that some officials who are against local self-government try to prove that it is a failure by the adoption of extreme measures, they have good grounds to say so. The policy of the Government justifies this apprehension.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Alleged incorrect reports of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha State, concerning the Thákors of Katosan and Ilol.

37. The *Hitechchhu* (84), in its issue of the 13th March, observes that Political Agents are in the habit of sending untruthful reports to Government concerning Native States under them and gives the following instances in support of its assertion:—The latest annual report of the Mahi Kántha Agency has just been published by Government, and it is surprising to find praises showered therein upon the Thákors of Katosan and Ilol by the then Political Agent. A mere look, however, at the number of judgments passed by these Thákors and reversed in appeal by the present Political Agent, Colonel Goodfellow, will undeceive the reader. Colonel Goodfellow was justly dissatisfied with the Thákor of Ilol and wanted to withdraw his criminal powers, but owing to a very favourable report made by the former Political Agent only a notice from Government has been served upon him to mend his ways.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th March 1890.

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(For the week ending 15th March 1890.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 22nd March 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárásḥtrā Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárvár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
120	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
126	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	169
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—The saying that "all that glitters is not gold" is not without foundation. It is very foolish and pitiable that one should part with his freedom to another without knowing thoroughly the latter's character. We were wrong in judging of the English by their outward appearance only. We see now very well that their hearts are full of deadly poison. We are well paid for our folly, but it is now too late to repent. It is neither necessary nor expedient to dwell at length here on the wholesomeness of the thoughtful and wise precept that one should communicate to nobody his family shortcomings. This is a precept the value of which is well-known to those who have borne it in their hearts, and which men having the feeling of patriotism and a taste of the comforts of home-rule will never forget. This thing does not, however, apply to us Hindus, who pay no regard to such wise counsels. If we communicate our tactics and weaknesses to foreigners they take advantage of them and turn them to their own benefit when there is an opportunity to do so. Good men feel for those who are in distress in consequence of defeat at the hands of a powerful enemy and relieve them from it. But none will assist a fool who seeks his own ruin. Those who are naturally cruel and blinded by selfishness to principles of justice, and who are day and night on the look-out for the downfall of others, cannot commiserate the misery of others. We ourselves having acquainted our English rulers, who are of the above description, with our own shortcomings courted our own ruin, and have nobody but ourselves to thank for our present miseries. Though we were possessed of many good qualities, we were wanting in those which are essential in politics, and consequently we are now in a state of slavery and are an object of the hatred and contempt of all the people in the world. If this is not due to our folly, what else can it be ascribed to? Englishmen parade their moral superiority, but their vaunted equitableness and justness is nowhere when there is an opportunity of serving selfish objects. We put our throats into the hands of such men and we alone and none else are to blame for it.

Folly of the people of India in trusting the English and submitting to their domination.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 22nd March, says:—The proceedings of the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, held on Wednesday last, point out distinctly how great a necessity exists for improving the constitution of the Legislative Councils of this country by introducing into them the elective principle. At this meeting the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and salt revenue throughout the Bombay Presidency was read a third time and passed. The introduction of this measure into the Council for the first time gave rise to considerable agitation, leading to the fear that poor people would be subjected to much oppression in the matter of their use of salt earth, and though the original draft of the Bill has been subjected to several changes at the hands of Sir Raymond West, the mover of the Bill, and the select committee, the Bill has been read a third time and passed into law without eliciting the least opposition and a hint to the officials of the Salt Department to sympathise with poor people as regards salt earth. The Bombay District Police Bill also gave rise to much discussion by the public. It was pointed out that the deprivation of the Divisional Commissioners of their power in respect of the police would impair the usefulness of those officers, and one Inspector-General for the whole presidency would not be able to exercise effective supervision over the police, but these reasonable objections have had no effect on the mind of the authorities. Even some of the official members of the Council put forward these objections, but the Bill was carried through its second reading without their producing any effect. These things have once more exposed the shortcomings of the Legislative Councils, which would be partially removed by Lord Cross' Indian Councils

Necessity for improving the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils by introducing into them the elective principle, pointed out.

Bill, but not so completely as would be done by the introduction of the elective principle into those Councils. Among the Indian Legislative Councils the Bombay Council stands foremost as regards abilities and sympathy with the people, but in the absence of the elective system it also possesses many shortcomings.

Approval of Lord Cross' Indian Legislative Councils Bill.

3. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 12th March, writes:—We have over and over again pointed out that the essence of liberty does not consist in representative institutions. We now declare once more that nomination is in general a sounder principle than selection or election, as long as nomination is honest. We do not see how nomination can be in safer hands than in those of a Government at once controlled by Parliament, even though sitting at a distance, and watched by a public opinion extremely jealous of the appointments of dummies who usually find favour with the oracles of officialdom. The deluge of the elective principle is ready to sweep away the whole fabric of Indian bureaucracy, if that bureaucracy will not rise equal to the difficulties of the occasion. It is difficult to conceive circumstances more favourable to the honest exercise of authority and more propitious to the stimulating of sound judgment. We agree with the framers of the Bill in the opinion that the principle of nomination should have a trial. It is a pity that so brilliant a man as Sir T. Mádhav Ráo does not often write things equally sensible.

4. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 16th March, writes:—Thirty years ago the Native Indian press was in its infancy and the late Sir Alexander Grant, who watched its first rise with a deep and friendly interest, remarked that its conductors in discussing public questions betrayed a childish want of moderation and wished them to avoid it. The institution has now grown up, but has the infantile defect disappeared with its growth? We are afraid it has not, and the manner in which the new Councils Bill is being received is the latest instance of it. Because the Bill does not concede the right of election it is considered totally useless, and no account whatever is taken of the valuable privileges of discussing the budgets and putting questions in regard to the current administration. Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo, who advises the acceptance of the measure as it stands, is denounced as a dotard. Is this attitude justifiable or wise? Even if he approved of the original demand two years ago, it does not follow that the advice to accept the present Bill without the right of election deserves to be condemned. Lord Cross is undoubtedly a weak statesman, and we have seen in the Crawford case disastrous consequences proceeding from his want of strength; but what led to an act of injustice and political blunder in that case has in the present instance resulted in cautiousness, which is an advantage, because what is withheld to-day can be conceded to-morrow if need should arise, whereas to withdraw a concession which should prove premature would be inconvenient to all parties. In judging of this point we must look more to facts about ourselves than to views of Liberal English statesmen. What then of these facts? The provisions of the Councils Bill are intended for serious and responsible business and not for amusement or play, and the Government is directly responsible for the conduct of that business. There can be no doubt that able and public-spirited councillors, men of capacity, leisure and willingness to devote themselves to the public cause, would render valuable help to Government, and the value of that help in the cause of good government would be enhanced if there was an intelligent constituency watching over their conduct and exercising the right of election in the light of that conduct. But have we these conditions? The very arguments which Mr. Hume has put forth were advanced with equal confidence in demanding the right of municipal election in Bombay, and the old Bench of Justices was held to be indifferent or obsequious because the ratepayers had no hand in sending members to the Corporation. But what has been the experience of the past twenty years? Do the ratepayers elect competent members for the Corporation, and does the Corporation elect competent Town Councillors and do the last two safeguard the interests of the ratepayers a whit better than the old Justices, and do the electors care a straw as to how their representatives serve or disserve them? Is not canvas used and

abused for all and every personal purpose? Is even the sedate assembly of the University Senators free from the inroad of canvas? If such is the general condition of things, where is a better electorate and better representatives to come from only for the purpose of the Legislative Councils? And does not the Government already elect men who are found capable, and is the withholding of the right of election therefore such a great drawback that we should die over it? The Government may be acting from caution or illiberality, but under the circumstances we have cited it is offering the best bargain by refusing a right the grant of which may prove embarrassing to the Indian National Congress party. We would then suggest that the Bill be accepted as offered, that our best efforts be directed to see how the rights of interpellation and discussion of budgets are best exercised by the nominated members, and to seek the right of election after it is shown, what judging from experience there is no right to assume, that the Government in working the new law passes over those whom public opinion points out as the fittest councillors in favour of nonentities. Election might then be fairly demanded; but at present there is no occasion for insisting on it.

Praises of His Excellency Lord Reay and a recommendation to do him public honour.

5. The *Rájyabhakta* (121), in its issue of the 18th March, observes:—It is premature to express an opinion on the question whether His Excellency Lord Reay deserves public honour, while the *Bombay Samáchár* is discussing it; but, lest the public should be misled by the *Samáchár*, we deem it necessary to say that His Lordship undoubtedly deserves public honour. It was owing to his just and honest policy that the Wilson and Crawford cases were brought forward. In the nominations of additional members to the local Legislative Council he has not disregarded public opinion. His policy in the educational, forest, ábkári and many other departments, although found somewhat open to objection, deserves to be praised. In fine, when public honour was shown to such of his predecessors as Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson and several others, Lord Reay certainly deserves it for what he has done during his *régime*, and we hope the Bombay Presidency will not be backward in doing its duty towards the present Governor.

Suggestions as to the shape the memorial to His Excellency Lord Reay may take.

6. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 20th March, writes:—Owing to current festivities the question of a memorial to His Excellency Lord Reay seems to have temporarily escaped public attention. The meeting at Poona excepted, there is no stir either in Bombay or elsewhere just at present. This apparent inactivity is quite on the surface, and as soon as the festivities in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor are over the Reay memorial question will be worked out with great enthusiasm. We have had enough of statues and University donations; the shape we wish the Reay memorial to take is something that will bring to the poor certain means of livelihood, and with this view we would wish Bombay, Poona, Surat and all other centres to co-operate and to give the people a memorial that will give them bread. The Bombay weaving mills engage the services of a very large number of labourers. Suppose some other industry, say needle-making, watch-making or some other new line is struck, Lord Reay's name will be better and longer remembered than by some other unproductive investment. Of course, the choice of the investment will ultimately rest with the memorial committee, and since the power of selection will be with them they ought to look to our proposal.

Annual dinner at Government House given by His Excellency Lord Reay to certain officers in the Secretariat.

7. The *Bombay East Indian* (2), in its issue of the 19th March, writes:—It may not be generally known that in the midst of his numerous gubernatorial functions, His Excellency Lord Reay has with a thoughtfulness so perfectly in accord with his sympathetic disposition given during his tenure of office an annual dinner at Government House to the Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents of the Bombay Secretariat. In thus extending his hospitality to the official element with which he is daily in close communication, His Excellency has no doubt desired to mark his appreciation of the

services of a class of officers the nature of whose arduous and responsible duties can only be gauged by those who are intimately associated with the Government.

Praise of Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 17th March, writes :—Sir George Greaves, the new Commander-in-Chief, is a tried soldier and administrator. He has won his laurels in active service on many a battlefield, and he brings to his work a zeal, ability and experience which mark him out as an uncommonly capable officer. He belongs to the Lord Wolseley school of military men, and is in fact one of His Lordship's best friends and comrades. Sir George is an ardent army reformer, and has himself been instrumental in carrying out some of the recent reforms. In the hands of such a General the interests of our army are sure to prosper. His mature experience will stand us in good stead in perfecting the scheme of defences which are being raised at different points in Bombay, and which recent trials and the opinion of competent critics have pronounced to be inadequate. In the general affairs of the Government, too, let us hope Sir George will take an enlightened interest, and will adopt the same progressive attitude which his illustrious predecessor had done.

Proposed establishment of a Military Training College in Bombay as a memorial of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 16th March, writes :—The object of the deputation that waited upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught from Poona has our cordial sympathy. We trust the gentlemen in charge will be able to realize their object, and thus earn the title of pioneers of an important movement. There could be no more appropriate memorial than a Military College called after our Soldier Prince, who has set so excellent an example in almost every concern of life to the princes and chiefs of India. The late demonstrations of Thursday evening bear witness to the solid popularity which the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught have built up for themselves, to which we referred only the other week. They have left this country with the hearty good wishes of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

10. The *Kannadá Suvárte* (139), in its issue of the 17th March, writes :—A more desirable and fitting memorial there cannot certainly be to commemorate even the short stay among us of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught than a Military College called after him. A memorial less important and less appreciative will not be worthy of the Royal Duke, his noble and endearing manners, his kind and liberal heart, his wide sympathy for the people of this country and his high regard for their welfare, and will not be worthy of the high estimation in which our Queen-Empress holds her Indian dependency, as is manifestly proved by the fact of her kindly sending out her son, the Duke of Connaught, to serve here. All these facts put together, the foundation of a Military College in India for educating Indian youths of good blood for military service seems to us to be a necessity, which even those who are opposed to the scheme cannot deny. Let us hope, therefore, that in spite of all the difficulties alluded to by His Royal Highness in his reply to the deputation from Poona that waited upon him, a Military College called after His Royal Highness will soon be an accomplished fact.

11. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 16th March, writes :—The able address presented by the Poona deputation to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught derives its value and significance from its being something more than a mere complimentary document. It makes out a strong case for the establishment of a Military College, and the most satisfactory portion of it is the offer to raise by subscription a large sum of money to supplement any efforts which Government may make towards the realization of the scheme. This is a practical proposal which may be taken as a proof of the earnestness which evidently animates the persons who advocate it. The experiment is worth making and the Native community will share the hope of the Duke of Connaught that the new blood which a college of this kind will put into the military constitution of the country will ultimately benefit the army. We

believe the Native army has passed the stage at which it was nothing more than a band of mercenaries. It is now fairly animated by loyalty to the State whose salt it eats, and that feeling will be strengthened by a judicious employment of capable men of their own race in the lower grades of officers. In their endeavour to gratify legitimate ambition, the Government will have, of course, to exercise the utmost care and caution in the selection of Natives as military officers. The ambition cannot be gratified by sacrificing the efficiency of the service, and to maintain and increase that efficiency the higher ranks must continue to be filled mainly by European officers. The idea of a Military College is a good one; but we suppose its advocates, before taking any steps to collect subscriptions, will take the precaution of asking the Supreme Government whether they are ready to accept the scheme.

12. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 16th March, writes:—We think the demand of the deputation that waited upon His Royal Highness on the subject of a Military College is quite reasonable, and should the Local and Supreme Governments with the offer of a splendid nucleus for a fund start a college, we think both Lord Reay and Lord Lansdowne would win the gratitude of the people. From his reply to the address of the deputation the Duke seems to hint at the probability of a realization, but without higher sanction the concession is an impossibility. We have no doubt, however, that if the three put their shoulders to the scheme, it will receive the requisite sanction of the Home Government.

13. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 16th March, remarks:—We cannot but highly commend the project for the establishment of a Military Training College in this presidency which the deputation of the Sardárs and the Chiefs of the Deccan so excellently propounded on Wednesday last before His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. A more practical and appropriate memorial to perpetuate his name in connection with this presidency could not have been conceived. We have now Technical Colleges of all kinds and degrees; why should we not have a Military Training College? We fully agree with the deputation that the experiment, which will be full of interest and instruction, should be given a fair trial. And when His Royal Highness is himself of the conviction that a Training College of this description is a great desideratum, it may be taken for granted that it will not be long before it is supplied. In fact, the deputation were so earnest about a practical realization of the scheme, that they informed His Royal Highness that they were prepared to raise the necessary funds, if, through his influence and support, the scheme could be brought to a head with the consent and approval, of course, of the Government of India. We think that at the very outset a sum of at least 4 or 5 lákhs will be necessary, and as this sum is forthcoming there ought to be very little difficulty in carrying out the scheme. It would be too much to expect at this initial stage that the Chiefs, who are making great sacrifices to realise the dream of their lives, should bear the whole cost of maintaining such a college. A portion of it should be defrayed by the State. The scheme of the college is every way commendable; while the scope of it is at present so limited that there could be no objection on the part of the Government of either Lord Reay or Lord Lansdowne to give it their hearty support. The object of the promoters is to admit into the college the nobility and gentry of the country and train them in the art of military tactics so as to enable them, on passing the necessary examination, to get the commission of a Subhedár. Thus, instead of rising from the ranks to that position, as the Native soldier of fortune now does, the gentleman cadet will be able to be a commissioned officer at once, like the military candidate at Sandhurst who gets his commission of a subaltern in the British army. It is the first step in the ladder of the Indian Military Service and the Chiefs of the Deccan are wise in remaining content with that step. By their merit and valour, as much as by their intelligence and loyalty, these cadets will by and bye work their way up and stand on the highest rungs of the ladder. We repeat that the experiment is worth trying, and a more pleasing and appropriate memorial of the Duke's sojourn among us could not have been devised than this Military Training College.

14. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 17th March, writes:—

Remarks in connection with the uncovenanted civil service agitation regarding the question of their pension.

The agitation carried on in England by the European members of the uncovenanted civil service regarding the question of their pension has become, it seems, so far successful as to secure the sympathy of some influential members of Parliament to the cause, and Sir Roper Lethbridge has already undertaken to move the proposition in the House of Commons. The European members of the uncovenanted service, who draw their pensions in Indian coin in England, no doubt suffer from the fall of the rupee value; but this question of loss by exchange is pressing heavily on all classes of the people of this country, and the members of the uncovenanted service must suffer the calamity in common with others. Had there been any special reasons why this particular class of people should be exempted from the loss by exchange, their cry would have been just and fair. The uncovenanted service of this country is specially intended for the natives of the soil, and this can be clearly seen from the despatches of the Secretary of State for India addressed to the Government of India from the year 1868 down to 1871. Before 1862 the pensions of the uncovenanted servants were paid in India, and the European members of that service residing in England were obliged to appoint agents in India to remit their money to England. But in 1862, when new rules were made, they were allowed to draw their pensions in England according to the rate of exchange that might prevail from time to time. In spite of the views expressed by many high authorities regarding the claims of the Natives to this service, the higher appointments of the service are almost monopolized by Europeans. This is in itself a sufficiently grave injustice to Indians, and it would be adding insult to injury if the European members of the service were given their pensions in English coin. The financial stress on our treasury is already very heavy, and if this new burden of expense be saddled upon it it would be doing injustice to the poor tax-payer of this country. We hope that the British Parliament will take a just view of the question and will not pay any heed to the unjust and interested cry raised by European uncovenanted servants.

15. The *Nyáyadarshak* (118), in its issue of the 17th March, observes:—

The present condition of the natives of India deplored and a request made to Government in the matter.

We see that the people of India are oppressed and downtrodden on all hands; they are already loaded beyond endurance with taxes and are, in fact, unhappy. Yet we find the tendency of the British administration is to oppress them still more. There is also the burden of municipal taxation, and the municipal commissioners are weak and bend to the influence of higher officials. Under these circumstances the condition of the people calls for improvement. It is urgently needed that the British Government should treat their Indian subjects as they do the British tax-payers, and give them a greater share in the administration of their country.

16. The *Aryávart* (25), in its issue of the 15th March, says:—The first thing a king should do is to keep his subjects contented, but at present the Indian rayats are much discontented on account of taxes and the stringent forest rules. The grievances of the illiterate and the poor should be attended to before those of the educated and rich classes, for, who knows what calamity illiterate people may bring upon the State at any time? The increasing number of thefts, robberies and deceitful practices is a sign of the disturbance of public peace.

17. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 12th March, writes:—

Necessity for having a standing famine fund pointed out.

The reduction of the duty on salt is no doubt a very desirable thing, but the existence of a standing famine fund in a famine-stricken country like ours is something still more desirable, and therefore Government ought to provide a famine fund before reducing the duty on salt. If the state of the finances could allow the achievement of both these objects, so much the better; but no such thing is possible. We trust that the famine fund, when revived, will not be allowed to be utilized for war purposes or the like, but kept intact till such time as it may be actually required for the object for which it was instituted.

18. In noticing the controversy going on on the subject of the attempt of the Government of India to levy income-tax upon profits derived by persons resident in Great Britain or elsewhere out of India from the sale of their goods in India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 19th March, says:—The consigners of foreign goods imported for sale in India grumble to pay the Indian income-tax on the ground that they have to pay income-tax on the same transactions in their own country. If this plea be true, the levy of the tax in India would amount to a double tribute; but since it is only fair that income-tax should be levied in the country in which the income is earned, the tax should be realized in India on the profits of the sales of the consignments in this country. The Government of India ought therefore to get the foreign consigners exempted from the tax in their own countries on the profits of the sales of their consignments to India. This is the more desirable since India is poor and has to meet the heavy expenses of the administration. However, the Indian Government is not likely to take the step, and should it fail to do so, the leaders of Indian society ought to make an agitation on the subject in the interests of their country.

Imposition of the income-tax on the profits on sales of consignments made to India by persons residing in Great Britain or elsewhere out of India.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 17th March, writes:—In an address presented to His Excellency the Governor during his recent visit to Thána it was stated that the people were now completely happy as regards their forest grievances. The statement was probably as startling to His Excellency as to the people on whose behalf it was made. It has since caused considerable excitement, has called together some public meetings, and has led to much recrimination and censure. The fact seems to be that the statement was prompted more by the official eagerness to make all things look smooth and pleasant to the head of the Government than by a regard for truth. There was even, we are told, some difference among the officials themselves as to the wisdom of presenting an unreal appearance, but the optimist view prevailed and the result was a picture in uniformly brilliant colours but at entire variance with fact. The most glaring red lobster of them all was the perfectly happy termination of forest grievances—a point about which the people happen to be still as sore as ever. The agitation of 1885 and the Commission's work following it resulted in the mitigation of a few of the most crying grievances; but for the rest the complaints still remain unredressed. The Forest Commission, almost the first beneficent act of Lord Reay, though composed mainly of officials, took a view which for official mind was very fair. They generally admitted the truth of the complaints and made recommendations for their solution fairly in accord with the wishes of the people. But the recommendations, in so far as they are agreeable to the people, are disagreeable to the Forest Department, and the latter seem intent upon thwarting them or at least putting off their execution. Unhappily, earning departments like the Forest and A'bkári prove often too strong for the central Government, however well-intentioned. In the present case Lord Reay entered on the enquiry in the first flush of benevolence and reform, but Mr. Shuttleworth and his colleagues, it would appear, soon besieged him and so won him over that his ardour gradually cooled down, and his subsequent lukewarmness is the cause of the glaring divergence between his promise and his performance in regard to the Forest Commission. The Forest Commission, at His Lordship's instance, went into an elaborate enquiry, found distinctly upon the issues laid before them, and made certain recommendations. These recommendations have so long remained a dead letter, on the plea that legislative sanction was necessary for certain of the provisions. Now the requisite sanction has been furnished by the Viceroy's Legislative Council and we trust that it will please Lord Reay to give full effect to the recommendations of the Forest Commission. The fruits of the Commission's enquiry belong in a special degree to Lord Reay's *régime* and their realization ought to be effected before that *régime* closes. The forest question has been an object of study to His Lordship during the whole of his administration, and he is undoubtedly the best qualified to issue final orders on it. His successor will have to study the question *de novo*

His Excellency Lord Reay and the forest grievances of the people of the Thána and Kolába districts.

and under great disadvantages of the natural difficulties of the subject increased by official opposition. Lord Reay, in the few days of official life he has got before him, will, no doubt, be fully occupied with official and social functions, but let us hope that the settlement of the forest question will be one of the subjects which will receive his earnest attention. The Government has dealt only with some of the points considered by the Forest Commission, but the more important ones still remain. It is highly necessary that orders with respect to all these points should be passed without any further delay. There is a ferment spreading which threatens to be as strong in intensity as that which convulsed the two afflicted districts in 1884-85, and the good work done by the Commission and all the labour bestowed on the subject by the Government will be thrown away unless the ferment is cooled down by timely concessions. The lines on which concessions may be safely made are now well ascertained, and there ought to be no hesitation in following them. We earnestly hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will be able to deal with the forest question with that firmness and liberality which have always distinguished him, and that he will not allow the Commission and its work to be reduced to a mockery by permitting departmental or any other difficulties to override it.

The announcement of the creation of Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit as Baronet received with great ecstasy.

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), the *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in their issues of the 19th March, have received with ecstasy the announcement made by His Excellency Lord Reay in his address at the distribution of prizes, medals, certificates and diplomas to the successful students and graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College, that Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit's merits had been rewarded by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen by conferring on him the honour of a baronetcy, and congratulate Sir Dinsha and the Pársi community on Sir Dinsha being the subject of special Royal favour. [Many other papers of the week express similar sentiments.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Moore, Commissioner, C. D., as a member of the Bombay Executive Council.

21. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 16th March, writes :—The promotion of Mr. Moore, Commissioner, Central Division, to the Executive Council in place of the Honourable Mr. Richey is in itself a satisfactory appointment. Mr. Richey was a Civil Servant of great industry. He delighted in honest work, and there was no show or fuss about him. His successor is also an honest and hard-working official, and kind and courteous in his relations with Natives. He was one of the Commissioners with the Honourable Mr. Naylor, appointed to enquire into the charges against Mr. Wilson, Political Agent at Cambay, and the report which they made on the case was remarkable for its judicial ability and impartiality. Mr. Moore is now the father of the Civil Service, and his accumulated experience, acquired by serving in various departments of the State, will stand him in good stead as Councillor.

His Excellency Lord Reay's recent nomination of three additional members to the Bombay Legislative Council heartily approved.

22. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 16th March, writes :—The recent batch of nominations to the local Legislative Council will well sustain the reputation which His Excellency Lord Reay has deservedly earned for his practical desire to see his Councils filled up, not with magnificent nonentities, but with acknowledged representatives of the people. Mr. Beaufort's nomination is looked upon as satisfactory by the mercantile community. The re-appointment of Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade is a fitting tribute to the abilities of a gentleman so well known for his capacious mind and constructive intellect. The elevation of Mr. Javerilál U. Yájnik, so long and so anxiously looked for by the Native community, is an honour conferred upon a worthy gentleman whose quiet and unostentatious work has been always widely appreciated. The honour has come to him unsolicited after years of patient work, and its value is therefore the more enhanced in the eyes of people who set store on self-dependence and self-reliance. The Gujaráti community of Bombay had no representative of its own in the Council during the last sixteen years since the resignation by Sir Mangaldás of his office owing to ill-health, and they justly look upon the mark of

honour bestowed upon Mr. Javerilál as one conferred upon them. Sir Mangaldás, whose loss is now being widely deplored, made his mark in the Council by his bold advocacy of the popular cause, and we doubt not the Honourable Mr. Javerilál also will do his best with the varied resources of his knowledge in the same direction. In conclusion, we cannot but express our sincere thanks to Lord Reay for the excellent nominations he has made before his departure from India, and we hope they will serve to remind his successor and brother rulers of their duties towards the ruled. [Many other papers express similar sentiments.]

23. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 16th March, writes:—Three vacancies were created in the local Legislative Council and His Excellency Lord Reay took so much time to fill them that it was feared at one time that he would leave the nomination to his successor. But he has at last filled them, and once more we must congratulate His Excellency on the sound judgment with which he has discharged the responsible trust. No worthier successor could be found to Sir Frank Forbes Adam than Mr. A. F. Beaufort, who has also succeeded him as the chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, thus proving to all the world that he has the full confidence of the European mercantile community of Bombay. We have no hesitation in saying that in Mr. Beaufort the Council will find a worthy co-adjutor. Ráo Bahádur Nulkar's place is taken by Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránade, than whom it would hardly be possible to find a better representative of Native interests. His vast learning, large experience, high intelligence, and above all his judicious bent of mind are universally recognised, and we thank His Excellency Lord Reay specially for his appointment. The third nomination is equally good. Mr. Javerilál U. Yájnik's name has been mentioned whenever a vacancy has occurred during the last four or five years, and we may say that he gets into the Council by popular vote, as it were. His public career has been irreproachable and his elevation will give general satisfaction. All the three nominations will strengthen the Council considerably.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 17th March, writes:—The nomination of Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Javerilál Umiyáshankar Yájnik and Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránade to the vacant seats in the Legislative Council crowns the long list of excellent appointments which has been one of the best merits of Lord Reay's administration. From the somewhat long delay in making the appointments it was feared that His Lordship was not going to make them, and would leave the invidious task to his successor. But, happily, His Lordship has taken the responsibility upon himself and has made a choice which adds to our obligations to him. Mr. Beaufort's appointment in succession to Sir Frank Forbes Adam was a necessary sequel to his succession to Sir Frank in the Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce, and we only trust he will prove as capable, high-minded and liberal a Councillor as his distinguished predecessor. The appointment of Mr. Javerilál as the Gujarát member is a worthy recognition of a long course of public services, and the feeling in his case is that the appointment is too late rather than too early. Mr. Javerilál is one of our best, zealous, able and earnest leading men, and is always in the forefront in all popular movements. He is a fit representative of not only Gujarát but of the whole presidency, and his selection will greatly add to the strength of the Council. Ráo Bahádur Ránade is another very deserving selection, for which we cannot be too thankful to Lord Reay. He was in the Council once before, but on that occasion he was, we believe, prevented by his official duties from attending to his work in the Council with that assiduity which he might have otherwise liked to bestow upon it. Let us hope he will be free this time, and will be able to give to the Council the benefit of his wide learning and information, in which he stands unrivalled among educated Natives.

25. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—We shall not feel much disappointed by Parliament not granting us the privilege of electing members of the Legislative Councils, if all the future Governors are like Lord Reay and follow the course adopted by His Excellency in making appointments to the local Legislative Council. But this is impossible. There have been many Governors before Lord Reay, and they all knew the abilities of Messrs. Ránade and Yájnik. But none of them ever thought of appointing these gentlemen.

The principles on which they acted in appointing members of the Legislative Council were unknown and were highly resented by the people, while His Excellency Lord Reay has made such selections as even the people could not have made. By the recent appointments Lord Harris will be brought in contact with the best men of the presidency. We think that it is impossible to be blessed often with such Governors as exercise their authority in such a way.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. James, C. S., as Commissioner, N. D.

26. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 16th March, writes :—Mr. James, who succeeds Mr. Propert as Commissioner, N. D., has won golden opinions as Collector of Ahmedabad. His intelligent sympathy with the people and his desire to promote their well-being showed themselves in a variety of beneficent acts he has done in his Collectorate. It was his initiative that has brought about the construction of the Dholera Railway, and has at last obtained the municipal sanction for a drainage at Ahmedabad. We hope the new drains which will supersede the horrible cesspools will render the capital of Gujarát a more healthy place than it is now. Mr. James did valuable service at the time of the cholera epidemic some time ago. We have always been of opinion that English officials can greatly assist the cause of reform by their active interest in the social condition of the people. Mr. James' exertions have brought the Kadwa Kunbis to agree to a rational code regulating the marriage expenditure among them. His desire to keep the services pure was shown by his prosecution of the classers. As Commissioner, Mr. James will have a wider sphere of usefulness, both for the Government and the people, and in such a position a man of his ability and enlightened sympathy can do much.

Comments on the Dum-Dum murder case.

27. In writing on the Dum-Dum murder case and the decision of the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court quashing the conviction and sentence passed on Private O'Hara on the motion of the Bengal Advocate-General, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 17th March, says :—There is already an absence of cordiality between the Europeans and Natives in Bengal, and incidents like this are likely to aggravate the feeling of discord between the two sections of the population. But one who reads the decision of the Full Bench on a point of law will not say that in passing it it has been prompted by race feelings. Though the agitation made by the Anglo-Indian newspapers and the action taken by the Advocate-General with reference to the sentence of death passed on Private O'Hara may have been due to race feelings, the decision of the Full Bench cannot be said to be perverse. There is, however, no objection to O'Hara's being tried on any other charge than that of murder of which he has been acquitted.—The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 16th March, quite disapproves of the acquittal of O'Hara, attributes it to race partiality and observes :—Hitherto many of our people have been under a misapprehension about the High Courts, but will that misapprehension continue any longer? Similar were the instances of injustice under the Mogal Government and there is no reason why the latter should be laughed at. It is to be considered an act of great benevolence that the fountain of justice, presided over as it is by European Judges, has not recommended O'Hara for a high military post for his hunting down a Native. Before this the pleas generally brought forward in defence of the accused were that the deceased had a broken spleen, that he was mistaken for a bird or that he voluntarily came within the range of the shot, and such others; but the Europeans are tired of these screens and seem to have discarded them openly, taking to this sort of abuse of justice of the Mogal type. [The *Arunodayá* (24) of the 16th idem and a few other papers make similar remarks.]

28. The *Hitechchhu* (84) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 20th March, observes :—The natives of India would not have felt much regret if the sentence passed on O'Hara had been mitigated a little, but by his acquittal the public belief that when Europeans are tried for the murder of a Native they generally go scot-free has been strengthened. We draw the attention of both the Supreme Government and Parliament to this case.

29. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 16th March, observes:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Norris, who presided at the Sessions Court, is well known for his advocacy of the European community, and when the learned Judge and the jury composed of Europeans unanimously passed a capital sentence on O'Hara, it seemed that the case for the prosecution must have been very strong. Notwithstanding this, the Full Bench, instead of mitigating the sentence, has altogether acquitted the accused, and the alleged murder of a Native by a European has passed off as an insignificant occurrence. Such a state of things is highly discreditable to the British administration. It was owing to the frequent occurrence of such instances under the Mahomedan rulers that they lost their power and were succeeded by British rulers. Till recently, we have been happy and comfortable under the present Government, but it now seems that they are growing careless about the life and property of the natives of the country. As yet such instances of their carelessness have been few, but if they are intentionally allowed to increase, the consequences will be serious to the British administration. We therefore earnestly request Government to make enquiries into the matter and to take steps to remove any doubts that may have been entertained by the Natives.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 17th March, writes:—Two cases have recently occurred at Calcutta in each of which a poor Native fell a victim to the dangerous merry-making of some Europeans. In one case, in a street in Calcutta itself, three European shopmen set out on a spree at night, and in attempting to force open the door of a private house, strike a resisting door-keeper with a sword-stick and kill him. The man who is proved to have given the blow gets off with a year's imprisonment. In another case, which has made greater noise, three privates of an English regiment kill a man in a drunken brawl. One of the three was at first found to be the murderer and sentenced to be hanged. But on a certificate from the Advocate-General on the ground of a misdirection to the jury the case was reheard by a Full Bench and the man let off. In the first case there can be little doubt, judging by the experience of our High Court, that if the sentence had been passed by a Magistrate in a like case of a Native offender the High Court would have considered it quite inadequate for the offence, and would have directed its enhancement. In the second the judgment of the Full Bench must be accepted on the principle of English law that "a hundred guilty men might escape rather than one innocent man be punished." Whether the individual declared not guilty be the real culprit or not we have no concern, but we must own a feeling that there has been a serious miscarriage of justice. There is no doubt that the death of an innocent person has occurred at the hands of one or all the three men who assaulted the victim, and if the police are worth their salt they ought to be able to spot the culprit. In one case the lenient punishment of one offender and the total failure of justice in another case will hardly conduce to strengthen a regard for the sanctity of human life in the criminal classes and to restore a sense of security in the public mind.

31. The *Rájyabhakta* (121), in its issue of the 18th March, observes:—

A request to Government and the Bombay High Court to send for the papers in the case in which Mr. Quin, Magistrate at Ahmedabad, sentenced nine villagers to imprisonment for rioting.

Lieutenant Prescott-Decie went out on a shooting excursion on the 15th February to Singarva, near the city of Ahmedabad, and a young man was accidentally wounded. The Lieutenant offered him two rupees and promised to pay his medical charges, but his friends did not accede to these terms, and, it is said, their number swelled and gave the young European a sound beating. The military officer prosecuted nearly 50 villagers on a charge of robbing him, before Mr. H. O. Quin, Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who altered the charge of robbing to that of rioting and convicted nine of the accused. The public is of opinion that the sentence of imprisonment passed on the nine accused is unfair, and we cannot help requesting the High Court and Government to send for the papers in the case and do the needful in the matter.

32. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 16th March, observes:—It is reported, though we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report, that the Mukhi of Ránpur, in the Daskroi Táluka of the Ahmedabad District, ordered the removal of a partially burnt dead body of a Patidár from the funeral pyre. Whatever may be the reasons for ordering the removal of a partially burnt corpse the consequences are very serious, and it is desirable that orders for the removal of corpses should always be made as soon as they are brought to the burning place. It is gratifying that in the present instance the relations of the deceased quietly submitted to the arbitrary order of the Mukhi. But we recommend Government to take steps to prevent such occurrences in future in order to avoid serious consequences.

Alleged interference in Hindu funeral ceremony by the Mukhi of Ránpur in the Daskroi Táluka.

33. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 16th March, writes:—Public interests are not likely to gain by allowing the Commissioners of Divisions in this presidency to congregate at Poona during what they call the season. It may be necessary for any one of these high officers to run up to the head-quarters for a few days at a time, but it would be neither fair nor wise to have them up so long as Government remain at Poona. If at Poona, why not at Mahábaleshvar, and at Bombay too? And if the Commissioners are to be so treated, why not other officers also? We doubt if Government have rescinded their orders in this behalf.

Rumoured cancellation by the Bombay Government of the order prohibiting the congregation of Divisional Commissioners at Poona during the season.

34. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 17th March, says that Ráo Sáheb Vásudev Rámchandra Patvardhan, Mámlatdár of táluka Válva in the Sátára District, has endeared himself to the people by his suavity of manners, disinterestedness and ability in the discharge of his duties, and is very popular, and heartily approves of his being recommended by the District Collector for appointment as Kárbhári to the State of Aundh in the same district.

Ráo Sáheb Vásudev Rámchandra Patvardhan, Mámlatdár of Válva in the Sátára District.

35. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 17th March, writes:—The *Hindu Patriot* states that Government proposes to put down indecent advertizing. Indecent advertizing, like indecent books, is a great danger to public morals, and ought to be sternly repressed. We have recently come across certain advertisement cards, describing the virtues of a certain medicine in words and pictures dangerously bordering on the indecent. We think the police ought to keep a sharp look-out for such outrages upon public morality.

Alleged circulation in Bombay of certain advertisement cards dangerously bordering on the indecent, and the duty of the police in the matter.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

36. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 19th March, says that the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 contained a provision that the author of a publication should supply to Government gratis two copies of it, and should Government consider the book to be a useful production a demand for two more copies would be made, which also would have to be complied with, that an objection to this provision was taken on the ground that it would prove a discouragement to the authors of good books, as there was a very limited demand in India for good works which it costs their authors a heavy sum to print, that notwithstanding this objection the Select Committee on the Bill has recommended that three copies should be given gratis to Government, one on publication and two more on a demand for them from Government. This recommendation of the Select Committee, observes the *Samáchár*, will not satisfy the public.

Remark on the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

PART III.—*Education.*

The Deccan College, Poona, and the Government.

37. In writing about the Deccan College, Poona, and the fear entertained about the present state of the low attendance therein leading to its abolition, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—The Deccan College has been maintained by the Dakshina Fund of the Peshwa's Government and the people have been assured of its continuance for ever. It is therefore just that Government should not abolish it. It will be a sort of dishonesty on their part to seek to close the College by indirect efforts like the raising of the fees therein. The Bombay branch of the Educational Commission, which consisted of Messrs. Jacob, Lee-Warner and the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, has distinctly laid down as its opinion that the Deccan College fees should not be raised (*vide* page 148 of the report). These gentlemen have in their report also plainly touched upon the subject of the duty of Government to maintain the College and to keep the scholarships therein intact. Under these circumstances the present indirect efforts for the closing of the College are unjust, and it is proper that public bodies and associations should protest against them and support the College students in their memorials.

Condition of primary education in the Bombay Presidency and the reports of the Director of Public Instruction.

38. The *Din Mani* (79), in its issue of the 18th March, observes:—The reports of the Director of Public Instruction for the last few years have been misleading, in stating that primary education is well spread and that there is no cause of complaint on that score. Primary education has more grievances to complain of than higher education. Some of the primary schools are sparsely attended, the total number of students therein not being more than 25. The Mehetájis (head-masters) of these schools make anxious inquiries as to whether any officers are about to visit their villages, and on learning of such a visit being likely they go from house to house requesting parents to send their boys to the schools for the occasion, and no sooner is the back of these officers turned than the attendance falls off. When such is the case, how can the figures quoted in the report of the Director of Public Instruction show an increase of students every year? The reason is apparent from the following explanation. The number of students quoted in the report is that found at the end of March, and consequently teachers and others consider it necessary to show an increase in attendance only at the end of that month. We have heard for several years, and we mention it as we have heard it, that high educational officers desire their Deputies to show an increase in the number of students at the end of every official year. The larger the number shown the greater is the praise given to the Deputy concerned, and the Deputies throw the burden on the Mehetájis. With the month of March begin the troubles of these Mehetájis. They, in their turn, put the burden on the shoulders of their assistants, saying, "Well, Ukarda, somehow or other bring so many boys. Look here, Chhagan, if you don't show 50 students in your class I shall report you unfavourably to the Ráo Sáheb." Thus, in order to give importance to the report of the Director of Public Instruction, the month of March becomes a real curse to teachers getting only four or five rupees per month. It is not unfrequently that these poor teachers, through fear of losing their appointments, gather together poor boys and pay their school-fees from their own pockets. Twenty boys are obtained for a rupee. We have also heard that in the month of April a decline in the number of boys commences. If anybody has any doubt as to what we say, he should go and count the number of students in each of the months of February, March and April. He is sure to find the largest number in March. Where are the numerous indigenous schools which existed about ten years ago? The Educational Inspectors, in their desire to augment the number of students, have engaged the services of the teachers of those schools in Government schools and got their schools abolished. The multiplication-tables and native accounts which were taught in the indigenous schools are now no more taught in our primary schools. How much harm has thus been done to the cause of education? Much improvement can be made, provided Government consider the subject and the press agitates it. Primary schools in small villages should

be abolished and indigenous schools established, wherein Mehetájis should be paid grants from Government and the number of students of these schools should be shown separately in the annual report. If Municipalities, Local Boards and Deputy Educational Inspectors favourably consider this suggestion, it will prove very beneficial.

39. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 16th March, writes :—It is very satisfactory to note that His Excellency Lord Reay's Government has at last been able to augment its grant to primary education by one lákh. His Lordship, in his vindication of his educational policy at Poona some time ago, laid much stress on the fact that the claims of secondary education were so far from being sacrificed in the interest of primary education that the balance lay rather on the opposite side. We are glad to see, therefore, that his Government has availed itself of the first opportunity to remove the inequality as far as practicable. But His Lordship was ill informed in asserting that the opponents of the new departure of suddenly withdrawing from the direct control of higher education complained against the greater attention paid to the promotion of primary education. What they complained against was the starving of liberal education. They then contended, and still contend, that the total budget grant on the head of education is ridiculously small, absolutely as well as relatively, and that education, whether primary, secondary or technical, demands increased attention and aid at the hands of the Local and Supreme Governments. By the bye, the Government will do well to consider the valuable suggestion made by the *Native Opinion* that gradually it should strive to give an agricultural turn to elementary education in the mofussil.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on the report on the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888-89.

40. In noticing the annual report on the municipalities of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888-89, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 17th March, says :—The municipal corporations of the Southern Division are, as pointed out by the Commissioner, S. D., poor, and the municipal commissioners are unwilling to levy a direct tax like the house tax, but pressure is being used upon them in the matter. It is to be regretted that Mr. Grant, the Acting Commissioner, should have advised the different Collectors under him to request the corporations to impose direct taxes, and, if no attention was paid to this request, to take measures to force them to submit to the requisition. The meaning of this advice is plain enough. Several municipal corporations have been deprived of their right of election for refusing to impose a house-tax during His Excellency Lord Reay's administration, and this policy is evidently still to be pursued. The suggestion made by Mr. Moore, Commissioner, C. D., to appoint a European Municipal Commissioner to direct the affairs of the Poona Municipality is untimely. The experience gained by Bombay from the appointment of such an officer amounts to nothing less than that the corporation's funds have been lavishly spent, and that Poona is ill able to afford a similar experiment. As regards the Northern Division, the Surat municipal commissioners have been justly found fault with for frittering away their time and energies on empty discussions and failing to pay proper attention to the wants and needs of the corporation. The president of the Ahmedabad Municipality has been highly praised by the Commissioner, N. D., but has failed to satisfy the rate-payers. Similar difference of opinion between Government and rate-payers has arisen in the case of Broach also. The evil forebodings made by Mr. Propert in regard to the municipality of Jambusar, so soon after the evil condition to which the Parántij Municipality has been reduced, do not speak well of the treatment received by local self-government at the hands of such a Liberal statesman as Lord Reay.

Suggestions to the Bombay Municipality with regard to the sanitation of the Native town.

41. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 16th March, says :—It is very widely complained in Bombay that the new sweepers employed by the Bombay Municipality cannot, on account of their ignorance of the town, do their work satisfactorily, and this complaint appears to have some foundation. The officers of the Sanitary Department, with a view to satisfy

themselves on this point, should go through the different streets in the Native town. They will find gutters filled with stagnant dirty waters with worms therein. The dirty condition of the town cannot be noticed by Europeans who live in quarters like the Malabár Hill, Cumballa Hill and Mahálakshmi, which are always kept clean, but is a source of much hardship to the numerous middle-class rate-payers who contribute by far the greater portion of the municipal revenues. In the cold season it is not very harmful, but in summer it gives rise to mosquittoes, bugs, &c., and brings on a number of epidemics in its wake. The town is now subject to the epidemic known as "influenza" and the municipality will do well to recall the old sweepers and improve the sanitation of the town.

PART V.—*Native States.*

His Highness the Nizám's munificent gift to Mr. H. S. King's Educational Institute disapproved of.

42. With reference to the donation of £5,000 made by His Highness the Nizám to Mr. H. S. King's Educational Institute near London, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 19th March, says:—The Indian noblemen and well-to-do gentlemen, for the benefit of whose sons Mr. King's Educational Institute is intended, are well able to bear the cost of a liberal education to their children in England and do not, justly speaking, require any help from a Native State, and hence the Nizám's gift to the institute is not well bestowed. A very large number of the Nizám's subjects are altogether illiterate and live a wretched life, and need the special attention of His Highness for their reclamation from the ignorance in which they are steeped. The Nizám would have done a really meritorious act if he had devoted the munificent sum of nearly Rs. 70,000 that he has thrown away on Mr. King's institute, to the education of his unfortunate subjects.

Alleged corruption in the Native State of Sángli.

43. A correspondent, writing to the *Poona Vaibhav* (55) in its issue of the 16th March, complains of corruption being rife among the officials of the Native State of Sángli in the Southern Marátha Country, the offices of the Chief and of his Diván not being excepted, and suggests that the authorities concerned should attend to this popular grievance.

Alleged mismanagement of the Koth State in the Ahmedabad District.

44. A correspondent, writing to the *Nyáyadarshak* (118) in its issue of the 17th March, objects to the extravagant expenditure incurred by the mother of the Chief of Koth in the Ahmedabad District on his marriage and also in employing highly paid officers, and requests the District Judge of Ahmedabad and other officers to enquire into the matter.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th March 1890.

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(For the week ending 22nd March 1890.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND MARCH 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindh	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	,, Varhád (Berár) S. ...áchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 17th March, writes :—

Disapproval of the alleged conduct of a certain Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berár.

We hear that a newly nominated Extra Assistant Commissioner recommended to his superior officer that a certain gentleman on a local board committee should be removed from his office, simply and solely because the member had been away during Christmas to attend the meeting of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. This will surely serve as an encouragement for people to serve on the local board committees! Those responsible for the administration of the district ought to administer a good warning to the reporting officer—the new Extra Assistant Commissioner—that people independent of Government cannot be prevented from doing what they like, and that their being absent from the local board committees once or twice during the year does not subject such absentees to the penalty of removal from their posts.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 15th March, writes :—

Scholarships in England by His Highness the Nizám.

The munificent annual grant of £3,600 (equal to Rs. 45,000) by the Government of His Highness the Nizám for scholarships in England will not only give a great impetus to the cause of education in his dominions, but in time will greatly improve the whole administration of the territories which sadly wants some Hyderabadis educated and brought up in the enlightened and free atmosphere of Great Britain. We cannot speak too highly of the establishment of an institution of such practical utility and congratulate His Highness and his Minister for the wise step they have taken. We hope other Native Princes who are in a position to undertake such an enterprize will imitate His Highness the Nizám. May we ask whether the students of Berár can compete for these scholarships?

To all intents and purposes the people of the province of Berár are considered by the British Government to be subjects of His Highness the Nizám, and they too look up to His Highness as their suzerain. Under these circumstances if Berár students be not allowed to compete, it will be a piece of injustice to them. But we await detailed rules, before the formulation of which it would be too early to dwell at length on the matter. We should at this time only request the Nizám's Government not to give too exclusive a turn to the scheme; for, thereby they will not get sufficiently good students deserving of such a magnificent boon, and the money so liberally advanced will be thrown away if the selections are not proper.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th March 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 13 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 29th March 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára,...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
126	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	697
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	550
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1025
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

His Royal Highness Prince Victor's tour in India and Burmah.

1. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), the *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in their issues of the 28th March, notice with great satisfaction the tour of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor through India and Burmah, extending over some four months and a half, the Prince's meeting with heartfelt loyalty from the Native subjects and Native Princes and Chiefs and their making his residence among them pleasant to him by holding festivities in honour of his visit wherever he appeared, and the magnificent festivities and illuminations made at Bombay at his departure from these shores, and wish him a safe and pleasant voyage and long life.

Festivities in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor disapproved of.

2. While noticing the festivities held and entertainments given in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in India, the *Nagar Samáchár* (51), in its issue of the 22nd March, expresses regret at the indifference of Government to the large outlay of money made by municipal boards in giving entertainments to eminent guests and high officers of the State in contravention of the Municipal Acts, and recommends that Government may prohibit such illegal expenditure by issuing strict orders on the subject. [The *Bakul* (26), the *Vártáhar* (23) and the *Arunodayă* (24) of the 23rd March and several other newspapers of the week disapprove of the large sums spent on illuminations and fireworks in honour of Prince Albert Victor, and say that some more enduring memorials should have been adopted to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness.]

The Indian Councils Bill commented upon.

3. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—Those who charge the Native press with want of moderation and political foresight because it has condemned the Indian Councils Bill will have to reconsider their judgment on reading the actual text of the measure. If we read it aright, the concession in regard to the submission of the provincial budgets and interpellation is only *permissive* in its nature. It rests with the local Government to grant the privilege or to withhold it. Again, those who point out the defective working of the municipalities in certain places to prove want of a full-blown public spirit among our people, forget that these things have been in the past and will continue to be in the future even in the most advanced countries. If you wait till you reach perfection before taking the next step in advance, you will have to wait till the end of time. Even granting for a moment that nominated members are as good as elected ones are likely to be, is there nothing to be said in favour of the educational influence of the latter scheme? Is it, besides, seriously contended that the elected councillors will be *worse* than the nominees of Government? Is there no difference whatever between government *for* the people and government *by* the people? Has not the system of nomination received a trial long enough? Those are not the best friends of the country, however well-meaning they might be, who ask the people to accept the shadowy concession on the principle of 'Half a loaf is better than no bread.' It is, however, neither.

Lord Cross's attitude towards Mr. A. T. Crawford criticised.

4. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—The report of the grant of pensionary allowances to Mrs. A. T. Crawford and her daughter by the Secretary of State for India has, so far as we have seen, been left unnoticed in India, and gracefully so; but abstinence and forbearance cannot be expected in a case of any concessions to Mr. Crawford himself, and we would, with due deference, warn Lord Cross to think well before he allows Mr. Crawford costs in the case or shows any other favour at the expense of the Indian tax-payer, who has been already doubly wronged by that official. A complete condonation of Mr. Crawford's grave and deliberate offences, while the helpless Native victims of his extortionate practices have been pursued with such rigour, can result only in intensifying the disastrous political effects of the blunders which have been committed by Lord Cross in dealing with the case. For it will prove to the hilt the truth of the

suspicions entertained by the orthodox class (which Mr. Ommanney has now made historical) that the British Government, with all its high moral professions, will never punish an Englishman, however guilty he may be in his behaviour, or lightly pass by an Indian to whose conduct the slightest suspicion may attach; and the very opposite modes of procedure adopted by Lord Cross in the Wilson and Crawford cases, both tending to the same invidious result, will put a clencher on that conclusion.

Remarks in connection with Mr. Crawford's application to grant him the legal expenses incurred by him in his defence.

5. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—Mr. J. M. Maclean, it is reported, is trying to induce Lord Cross to grant Mr. Crawford the legal expenses of his trial. How this can be effected when the trial resulted in Mr. Crawford's dismissal from the service, even independently of the opinion of the Bombay Government which found him guilty of all charges, is not clear, and the Secretary of State for India must remember that the acquiescence of the Indian public in the pensions granted to Mrs. Crawford and her daughter would afford a treacherous ground for making any concessions to the dismissed official himself. The conduct ascribed to Mr. Maclean is characteristic of his declared policy, but those among us who may feel surprised at his new effort and view with indignation any chances of its success, will do well to remember the utter apathy and indifference with which the public received the vigorous efforts made by the anti-Native party this time last year to discredit truth and justice in the case. What has followed and may follow hereafter from that apathy is only the fruit of what was then allowed to be sown without let and hindrance of any kind.

Remarks in connection with the uncovenanted civil service agitation in the matter of furlough pay and pension.

6. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—The agitation carried on by the uncovenanted civil service of India has at last impressed the home authorities so much that they have consented to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into their grievances. Whatever may be the ultimate result of this agitation, one thing is certain that so far these gentlemen have scored a victory. The Secretary of State for India, who persistently refused to listen to their demands, has seen fit to change his mind. He has placed or intends to place the matter in the hands of independent parties. We cannot complain of this. We hope that the Government will not fail to represent their case strongly, as they are bound to do after having repeatedly refused to yield to the demands of the uncovenanted servants. If the Committee arrive at a decision favourable to the uncovenanted service, then we hope in the interest of the Indian tax-payer the Indian authorities will see the necessity of restricting the area of employment of Europeans in the uncovenanted service. The Native element must be drawn upon more largely; otherwise the currency difficulty will be enhanced rather than diminished.

Remarks on the defence by the Government of India of their ábkári policy, which was called into question by the House of Commons.

7. The same newspaper writes:—The Government of India and its subordinate local Governments are very touchy on the point of their reputation as successful administrators, and nothing disturbs the quiet of their minds so much as a question or resolution in the House of Commons calling into question the wisdom of any policy they advocate. On such a question arising in a debate in the House or on a resolution adverse to them being passed there, they move heaven and earth to induce their supervising authorities into the belief that they can do nothing wrong. The bulky despatch of the Government of India on the subject of the ábkári administration of this country is the third instance in point within the last few years. Our beloved ex-Viceroy, Lord Ripon, resented the charge of extravagance; the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act was followed by the strongest protest from the Indian Government; and we have now before us an able and elaborate defence of ábkári arrangements. In all these three matters the judgments of the House of Commons were quite in consonance with those passed by the public upon their direct rulers. It is therefore no matter for surprise that popular feeling is getting stronger every

year against the present system of Indian administration and in favour of more direct supervision and control by the House of Commons. It is due to this increasing feeling of tension between the rulers and the ruled that we trace the desire of the Indian nations to appeal for justice to the British nation. The Secretary of State more frequently fails to give justice as against the Government of India, and the Indian nation wants to get rid of him altogether; and we have little doubt that there will be the same desire awakening to induce the British nation to make this province independent of the centralized Government of India if they unwisely persist in sacrificing its interests to their crochets. In the three matters we have referred to above it is the unmistakable desire of the central bureau at Calcutta or Simla to resist the salutary penetration of the independent influence of a vote in the House of Commons into the archives of the Indian Secretariat.

8. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—Say what the Government of India may in justification of their ábkári policy, it is impossible to prove that black is white. Government say, "There are the strongest grounds for holding that, in recent years, drinking has decreased and not increased in Bengal." The figures quoted below show that this is not correct, for the revenue derived from "country spirits" (the stuff which is, perhaps, rightly denounced as only fit to be used for making varnish) has jumped up from 8 lákhs of rupees in 1860-61 to 16 lákhs in 1868-69, to 29 lákhs in 1878-79, and to 50 lákhs in 1888-89. The same is the case with the other presidencies. The Madras Presidency shows the same facts, the total excise revenue leaping from 29 lákhs of rupees in 1860 to 59 lákhs in 1870 and to 97 lákhs in 1888. In the Bombay Presidency the annual average of 1878 to 1882 is 36 lákhs of rupees. In 1888 it is 72 lákhs. Government appears simply to look to the revenue from this stuff, unmindful of the havoc it makes among the people. It considers that the policy of Government in this matter will be as successful from the financial as from every other point of view. But here the Government is wofully mistaken and is distinctly a loser, for the revenue from this source eats up to a tenfold extent the tax-paying power of the people of this country.

Remarks on the increase of duty on imported spirit.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—An additional rupee per gallon is imposed upon imported spirit for the purpose of checking the consumption of intoxicating liquors and the increasing importation of cheap deleterious foreign spirit. But the expected result is not likely to follow the increase in the duty. A rise in the price of spirituous liquors is not accompanied by an increase in the income of those who are addicted to them, and these consumers, on account of their inability to purchase what are to them costly drinks, resort to lower and deleterious brands and consume them in larger quantities in order to get intoxicated. The increase in the duty on country liquors has produced a similar result. The principle of raising the duty is in itself unsound. The complaint against the present ábkári policy is not that it has increased intoxication, but that it has led to the manufacture and sale of poisonous and deleterious liquors, as it is not at all profitable to prepare superior brands. What the public, therefore, require is that the manufacture of the former should be discouraged and that of the latter encouraged, and the proper course to achieve it is to reduce the duty; but Government are not likely to follow this course, as their declared policy in regard to ábkári is for revenue purposes, which are evidently attained at the sacrifice of public health.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, approves of the increase in the duty on imported spirit by one rupee per gallon, observing that the duty should have been still more raised as it would then more effectually check the importation of deleterious liquors which have proved the ruin of Indian homes, and that Government have done well in following the advice of Messrs. Caine and Samuel Smith.

Reflections on the budget statement for 1890-91.

11. In noticing the financial statement for 1890-91, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The Indian revenues have reached the respectable amount of eighty-five krors of rupees, and there is no telling how

much higher it will go. But India is poor and has been growing poorer day by day for some years past. Notwithstanding this the State revenues have been growing, making the people poorer to a corresponding degree, to meet the increasing expenditure without being ever able to make the two ends meet. This is, however, an old complaint and may be passed over. The budget statement shows a surplus, but, as observed by the Finance Minister, at the close of the current year the greater portion of it will disappear. The surplus is mainly due to a rise in the income from opium and a curtailment of military expenditure. Certain military works which were to be prosecuted in the current year were for certain reasons deferred by the authorities, but they are sure to be carried out in the coming year and then much of the surplus will be swept away, or perhaps a deficit might occur. The country is thankful to Sir David Barbour for having explained this position, instead of leaving the public in the dark, to be suddenly awakened to see a deficit or a sweeping away of the balance in hand. However, this state of their finance will not satisfy the Indian tax-payers.—The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—The budget statement is not satisfactory, as no reduction is made in the present burden of taxation, though a surplus is shown in the closing year and hopes are held out of a similar result in the coming year. The expenses of the country are ever increasing, particularly in the military department, and are not likely to be curtailed unless the public get some control on the State financing. With reference to the salt-tax it has been stated in the budget that the increase in the duties has not lessened the consumption of this condiment, but the *Jáme* has more than once proved that the fact is otherwise. The authorities deserve to be congratulated upon the increase in the revenues of Burmah, but India has not yet been substantially benefited by that increase.

The consumption of salt is alleged to have lessened since the raising of the salt duty.

12. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 25th March, says:—In the financial statement for 1890-91 there is an assertion that the raising of the duty on salt has not only not lessened but has actually increased the consumption of this condiment. This is, however, not the case. By the statement of salt revenue published by the Government of India on the 24th instant, during the eleven months ending February of the closing year, 30,022,000 maunds of salt were consumed, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 7,20,79,000. It is true that this amount exceeds that realized by the consumption of salt during similar eleven months of the year immediately preceding it by 1,445,000 maunds or Rs. 29,34,000. This fact has led the Finance Minister to infer that the consumption of salt has increased in spite of the raising of the duty. But it is wrong to compare the consumption of the closing year with that of the immediately preceding one when the duty was raised, and the correct comparison would be with that of the years when the duty was not raised. To come to actual figures, the consumption of salt during the above-mentioned eleven months of the closing year was less than that of similar eleven months of 1887-88 by 569,000 maunds, and fell short of that of the same eleven months of 1886-87 by 291,000 maunds. This statement is incontrovertible, and becomes more serious when it is remembered that the large increase in population during the last three years ought to cause a much larger consumption in the closing year than that of the years when the duty was not raised. It is evident, therefore, that the increase in the salt duty has lessened the consumption of this article and that a reduction in the duty is urgently needed.

His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of the Bombay Presidency.

13. While writing about His Excellency Lord Reay, the *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 25th March, says:—Whatever the traducers of Lord Reay may say to the contrary, it must be admitted that though His Lordship might have committed a few mistakes, yet the Bombay Presidency has, without doubt, made much advance during his administration, which has been such as to be forever remembered for the various good traits evinced therein by His Excellency, such as zeal for public interests, a leaning towards popular rights and privileges, regard for public opinion, thorough watchfulness about the purity of public justice and morality, equal treatment of Europeans and Natives, and gentleness of disposition in private relations.

Lord Reay will shortly retire from office, and it is the duty of the public to show its regard and gratefulness to His Excellency and to raise a suitable memorial to him with united exertions.

Meetings to vote addresses and demonstrations in honour of His Excellency Lord Reay.

14. The *Gujarâti* (82), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—It is gratifying to learn that public meetings are being held in different parts of the presidency to perpetuate His Excellency Lord Reay's name as one of the most righteous and enlightened rulers India has had. We were anxious to see such a movement started long ago, and it gives us unmixed pleasure to read that Bombay is shortly going to have a public meeting of its own to raise a worthy memorial to the departing Governor. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has also resolved at the instance of its president to present His Excellency with a suitable address. Mr. Kirkham quite properly pointed out that the passing of the Bombay Municipal Act during His Excellency's term of office—an Act which has conferred upon Bombay a very liberal measure of self-government—rendered it peculiarly appropriate that Lord Reay should be the first recipient of the honour at the hands of a distinguished civil body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Roughton's amendment that the address should be submitted to the Corporation was neither very wise nor businesslike, and we are glad that it was thrown out by the Corporation with a nearly unanimous vote. The amendment could not possibly have met with any other fate when irrelevant arguments were pressed into its service. The Committee appointed to draft the address is thoroughly representative and may be confidently expected to draw up an address which will do justice to the eminent services of His Lordship and at the same time satisfy all parties. The Bombay Presidency owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Reay, and we have no doubt that suitable measures will be taken to keep his memory green amongst those whose hearts he has won by his just and righteous administration. As a rule, we are against wasting public money in illuminations. These should be reserved for very exceptional occasions. The principal road which runs through the city was ablaze with splendid illuminations the day before Lord Ripon's departure, and the people demonstrated their gratitude in a manner which made his friends and foes alike think and wonder. We wish some steps could be taken to arrange for a similar public demonstration, in which all classes could join in honour of a Governor, who following in the footsteps of the righteous Ripon has done more during his five years' tenure of office to increase the reputation of the British Government for justice than all the babbling critics and their following can ever hope to do in a century.

Approval of the proposed farewell address voted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to His Excellency Lord Reay.

15. In alluding to the farewell address to be presented to His Excellency Lord Reay by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 23rd March, observes:—It is for the first time that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has resolved to vote a farewell address to a retiring Governor, but Lord Reay fully deserves it, because, of all our *successful* Governors none has been more successful than he and none has been half so popular as he has been. In the address minor differences should be sunk altogether in consideration of his good actions. Moreover, when a farewell address was presented to a Viceroy like Lord Dufferin, it is much to be regretted that there should have been a disagreeable discussion on the present occasion. If there had been a Governor like Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Richard Temple, or Sir James Fergusson, we should have certainly protested against an address to him, but Lord Reay is an exception and his good policy has proved very beneficial to our city, and it therefore behoves us to strongly support the recommendation of the Corporation.

Remarks in connection with the resignation of Mr. Propert, late Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

16. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—We understand from a very reliable source that Mr. Propert, Commissioner, N. D., who has resigned the service in consequence of his having been superseded by Mr. Moore in the Bombay Executive Council, is likely to represent his case to the Secretary of State for India. The cause

of Mr. Propert's supersession is said to be his ábkári policy, which, it is well known, is directly opposed to that of the Governor and Mr. Pritchard. His Excellency Lord Reay appears sometimes very hasty and not quite fortunate in his selections; and it is very likely that most of the changes made by him in the higher grades of the Civil Service will be upset by his successor soon after taking over charge of the presidency. There is already much murmuring, if we are rightly informed, in certain departments. In Mr. Propert's retirement Government have lost a very conscientious and trustworthy servant and the people a very kind friend.

Remarks in connection with the baronetcy conferred upon Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit.

17. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 22nd March, writes:—The telegram announcing that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer a baronetcy upon Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit has fairly perplexed us. After congratulating the new baronet very warmly on the honour bestowed upon him, one feels disposed to ask how this additional honour has been earned. In the year of the Jubilee Sir Dinsha Petit was appointed Sheriff of Bombay, knighted, and subsequently translated to the Supreme Legislative Council, where he supported the raising of the salt-tax. After these great services the knight returned to Bombay and has been resting upon his honours. He has added to his handsome charities, and this alone can constitute a claim to the additional honour bestowed upon him. It may be thus stated as a general proposition that a certain number of lákhs bestowed on public charities brings a knighthood and an additional number of lákhs a baronetcy. But Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, the first Pársi baronet, gave away a great deal more than the new Pársi baronet, and there is apparently some fluctuation in the market. Of course, there can be no possible objection to there being two or twenty Pársi or other baronets, but we are afraid that the creation of another baronetcy among the Pársis is not very wise. It will give rise to perpetual jealousies for precedence and will lead to factions and parties. Is there no means by which the new Pársi baronet can be raised a step higher and created a baron and a peer? That would be far wiser and also an improvement and the public could congratulate the new peer very sincerely, without any unpleasant prospect of impending jealousies and factions in the near future.

Comments on the decision of the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court in the Dum-Dum murder case.

18. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 20th March, writes:—The decision in the Dum-Dum murder appeal case, arrived at by the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court, however it may justify law, leaves O'Hara and his companions unpunished and the death of an unoffending Native unatoned for. What strikes us as singular in this case is that all the four accused should get off scot-free. If justice were thus administered there would be little security of life and property. A very atrocious crime has been committed, and it is very strange that no one is punished for it; that the Native met his death at the hands of one or other, or all the four, of the soldiers implicated, there is not the least shadow of a doubt. Mr. Justice Norris' confession at the last moment makes his position very ridiculous. As a Judge he ought to be well-versed in all the technicalities of the law. It is very strange that he should have erred so far as to have condemned a fellow-creature to death without well considering the facts.

19. Writing on the same case the *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 23rd March, says:—We fail to see why Government should not order a re-trial when the Full Bench has no power to do so, which they would have certainly done if they had it. The action of the High Court Judges concerned has been widely misunderstood and the reluctance of Government to take further proceedings is fairly open to the construction that they wish to shield the offender from the consequences of a brutal crime. O'Hara and his jolly comrades have been discharged from the service, and the scandalous result of the case will certainly not obliterate the impression prevalent among roughs that Natives can be butchered with impunity just as if they were no better than worthless dogs in the street. The Dum-Dum murder case suggests other painful reflections. We feel sure that a Native in the situation of O'Hara would by this time have been launched into eternity, because no one would have come

forward to help him in the way O'Hara has been. The constitution of the Full Bench, consisting exclusively of European Judges, has also provoked inquiries as to why the Native Judges on the Bench were excluded. We are, however, inclined to think that their exclusion was accidental. But the very asking of the question shows how much popular notions need to be rectified and how very impartial Judges and Government ought to be in dealing with offenders, European or Native. There is a third point which we cannot help noticing here. Our readers are most probably aware with what scant courtesy Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás and Mr. Justice Wedderburn were treated by some Anglo-Indian journals for having wrongly sentenced a European engine-driver to *imprisonment* in the exercise of the revisional powers of the High Court. It should be remembered that if these learned Judges erred in treating departmental rules as having the force of statutory regulations, the counsel for the defence was very largely responsible for the result. If the tone of the strictures passed and the character of the agitation started at that time be now compared with the tenour of the comments upon Mr. Justice Norris who sentenced O'Hara to be *hanged*, the contrast would be found to be strikingly significant. The learned Judge did well to disarm unpleasant criticism by a candid confession of his error. But suppose a European had fallen a victim to the drunken frolics of a Native, and a Native Judge had been in the place of Mr. Justice Norris, our magnanimous Anglo-Indian contemporaries would have created a sensation throughout India, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* would most certainly not have missed a golden opportunity. India has been saved from a calamity, for such it would have been to Native Judges and Magistrates, if such an event had actually occurred. An innocent Mahomedan has been butchered and his blood remains unavenged, but it is a consolation that no other Native interest has been compromised.

20. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 19th March, writes:—In forming the Full Bench the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court did not include even one out of the three Native Judges. This was an initial blunder. The point the Full Bench had to decide was one of law, and the association of a Native Judge with four European Judges would not have in any way prejudiced the decision on it. Legally there is nothing to prevent an Indian Judge from presiding at the High Court sessions if he happens to be a barrister-at-law. Although Native Judges do not preside at the sessions they always hear criminal appeals and revisions of criminal cases. The present case was nothing more than a revision or appeal, and it would have been more graceful and politic on the part of the Chief Justice if he had associated with his three European colleagues a Native Judge. Any of the Indian Judges would have most probably agreed with the majority, as the point of law raised was clear enough. Where then was the occasion for making a difference which was necessarily invidious, and cast a reflection upon the three Native Judges of the High Court? Could not any of these Judges have considered the point raised by the Advocate-General and Mr. Woodroffe as dispassionately and carefully as any of their European colleagues? The case raises a whole train of reflections and possible effects. Absolutely speaking, there is no reason to think that the law has not been vindicated. The principle that it is better that one hundred guilty persons should escape rather than one innocent person should be punished is a most humane and sound axiom of law, and should be upheld in the highest of all Courts of Justice in the country. There is no reason whatever to think that the fact of O'Hara being a European soldier has been of any use to him. The High Court deals impartial justice and any other man in O'Hara's place would have escaped punishment in the same way as he has done. He may be guilty, he may be the real murderer, or he may be innocent. But the law says he must escape if the legal evidence against him is not complete. If there is fresh evidence forthcoming he may be re-arraigned, but he cannot be convicted upon the present evidence. This is one aspect of the case. On the other hand, the fact remains that a murder was committed. Of that there can be no doubt. It is certain also that it was committed by one or more of the party to which O'Hara and Gouldsborough belonged. Yet the real offender or offenders cannot be brought to justice. Will not this tend to shake the faith of the country at large in the justice of the highest Courts in the Empire? If a murderer, all but detected, can defy detection in this manner, what knowing is there that other criminals will not similarly

escape? Let us hope that in the long run the decision of the Full Bench will be judged at its proper worth, but the effect that it will have at present will not be a wholesome one. There is already great sensation in Calcutta and Bengal and it is believed that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice. This is, of course, an erroneous idea, but how to prevent its taking root in the minds of the people? If the Chief Justice had not committed the indiscretion of excluding all his Indian colleagues, the feeling would not have been so intense as it is. From a legal point of view the ruling of the High Court will operate beneficially, as it will require Magistrates and Judges to exercise great caution in accepting the evidence of accomplices. We must trust to time to remove the unpleasant impression which the extraordinary proceedings in connection with this case have raised in the mind of the public.

21. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 21st March, writes:—We are very glad that the unfortunate Dum-Dum murder case has been commented upon in honest spirit by the whole of the Indian press, including the papers which are dead against the children of the soil. It is time to bring the question of the administration of justice in India before Parliament; and we are sure it will be taken up before long by Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. Justice Norris deserves credit for his candour, but his blunder was a fatal one. It has allowed the culprit to escape, letting the blood of the murdered man remain unavenged. It cannot be doubted that there has been a palpable failure of justice. Such cases tend to lower the prestige of Government for justice and impartiality, and a growing diffidence in British justice in the minds of the people is likely to lead to much mischief. We ask what would the Government have done had a European been murdered by a Native? Would not the murderer have been promptly discovered and the machinery of the law set in motion to have him adequately punished for his crime?

22. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—The acquittal of O'Hara by the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court has raised a storm of indignation in Bengal; and it is noteworthy that not the least loud in the condemnation uttered is the Anglo-Indian press. The conviction by Mr. Justice Norris was generally accepted as a fair and just vindication of justice, and the acquittal is looked upon as leading to a gross failure of justice on the strength of a legal flaw. The *Pioneer* considers it "a judicial miscarriage amounting to a scandal." The *Englishman* says: "The result has been received by the public with a shock of painful surprise." The *Indian Daily News* writes: "There has been a gross failure of justice." The *Statesman* says: "The result is to be profoundly regretted." When such is the feeling of the Anglo-Indian press, the feeling with which the Native press views the case may well be imagined. It is strongly contended that the Full Bench, after deciding on the point of law to eliminate accomplice evidence, ought to have submitted the case again to the opinion of a jury instead of substituting their own judgment for the jury's. The *Statesman* points out that the result would lead to a fair inference on the part of Natives that there is one value to be put on a European's life and another on that of a Native, but warns the Native community against supposing that the acquittal was due to any racial considerations, since it was a European Judge and a European jury that had recorded the first conviction. Government have signified their disapproval by discharging from the service O'Hara and Bellew, supposed to be the principal offenders. But public justice has been defeated, and a feeling of dissatisfaction prevails in the whole community.

23. The *Shri Shivájí* (66), in its issue of the 21st March, while commenting on the murder case, says:—Although the High Courts have ruled that the evidence of an accomplice should not be taken into consideration in the absence of independent corroborative evidence, this principle is not to be found in the Evidence Act; on the contrary, it is laid down in the Act that cases can, under special circumstances, be decided on the evidence of such witnesses. The principle enunciated by the High Courts is quite contrary to statutory law, and if it were to be generally adopted it would give a loophole for murderers to escape punishment and encourage crime. Indemnity is offered to accomplices only in cases in which the police are unable to find out the principal offender,

and the new principle, if generally adopted, would give more chances to the accused to evade conviction, to prevent which provision has been made in the Evidence Act. There are cases in which High Courts have sentenced persons accused of murder to death on the evidence of accomplices, and there is no necessity now for making the principle enunciated by the Calcutta High Court in the case in question a general one.

Remarks on the reported final orders in the Durbhanga Temple case.

24. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—The *Englishman* learns that the following are believed to be the final orders (which are yet under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor) in the Durbhanga Temple case:—Mr. Beadon has been transferred to another appointment, and Mr. Mahomed Khán, vice-chairman of the municipality, has resigned. It is also said that Government lays no claim to the site on which the temple stood and the municipality will be compelled to sanction the erection of a new one there. If this information be correct, then the Lieutenant-Governor deserves to be sincerely thanked for doing full justice to the aggrieved party. We hope that Mr. Beadon and all those persons who were concerned in the affair will receive their proper share of the serious displeasure of Government. Mere transfers and resignations will, we are afraid, not meet the exigencies of the case.

Disapproval of the strictures passed on the conduct of the pleaders by the Chief Justice of Madras while hearing the appeal of the Mahant of Tirupati.

25. The same newspaper writes:—The Chief Justice of Madras, when the appeal of the Mahant of Tirupati was being heard before him, passed some strictures on the conduct of the pleaders who once appeared for the Mahant and subsequently forsook him. His Lordship said that such conduct was in the highest degree reprehensible, and that if it were again brought to his notice he would take very severe notice of it. This is, no doubt, a good principle considered by itself. The legal practitioners are, according to a legal fiction, bound to help the cause of justice without looking to the gross and filthy considerations of money. But, as a matter of fact, and in the sober light of practical experience, the legal profession is recognised to be just like other professions. The men engaged therein have just as much right as other men to be ambitious, to desire wealth, to live, in fact, for themselves and their families. It is all very well for Judges, who have a certain and large income, to preach from the bench principles of disinterestedness and love of justice for its own sake. But we may, with due deference, ask them how is it that they do not set an example to the members of the bar by refusing to receive their monthly salaries and administering justice with perfect unselfishness. If the clients know that the pleaders ought to work for them to the end if once they receive the Vakalatnáma, it will be hard upon the Vakils. As a matter of fact, this principle has rendered the relations between clients and their Vakils so unsatisfactory that the latter now-a-days insist upon receiving their fees in advance. In many cases these fees are exorbitant, as, generally speaking, very rarely is a reward given at the end if the pleader succeeds in saving his client. Such is the evil which theoretical principles, when carried too far, bring in their train. Before concluding these few remarks, we may inform our readers that as regards the Madras pleaders concerned in the case the charge against them appears to be based upon insufficient information.

Remarks on the decision of the Madras High Court in the case of the Mahant of Tirupati.

26. The *Hitechchhu* (84), in its issue of the 27th March, regrets that the Madras High Court should have reduced the sentence passed on the Mahant of Tirupati by the lower court, and says that no regard should be paid either to position or office in such matters, and that, on the contrary, the law of morality requires that the offenders should be dealt with severely.

Alleged delay in the disposal of civil suits by the Courts of justice in Sind, and particularly by the Sadar Court.

27. The *Sind Sudhár* (160), in its issue of the 8th March, writes:—At present considerable delay occurs in the disposal of business by the Courts of justice in the province of Sind. We long for the day when this extraordinary delay will be avoided and the enormous expenses now incurred in connection with civil suits reduced. The people complain very bitterly that their cases are not dis-

posed of promptly and that several months intervene between the termination of the trials and the pronunciation of judgments. There is no doubt that their complaints are true and reasonable. Setting aside the other Courts, we are very much astonished at the delay which takes place in the disposal of business in the Sadar Court, the highest tribunal in the province. It may be within the recollection of our readers and the public at large that the trial in the remarkable case of His Highness Agha Sultán Mahomed Sháh *vs.* Nur Muhammad, son of Lalan Khuwaja, as regards the possession of the house used for the purpose of commemorating the name of Imám Husen was concluded by the Sadar Court about one year and a half ago. The parties in the case were represented by Mr. Inverarity, one of the well-known barristers of Bombay, and Messrs. Daulatrám, Shewakrám and Hassanali. Although such a long time has passed, the Sadar Court has not pronounced its judgment. We can quote several similar examples. It has further been brought to our notice that in criminal cases also a delay of 3 or 4 months is allowed to take place in delivering judgments. What amount of anxiety and loss this delay must cause to the parties is obvious. Besides, it is likely that the interests of some parties will materially suffer thereby, for at the time of pronouncing judgments all the facts and circumstances of the case cannot be fresh in the mind of the Judge. Seeing that the Sadar Court is so slow in disposing of the business, we cannot blame the other Courts. We hear that Mr. Macpherson, the present Judge of the Sadar Court, warns his subordinates, from time to time, that they should dispose of the work promptly and avoid all unnecessary delay. But does Mr. Macpherson know what amount of delay takes place in the despatch of business in his own Court? We wish that intelligent and active gentlemen like Mr. Parsons were appointed Judges of the Sadar Court.

Work in the Sadar Court in Sind and suggestions in connection therewith.

28. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 15th March, writes:—The present Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind seems to be busily engaged the whole day in disposing of his office work. Is this because the amount of work has considerably increased of late? We do not see many cases disposed of in open Court. But if much work is done in chamber it is a different thing. In former times, although the work of the Sadar Court was heavy, the presiding Judge attended the Court only on two days in the week. But Mr. Macpherson, unlike his predecessors, comes to Court on all working days of the week. If either the office or the chamber work has increased, Government should take steps either to reduce it or to give extra assistance. The latter arrangement can be carried out by appointing a civilian as Registrar to the Sadar Court. Government ought to make a thorough investigation in order to ascertain: (1) How the work in the Sadar Court is done at present? (2) What work is done? (3) Whether the existence of the Sadar Court in any way affords facilities to parties resorting to it for justice? (4) How far are the ends of justice furthered thereby? (5) How many appeals were filed and how many disposed of during the last year? (6) Whether the work is done promptly or not?

Disapproval of the standing order of Government prohibiting Government servants from writing to newspapers, and the alleged difference in its enforcement on Natives and Europeans.

29. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 21st March, says:—It is much to be regretted that Government should desire to keep their servants under very strict control. Government, which take the credit of liberating the negroes of Africa from slavery, will be much lowered in public estimation if they treat their own servants as slaves. To prohibit Government servants from writing to newspapers is to treat them as slaves. This prohibition, however, comes in the way of Natives alone; Europeans can do anything they like without a word of protest from Government. Many instances can be cited in which the orders of Government have not been equally enforced in cases of Natives and Europeans. Uncovenanted European civil servants agitated the question of their alleged grievances with regard to pension and carried it to the House of Commons. Their conduct was not disapproved of; on the contrary, their grievances were attended to and a compromise has been effected. A Native post master has, however, been transferred to a post of a lower salary because he made a speech in a meeting assembled to protest against the breach of faith on the part

of Government in the case of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case, and a lecturer in a college at Madras has been reduced because he described in a newspaper the injustice done to him in surveying his lands and fixing the rates of assessment. This will show what sort of rules Government have made for their servants, how differently they are applied to Natives and Europeans, and how much they dislike a Native servant saying a word against them.

Disapproval of the levy of income-tax on the cash dowry which the bridegroom receives from the bride at Hyderabad (Sind).

30. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 20th March, writes:—We learn of a curious tax recently levied at Hyderabad. Our correspondent informs us that the income-tax has been levied on *Katora*, the cash dowry which the bridegroom receives from the bride. The authorities at Hyderabad consider this a part of a man's income, and have consequently assessed several Amil gentlemen. This is the first time we hear of such a tax being levied in India. The dowry which the bridegroom receives from the parents and relations of the bride is only a gift and under no circumstances the man's income. The tax is certainly illegal, and we have no doubt that our judicious Commissioner will pay due consideration to the appeal made to him by some of the aggrieved parties.

Alleged ill-treatment of a Native by Lieutenant Prescott-Decie and a request to Government in the matter.

31. In alluding to the alleged ill-treatment by Lieutenant Prescott-Decie of a villager of Singarva in the Ahmedabad District and his subsequent prosecution of about four dozen villagers on a charge of highway robbery, the *Nyáyadarshak* (118), in its issue of the 24th March, observes:—We have nothing to say against the sentence passed on those who were found guilty, but we ask why the rest should get no compensation for the trouble and inconvenience to which they were put. We also ask by whom and by whose orders such innocent men were arrested. It is desirable to institute enquiries into the case and do justice to those who were unnecessarily apprehended, and also to the Koli boy who was wounded.

Alleged arbitrary conduct of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kántha, and a request to the Director of Public Instruction in the matter.

32. The *Praja Mat* (120), in its issue of the 22nd March, complains of the alleged arbitrary conduct of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kántha, in ordering certain school-masters to buy a certain book and transferring those who disregarded his order. It says that the aggrieved parties complained of this to the Educational Inspector, but to no purpose, and recommends the Director of Public Instruction to enquire into the matter.

Regret expressed at the deaths of Messrs. J. B. Modak and R. M. Devkule.

33. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 27th March, writes:—Within less than a week the Government educational service has lost two of its able men, Mr. J. B. Modak and Mr. R. M. Devkule. Laborious and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, both enjoyed the confidence of their superiors, the good will of their subordinates, the respect and affection of the pupils and the esteem of the general public. With a singleness of devotion rarely equalled, both dedicated their leisure hours to the study of science and to the service of Maráthi literature. Both died in what is considered in western countries the prime of life. Both lived a simple and pure life, full of lesson to the rising generation no less than to the younger members of the service. Their labour of love consisted in interpreting the truths of western science and assimilating them to the comprehension of the ordinary Maráthi reader. Both in their respective branches had studied ancient Sanskrit literature the knowledge of which assisted them in wedding western science to indigenous methods of exposition. These special studies gave a wonderful freshness to their methods of instruction, and, as Dr. Fitth has observed, opened to them resources of illustration which are not possessed by the ordinary type of teachers. [Many other Anglo-Maráthi and Maráthi papers of the week regret the death of these two teachers.]

34. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 27th March, writes:—

Remarks on the sinking of two country boats with a number of passengers near Nágothna, Kolába District.

Another dire catastrophe has befallen a number of passengers coming by way of Nágothna and Dharamtar to Bombay. We cull the facts of the accident from the columns of the *Advocate of India*:—"On the arrival of the ferry steamer *Godaveri* in this harbour last night from Nágothna, the captain reported to the water police authorities here, Bombay, that while his steamer was anchored off Nágothna waiting for passengers, a steam launch left the shore towing a couple of boats lashed together with a number of passengers. Through some cause or other the boats sank. The captain of the *Godaveri* seeing the occurrence sent a couple of his boats to their rescue. The boats succeeded in picking up 25 passengers. Two of this number died on their way to Bombay. Some of the others must have been drowned, as two of the passengers report that their wives, who were in the boat, are missing." There are two questions which the above extract suggests. If it be the practice to take passengers in Fatemáris to the steam ferry, who is responsible for their being taken on the raft? Secondly, if the accident took place within sight of the steamer, was it impossible for the captain to pick up and save all the passengers on the raft? Rumour says that out of some seventy passengers about thirty have lost their lives. Will the Government cause a searching enquiry to be made into the accident and inflict condign punishment upon the guilty parties? Of late these accidents have become so frequent that, unless an official Damien falls a victim, no steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of them. The accident has taken place within a radius of some twenty miles from Bombay, and yet we do continue to enjoy the festivities. A similar accident in England would have caused startling sensation throughout the country, but with us out here there is no stir,—not a ripple on our public life.

35. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 24th March, refers to

Burglaries in a certain quarter of the city of Poona and the local police.

two attempts recently made by burglars to commit theft by breaking into the garden house of the well-known nursery and seeds men, Messrs. Vishnu Sadáshiv and Co., and another in the vicinity of the garden, and remarks that it is really disgraceful to the Poona Police that two or three burglaries should have been committed in the same locality notwithstanding there being two police stations close by, with a more than usual number of policemen stationed therein, and moreover one of the stations being in charge of a European constable.

36. The same newspaper says that on last Thursday night a gang of

An attempt made by a gang of dacoits to plunder the village of Bhámburda and a warning to the Poona Police.

dacoits entered the village of Bhámburda near Poona with a view to plunder it, but were driven out by the conjoint effort of the villagers, congratulates the latter upon their united action and warns the Poona Police to be on their guard, as attempts at dacoity are being made in the vicinity of a large city like Poona.

37. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (133), in its issue of the 26th March, regrets

A request to the Police Superintendent of Kaira to increase the police force at Mahudha.

that the already insufficient police force at Mahudha in the Kaira District has been reduced still more, and requests the Police Superintendent to increase it as the inhabitants are sore afraid of robbers, whose number is increasing.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

38. In alluding to the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend

Remarks on the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

Act XXV of 1867, the *Rájyabhakta* (121), in its issue of the 25th March, expresses its total disapproval of the recommendation that Government should compel authors to give copies of their work without payment, and says that such a step on the

part of Government would be quite unworthy of them; that Government should have either punished such authors as tried to impose upon them or proposed to pay for books according to their merit. It also observes that the proposed demand reminds people of the old Mogal rule, when things were taken away without payment.

39. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar's amendment in connection with the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 approved.

The Honourable Mr. Nulkar has given notice to propose an amendment at the second reading of the amended report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867, to the effect that only one copy of a new publication should be presented by the author gratis to Government, the remaining copies being paid for, and this proposal of the honourable member is not very objectionable. It is not proper that even a single copy should be required to be made over to Government without paying its price, but since an assurance has been conveyed that if no such right were reserved for Government some authors would take an improper advantage over Government, to prevent which there was no other way accessible, we support with regret the Honourable Mr. Nulkar's amendment, hoping that Government will accept it.

40. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—

Criticisms on the new Railways Act.

The Railways Bill has been passed into law with rather unusual haste, giving very little time to those concerned with it to seek redress from the higher authorities. For instance, certain provisions of the new Act declare that no Government or guaranteed railway lines shall be subjected to municipal burdens, to impose which municipal corporations at present have a right, without the previous consent of the Government of India. These provisions are highly objectionable and were protested against by the municipal corporations of Bombay and of the mofussil. A reply to this protest was received late at the close of last month, disallowing the claim, and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has resolved to appeal to the Secretary of State for India, but before the appeal could reach him the Bill has been passed into law with undue haste. There is little hope of Lord Cross interfering in the matter, even if a protest reached him from the Corporation, as the Bill must have received his sanction before it was brought before the Supreme Legislative Council. A section of the new Act provides that in every railway train which is to run more than fifty miles, a third class compartment, furnished with closets, shall be reserved for females. No such provision is made for males. Males suffer no less inconvenience than females from an absence of closets, and last year several deaths occurred from this want, and there seems no good reason to exclude men from the convenience of a closet.

41. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—

The Indian Railways Bill and the latrine and water-closet accommodation for third class passengers.

That the persistent representations of the Native press for the provision of latrine accommodation and water-closets for third class passengers should not find place in the new Railways Bill is a matter to be deeply regretted. Of course, thanks are due for a partial provision for Native ladies, but since nature's demands on humanity, be they males or females, are the same, the plea of short journeys as a reason for no provision is anything but creditable. It is curious that though the third class passenger happens to be the best paymaster of the railway companies, neither the said railway companies nor the Government should find room for generosity in their hearts to concede a provision the very circumstances of the case so urgently demand. The telegraphic summary of the Select Committee's report to the dailies does not refer to the necessity of a stringent exercise of the rule of accommodation in third class carriages, nor does it refer to any provision being made for commodious waiting rooms at every station for third class passengers. We hope provision is made for the appointment of female ticket collectors and female waiters in the case of female passengers. To the officials, who are looked after and taken care of in every detail of comfort, these proposals might not seem absolutely necessary, but were some of them to

attempt a third class passage *incognito*, they would fully realize both the truth and urgency of the proposals dwelt upon with so much force by the Native public. Could not the Honourable R. Scoble even at this eleventh hour be moved to see that in this matter of third class accommodation, reason and truth are on the side of people? Under these circumstances, if people misunderstand and misconstrue every Government legal measure, it is no fault of theirs.

42. The *Gujarát Darpan* (81), in its issue of the 27th March, writes:—The report of the Select Committee on the Railways Bill was submitted by the Honourable Mr. Scoble to the Supreme Legislative Council. A section has been introduced into the Bill providing that in every train which is to run more than fifty miles, a third class compartment, furnished with closets, shall be reserved for females. No such provision has been made for males since a large percentage of them was found to travel not more than fifty miles. The small percentage is, however, no criterion of the necessity of closets for males. The sad accidents which always occur on many railways are attributable to the absence of such closets and the consequent fool-hardiness of passengers to satisfy the demands of nature even at the risk of their lives.

A certain amendment in the Charitable Endowments Act recommended.

43. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—The Government of India have passed an Act for the appointment of an officer to be called the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The appointment is to be made for the safe custody of charitable funds for the relief of the poor, for education, for medical relief and such other public benefactions. But funds set apart for religious worship are excluded from this list. The honourable member in charge of the Bill explained that the policy of the Government was to have as little to do with any religious purpose as possible. This is but another version of the religious neutrality theory. But we think that Government have not acted in the interests of the public in thus excluding funds for religious worship from the protection which they have now extended to charitable endowments. Religious funds are more liable than any others to misappropriation. The persons who have charge of them are generally very ignorant and irresponsible. They hardly understand that they are merely trustees of such public funds. They come to look upon the funds like the Mahant of Tirupati as their personal and private property. This misuse of public funds it is the duty of Government to prevent. To make due provision for the safe custody of these funds is certainly no interference with religious practices. We hope, therefore, that Government will reconsider the point and see their way to amend the Act accordingly.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks on the suspension of the Parántij Municipality by the Bombay Government.

44. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—The Parántij Municipality has been suspended. The reason is the wrong-headedness of the elected members. That is the reason alleged. We are not quite sure whether this extreme step is always justified by the facts of the case. But even if it was justifiable, Government would do well to see the danger of allowing the idea to go abroad that it is desirous of having its favourite views regarding imposts, water-supply, &c., carried out, and that it is disposed to visit with its displeasure such municipalities as will have the courage of their own opinion. Government must give no cause for such an opinion to gain ground among the people. Better that no municipal rights are conferred than that they are withdrawn after a few years. District officials have a ready way to increase the revenue by a house-tax. Now, we are assured that this particular tax presses hard on poor owners of houses, however unobjectionable it may be in other respects. The Commissioners say they see no way to save such poor and indigent house-owners, and therefore would prefer any other mode of increasing the municipal revenue. The permanent residents of the town know the evil; Government officials do not, and perhaps do not care to. If the tax was so levied that it might not in its incidence deprive a poor widow or other equally poor house-holder of her very means of subsistence, the men who object to the tax would withdraw from opposition. This never reaches the ears

of Government officials, and Government only hear that a certain municipality is obstinate and deaf to reason. We have no sympathy with the perverse or the venal; but Government must see that it is these only whom they visit with their displeasure. On the other hand, we cannot too much deplore the tendency of municipal boards to go in for everything cheap at the cost of efficiency and even public morality. It is such measures that bring the boards into discredit. But are Government themselves free from the reproach of this false economy, especially so in regard to the manning of primary schools?

Reasons of the failure of local self-government.

45. The *Rájyabhakta* (121), in its issue of the 25th March, observes:—The recent report on the municipal administration of the Bombay Presidency shows that the scheme of local self-government has failed, and, in our opinion, the fault lies at the door of Government. Municipal management has not been completely left to the people, Government having kept their hand in it, and by this joint management the latter tried to foist certain alleged reforms on several municipalities, and when any of the latter failed to carry them out they were declared unfit and their powers withdrawn.

Remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., on the administration of the Surat City Municipality during the past year considered perfectly justified.

46. The *Suryá Prakásh* (88), in its issue of the 22nd March, writes:—No one acquainted with our municipality and its administration would disagree with the remarks made by the able and energetic Commissioner, N. D., on the past year's annual report of the Surat City Municipality. We make bold to say that the Commissioner is perfectly justified in observing that this Municipality, of all others in Gujarát, has been most backward in carrying out sanitary improvements, and has gained notoriety for constant unseemly debates and party feelings in debates on public matters of vital importance. As regards improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, the adoption of precautionary measures against fire and the advancement of commerce, the Surat Municipal Corporation has not earned the confidence of Government and the rate-payers. It has shown utter neglect of and heedlessness to several Government resolutions conveying hints and instructions to carry out reforms in the sanitary condition of the city. It was expected that the weak administration of our municipal affairs under the Native president, the existence of wrangling and unrestrained malevolent display of party-feelings, and the utter forgetfulness of public decorum and sense of responsibility on the part of some of the commissioners would disappear on the appointment of the official president. But it is a pity that this anticipation has not been realised.

Remarks on the manner in which the Bombay Corporation sanctioned certain appointments in the new municipal budget.

47. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—At last Thursday's meeting the Municipal Corporation of Bombay exhibited a spectacle of weakness, recklessness and absolute disregard of duty such as will probably beat all former record. Throughout the budget debate the Corporation has shown itself so excessively weak that we have begun to be sceptical as to the real value of the privilege of discussion of the budget which is about to be given to us by Lord Cross's Bill. Here were proposals of new expenditure of nearly two lákhs of rupees, for a considerable portion of which in the eye of the outside public there was precious little justification, and yet the Corporation weakly sanctions it all. It makes a show of opposition in the first instance, appoints a special committee for the consideration of a number of appointments worth over Rs. 200 each, costing in the aggregate over Rs. 50,000, and determines to consider itself the proposals for appointments of less than Rs. 200 a month. In the debate on the latter set of appointments the champions of economy found themselves so hopelessly outnumbered as to be absolutely helpless. The result was that nearly all the proposals were sanctioned. In the case of the appointments referred to a committee, which came up for discussion last Thursday, the Corporation stultified itself all the more completely. It appoints a committee, the committee holds many sittings, examines the whole schedule and makes a report, and when the schedule is submitted for the final vote the Corporation deliberately sets aside the report and passes the schedule *en bloc*. The fact is that very few of our Corporators

give their vote with intelligence and with a due sense of responsibility. They are worshippers of the executive officials, and entirely submissive to them. The band of independent and earnest men is small, and in the present case the absence of some of the most prominent members of the band rendered it smaller. The fight was unequalled and ended wofully for the independents. It seems to be fruitless to call upon the official worshippers to pay any regard to the interests of the rate-payers. The true remedy lies in the education of the rate-payers themselves. It is the latter who must bestir themselves and call to account their representatives whenever they go wrong. The public opinion of the rate-payers must be made so strong that the Corporators must always work under a consciousness of their responsibility. Unless the rate-payers show signs of life and earnestness there is little chance of their interests being properly protected by their representatives.

Employment by a municipality of a certain person who was charged with immoral behaviour as head-master of a school disapproved of.

48. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 23rd March, writes:—We heard the rumour some time ago that a school-master who had been obliged to leave the service of Government because he did not or could not clear himself of an odious charge of immoral behaviour, had been engaged as head-master for a school established by a municipality in the districts; and this rumour was lately confirmed by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, who stated that this bargain had been made because it was found by the municipality to be a cheap one! If this be true, all we can say is that the municipal authorities in question have shown a disregard to moral considerations which characterises the proverbial Vedantist, and we trust that the Educational Department will not fail to interfere and thereby save the luckless lads from the dangers of moral contamination which threaten them under the name of pecuniary economy and "local self-government."

The Pandharpur Municipality and its appointment of the head-master of the new High School there.

49. The *Pandhari Mitra* (54) of the 23rd and the *Suryodaya* (69) of the 24th March, and several other newspapers, condemn the action of the Pandharpur Municipality in appointing as head-master of the High School recently established by that body a person who had to leave the Government service on account of his inability to clear himself of the charges of immoral conduct brought against him, and remark that the conduct of the municipality is likely to bring local self-government into discredit.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Alleged mal-administration of the Khairpur State in Sind and remarks thereon.

50. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 22nd March, writes:—While an enquiry into the Khairpur administration is being burked or shirked (we are not sure which), means are being energetically employed by the Munshis to bring the subjects round. Threats and proclamations were first used. Next, attempts were made to effect a compromise. All kinds of promises were held out to the complaining subjects; people were asked to intercede; agents were busy going backwards and forwards. But the Mir's subjects, profiting by past experience, would accept no promise unless made by the Mir in person or by one of his sons. Tired of diplomacy, other measures are being now resorted to to break the opposition. We are informed that a Mukhtyárkar employed under the Mir visited Lukman with a dozen armed men, arrested six shopkeepers without any apparent cause, and took them away. The Panchâyat protested, but their leaders were assaulted by the armed followers of the Mukhtyárkar and driven away. The name of the Mukhtyárkar is known to us, but to publish it just now would probably subject the helpless people to fresh outrages without any immediate hope of redress. The forbearance hitherto displayed, not towards the Mir, for it is in his best interests that the enquiry should be made, but towards the Mir's myrmidons, is quite inexplicable, unless it can be explained by the fact that the Mir's territory has no political importance and the Government does not care whether the State holds together or goes to pieces. It is an unheard of thing that repeated and serious complaints of mal-

administration and oppression in a Native State pass perfectly unnoticed by the Government. Whether the Government should ultimately take any action or not is another matter, but to decline to make any enquiry would be nothing short of culpable negligence.

A band of Native religious mendicants wandering in the Native States of Káthiáwár and a request to the authorities in the matter.

51. A correspondent, writing to the *Ahmedabad Times* (89) in its issue of the 25th March, observes:—A band of naked religious mendicants is wandering in the villages of the Native States of Bhávnagar, Jámnagar and others in Káthiáwár and it is very disgraceful that the authorities should not prohibit them from moving about stark naked through public streets, and requests the authorities to put a stop to the obscene spectacle.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st March 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH MARCH 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Untimely deaths of certain Extra Assistant Commissioners in Berár attributed to their being overworked.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 22nd March, writes:—During the space of the last six years the Berár administration has lost three of its Extra Assistant Commissioners mainly by hard work. Among the present staff there are some Extra Assistant Commissioners (and their number is not small) who are on the sick list simply on account of their being much pressed with work. Messrs. Váman Náráyan Bápat, Ardesar Dinsháji Chinoy, C. Price, and Keshavráo Jayakrishna have been on long leave. A few Extra Assistant Commissioners of those who are at present in yoke are thinking of availing themselves of leave, and as soon as the administration grants it they will with a joyful heart go away to enjoy it. This might seem an exaggeration, but one who observes the work of some of these officers for a few days and makes a few necessary inquiries will bear with us that these officers have been loaded with an unreasonable quantity of work. It is not only the quantity of work our Extra Assistant Commissioners have to do that is too much, but also the speed with which it is required to be turned out. The work of these officers is tested by the number of cases they dispose of during the year, very little importance being given to the quality of work, which itself forms a grievance of the public in that thereby they cannot get as good justice as they ought. If we look to the present number of Judges it will be seen that they are just sufficient for the courts. There is not a single officer to spare, and the result is that when a Judge goes on leave his court is closed. Really, an excellent and far-seeing arrangement of our administration! What we want to urge most is that the administration ought substantially to increase the number of Extra Assistant Commissioners and see that they are not overworked. Government have got ample funds at their disposal to create some new posts with; only their willingness is required. It is already too late, and Government ought not any longer to connive at the fact that the health of the Extra Assistant Commissioners fails them in their youth mainly on account of their being too much burdened with work. This feature of the service is never noted down in an annual report; but a Government anxious for the welfare of its officers ought to take it into consideration, in whichever way it may be brought to its notice.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st March 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 5th April 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
126	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	697
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	550
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánā Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárata Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchí	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1025
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 30th March, writes:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor has left behind him a valuable memorial of his visit in the hearts of the people. The lights and fireworks have evaporated in smoke, but their memory, connected with very pleasant associations, will live long in the mind of the populace. It is good that an Oriental people, who are unable to conceive a government in the abstract, should occasionally have a view of royalty, which, to their minds, is the repository of all grace and power. The concrete presentment of a member of the royal family will act as a stimulus to their loyalty and their allegiance to the Throne. It was the desire of Her Majesty the Queen that the Prince's tour should not be only one round of feastings and fireworks. *Her desire has, however, not been acted upon.* It would have been cruel to have put a restraint upon the people, who were ready to pour forth their heart to the Prince in joy and gladness, and, so far from restraining it, the Government itself and the municipalities aided and abetted the people in their manifestations of pleasure. Her Majesty will, no doubt, be glad in her heart of the *loyal* disregard of her lawful commands, and when her grandson will talk to her of his visit to this country, she will perceive that, in spite of the festivities, he has profited vastly by his travels and has learnt what he might never have learnt, or, at least, never learnt so well, from books or from word of mouth. He has gone back to his home sound and hale. The east winds prevailing here at this season of the year blew kindly upon him, just a slight touch of indisposition he had for a day being held to be of no account. May he turn the profit he has derived from his visit to India to the good of its people!

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to Bombay and the loyal demonstrations made in his honour.

2. A correspondent of the *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 31st March, regretfully observes that though the Indian subjects of the British Crown are extremely loyal to their rulers they are looked upon with suspicion by the latter, who apparently act unjustly towards the people in various ways and have reduced them to abject poverty, and warns the authorities that the consequences of such improper treatment of the loyal and meek subjects can never lead to salutary results.

A denunciation of the British Indian rule.

3. The *Á'ryávartă* (25), in its issue of the 29th March, says:—Instead of increasing the burden of taxation on the rayats for the fortification of the North-West frontier Government should try to lessen it and keep them contented, because that is the best bulwark to repel the invasion of India by Russia, should it ever be made. The more money the British Government spend on the frontier the more will Russia increase her forces, and the more discontented will the rayats be on account of the increase in the taxes raised from them. By their very nature the Indian rayats are such as will not care whether they are ruled by the British or the Russians so long as they are not taxed beyond their means, but if they are heavily taxed they will naturally desire the overthrow of the rule which has overtaxed them. They are a people who will not consider the consequences of a step, however dangerous, provided they think that they will get thereby temporary relief. These facts should be well considered by the British Government, who should see that the rayats are as lightly taxed as possible and kept contented, for in their contentment lies the real safety of the British rule in India.

A request to the British Government not to spend much money on the fortification of the North-West frontier, and to keep the rayats contented.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 31st March, writes:—The gains which the Indian Councils Bill will distinctly secure to us are (1) an increase of members which, as our readers are already aware, fixes the minimum and maximum limits at 10 to 16 for the Viceroy's Council and 8 to 20 for Provincial Councils, and the maximum limits only at 20 for Bengal and 15 for the North-Western Provinces; (2) discussion of the budget, Imperial and Provincial; (3) interpellation; and (4) regularity of attendance at the Councils.

Comments on Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill.

With regard to the first, the proposed increase is a great step in advance, considering that the present limits are 6 to 12 for the Supreme Council and 4 to 8 for the Provincial Councils. The discussion of the budget and the right of interpellation are entirely new concessions, and are the result of a long course of agitation. They are, indeed, hedged around by limitations which impair their usefulness, but the recognition of their principle is itself a great gain. It is these two points which have principally commended themselves to the approval of the late and present Viceroys and the Secretary of State for India and which have primarily led to the proposed change in the law. The discussion of the Provincial budgets is an entirely new privilege, but one not the least valuable. The budget of the Government of India comes to be discussed under the present law, at least when any change in the fiscal system is contemplated, but the Provincial budgets have never needed to be submitted to Legislative Councils for discussion. It is an innovation which, as may be expected, the local Governments do not relish, but it is a very salutary innovation for which the Bill is to be highly prized. There is quite as much advantage to be derived from discussing Provincial as Imperial budgets, and there is no justification for excluding the former from the benefits of a free public debate in the Councils. The provision as regards the attendance of members will be a useful means of securing efficiency to the Councils. Under the present law, a member, unless he resigns, continues to hold office for two years, whether he is in the country and attends the Council or not. The new provision makes absence from the country and non-attendance to duties for two consecutive months a cause for declaring the office vacant. The limit of time provided is, we are afraid, too short. It ought to be extended and ought to be measured by the number of meetings rather than by a period of time. Perhaps, a provision like the one in the Bombay Municipality Act would be preferable. But salutary and welcome as are the changes proposed, their fault is that some of them do not go far enough. Thus, in regard to the members, the increase ought to have been larger. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes thirty as the maximum limit. Our own Local Government, Lord Reay excepted, suggests, we are surprised to see, a smaller maximum than the one proposed, that is, 14 instead of 20. But the number suggested by Sir Steuart Bayley is, we think, more adequate to secure an effective representation of all interests. But a greater objection seems to us to be the variation and uncertainty involved in the maximum and minimum limits. A Viceroy or Governor, not well disposed towards local self-government and popular representation, may always keep to the minimum limits. We would much prefer to have the number fixed absolutely like that of our local Corporation, and not leave it to the discretion of the executive authorities to appoint fewer or more members according to the exigencies of the times. The proportion of non-official and official members is fixed by the present law at one-half, but it is not obligatory. A change should be made in that direction also. With regard to the discussion of the budget, it is provided that there should be no motion or resolution. We admit that the budget should not be liable to be changed in consequence of an adverse vote in the Councils and that the Executive Government should be uncontrolled in that matter; but a mere discussion would be pointless. A vote may well be taken to show the balance of opinion after a debate, although the vote may be expressly declared to have no binding effect. Power is given to the Executive Government to frame rules as regards the discussion of budgets and the right of interpellation. This power is very large and might be exercised in such a manner as to render the privilege nugatory, especially when the temper of the Government is not sympathetic, as unfortunately seems to be the case in Bombay at present. There is no reason why the Act itself should not specify the principles of the rules, or should not at least provide some safeguard in the way of an appeal. Another omission which ought to be made up on this occasion is a Legislative Council for the Panjáb. The claims of the Panjáb for a Council have long been ripe for recognition, and it ought to have got a Council along with the North-Western Provinces, but probably failed for want of a provision in the Councils Act of 1861, making Panjáb eligible for a Council. The present revision of the law may well be availed of for recognizing those claims as well as for giving permissive power to the Viceroy to constitute like Councils in other provinces presided over by Lieutenant-Governors.

5. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 30th March, writes:—The debate on Lord Cross's Bill on the Indian Legislative Councils was remarkable for the moderation and good sense which are characteristic of the House of Lords. The peers who took part in it included two former Viceroys and two Secretaries of State for India. They had a right to be heard with great respect on the question, and they have all spoken with a proper sense of this responsibility. Lord Ripon would have preferred a Bill embodying the elective principle. But he, too, was guarded in his language, showing that he would not befriend those who would have the Government "slip and stumble into a great innovation." These are words used by the Prime Minister at the close of the debate, and they are evidently meant for Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. We may be pretty sure that the mandate which the junior member for Northampton has carried with him from the Indian National Congress pavilion will not receive the acquiescence of the House of Commons. The paid and unpaid agents of the Congress in England have been doing their utmost to secure the support of members for this measure, but their active exertions notwithstanding, the fate of the Bill is by no means even doubtful. It would be an evil day for India if Mr. Bradlaugh's measure were passed. We hope, however, that Lord Cross's Bill will, before it is finally passed, be so far modified as to include the elective principle to the extent advocated by Lord Dufferin. It is sad that the Bombay Government have opposed its introduction, though the Governor himself is in favour of it. A few brief extracts from the correspondence upon the subject have been published, but they are so exceedingly meagre that we do not know how the Bombay Government has supported its case. As one of its members is Sir Raymond West, the publication of its views would have proved a valuable contribution on the subject.

Remarks on the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Cross's Bill on the Indian Legislative Councils.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 2nd April, says:—In the House of Commons Mr. Smith declined to produce Lord Dufferin's minute on the Indian Councils Bill on the plea that it would be inexpedient and prejudicial to the public service to do so. Though the minute has been withheld from the public, its contents are well-known. It recommends on good and sound grounds the concession of the elective right in connection with the Legislative Councils to a certain extent. The plea advanced by Mr. Smith is not sound at all. Lord Dufferin is an accomplished and cautious statesman, whose Indian despatches prove that he always steered in the middle course, and it is only a childish excuse to say that the publication of the recommendations of such a Viceroy would be prejudicial to public service. The fact is that Lord Dufferin's views are more liberal than those of Lord Lansdowne, and on the latter Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill is based, and it is feared that should Lord Dufferin's minute be placed before Parliament most of the parliamentary members would press the Secretary of State for India to frame a Bill in accordance with it.

Indian Councils Bill and Lord Dufferin's minute in connection therewith.

7. The *Gujarát Mitra* (83), in its issue of the 30th March, is thoroughly disappointed that such a liberal Government as that of His Excellency Lord Reay and his councillors should have expressed their opinion against the elective principle in connection with the Indian Councils Bill, but approves of the Honourable Sir Raymond West's recommendation to nominate Native Chiefs and their officers as additional members.—In writing on the same subject the *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the same date, disapproves of the recommendation made by the Honourable Mr. Richey and Sir Raymond West for lessening the number of the additional members of the Indian Legislative Councils, and of the appointment to these Councils of Native Chiefs, condemning the reasons assigned by the honourable members as puerile and observing that the larger the Council the greater will be its usefulness and that it would be a farce to nominate Native Chiefs, as they are ignorant of the wants and grievances of British Indian subjects.

Opinion of the Bombay Government on the Indian Councils Bill.

Observations on the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

8. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 30th March, writes:—We are glad that there is a likelihood of the home-going of Lord Reay being celebrated by something more substantial than complimentary addresses. He came out with a reputation for statesmanship and with a mind full of good intentions, which resulted in the appointment of the Factory, the A'bkári and the Forest Commissions. These Commissions went the way of most such enquiries, and their results were not at all commensurate with the public expectations. The mill-hands did not get even so much as compulsory Sunday-closing of the mills. The ábkári grievances, to which we have been adverting in these columns of late, are almost as great as ever. The tardy resolution of Government published a few months ago on the Forest Commission was evidently intended to give some relief to people in the districts. It was couched in a fairly liberal spirit. But, as we observed at the time, a great deal depended upon the way in which the forest administration was carried on by the officers entrusted with it. If the spirit which pervaded the letter which appeared recently in the *Times of India* from the pen of a forest officer, who advocated absolute prohibition to enter the sacred preserves of the forest, were to be taken as a sample of the spirit which animates the whole body of these officers, we do not wonder that already the agitation against forest laws has been renewed in Thána. But the *Governor* is not always to blame for the shortcomings of *Government*. The Governor of a presidency possesses very limited powers, indeed, with regard to the policy of Government on important questions. He has to receive his orders from above and to carry them out, whether they are in harmony with his own wishes and opinions or not. He has also to oppose a powerful force in the official hierarchy, if the orders which the Governor in Council issues are not to their taste. Lord Reay is a Governor of pious intentions, and he carried them out, where he could, to a certain extent. His nominations to the Legislative Council and his appointment of Natives to exalted offices have caused general satisfaction. He has initiated industrial education in this city and has done much for it. If he has not answered our expectations as an educationist in regard to literary education, it must not be forgotten how greatly is he handicapped in the matter of finance, and also that he has to carry out the policy, which has originated from head-quarters, of a gradual withdrawal from the direct control and management of education. Lord Reay has proved himself a just and fair-minded ruler, trying to hold the balance even between the rulers and the ruled. Some of his own countrymen will never forgive him the severe justice which he did in the case of a Revenue Commissioner. But the unswerving righteousness which he exhibited at that trying moment, in spite of the wild clamour and abuse with which he was assailed from various quarters, only strengthens his claim to the gratitude of the people. Memorials have been raised before this to Governors not quite so worthy as he. His claim to one needs no urging.

9. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 31st March, writes:—The best and noblest of Governors since the days of the great Elphinstone will, before another fortnight has run its course, take his departure from India, and we need hardly say that His Excellency goes home attended by the blessings of the people over whose destinies he presided for the last five years. In parting from Lord Reay we feel as though we were parting from a personal friend and the feeling of separation is heightened by the consideration that we may not always count on rulers of the type of His Lordship. Altogether His Lordship has done for us much, and suffered for us more; and, in this respect, he stands in the glorious company of Lord Ripon. May his services be appreciated by his countrymen as they deserve, and may the Queen-Empress be pleased to again send out this high-souled nobleman to this country to serve her in a still more exalted position! That this is the prayer, not merely of the people of this presidency but of the entire Indian nation, was evidenced in the clearest and most unmistakable manner by the deafening cheers with which an expression of this sentiment from the lips of the Honourable Mr. Wádia was received at the last gathering of our National Congress.

'10. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 31st March, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay, in the very first flush of his arrival, with a mind fresh and eager for reform, set himself earnestly to correct abuses wherever he found

them. In thus courageously attacking abuses he roused opposition from the services. This was, perhaps, a tactical error, and its result was most pernicious, in that the services soon regained such a predominant influence that even Lord Reay's zeal for reform abated a little. What has given most offence to the Anglo-Indian party is, however, the attempt to bring to justice two European offenders in high office, whose misdoings had brought dishonour upon the British Government and had spread demoralization throughout a whole service. In the elaborate tirade which the *Pioneer* indicts against Lord Reay, the head and front of the offence are the two notorious cases which will make Lord Reay's *régime* for ever memorable—the Wilson case and the Crawford case. These cases, however deplorable be their immediate results for Lord Reay and for the Native public, will not fail to be eventually beneficial in the interest of upright government. They will be a lesson to all offenders, that however high their position and however secret their misdoings, a day of reckoning will come for them. The weakness of Lord Cross spoiled both the cases and impaired their moral effects, but that ought not to detract from the merit of the man who had the courage and firmness to track out guilt, however high-placed, and to purge the administration of its impurity. These two cases will, in fact, be Lord Reay's best title to fame as Governor of this presidency, and though he has earned thereby the odium of his countrymen in India at this time, the dispassionate historian of the future will not fail to award him the meed of praise which is his due. As to the guilt of the accused and the justness of the prosecutions there can be little doubt in the mind of anyone, although there has been a formal acquittal in both cases, and although some Anglo-Indians might affect to crow over their triumph in consequence. In the Crawford case in particular, the weak judgment of the Secretary of State and the observations of the Government of India in regard to the Akalkot case indicate the moral conviction of both those authorities as to Mr. Crawford's guilt. The general sense of the community, both European and Native, in this presidency, which people outside can hardly realize, is decidedly in favour of the view that the system of corruption which the commissioners found to have grown up around Mr. Crawford was his own creation. As to the share of Natives in that system every Native is sorry. We have never expressed any sympathy with those men who bartered their honour for official preferment. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that they were the victims of that system and not the authors of it. The commissioners and Anglo-Indian writers like that of the *Pioneer* reverse the position. They admit the corruption, and they admit Mr. Crawford's cognizance of it, but they represent him as the victim, whereas he was the author of it. In this presidency at least, we venture to think, it will be difficult to find a single individual, European or Native, who is not at heart fully convinced of Mr. Crawford's direct participation in the guilt charged to him. There are some who outwardly persist in still speaking of him as a martyr, but they are blinded by class prejudices. They are ready to admit Mr. Crawford's guilt in private, but they consider that the prestige of their class is injured by a public exposure. In uprooting this system of corruption root and branch, Lord Reay has done a service to this presidency which can never be adequately requited, and hardly ever equalled. His action has wounded the *amour propre* of Europeans by exposing one of their class to public reprobation, and they in consequence may not judge him rightly, but time will prove the wisdom of his policy and a day will come when Lord Reay will be recognized, as he well deserves, to be one of the best administrators England ever sent to rule India. [The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the same date, also praises His Excellency Lord Reay, describing at some detail some of his above-mentioned administrative acts and measures.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's administration and the Anglo-Indians in Bombay.

11. The same newspaper writes :—What pains us all the more and fills us with shame and indignation is that petty cliquishness is going to be soon publicly exhibited in a most disagreeable, disgraceful and disgusting manner. We had thought that the Anglo-Indians of Bombay were superior to the mean, illiberal spirit which the planters of Northern India exhibited in Lord Ripon's time, but, if our information be correct, they are worthy brothers of their countrymen in other parts. The Byculla Club, the

Bombay Club and the Yacht Club which represent the European community of this city have, it is said, declined to entertain His Excellency Lord Reay in token of their displeasure with him for the prosecution of Mr. Crawford. What a perverse irony of fate that Lord Reay should be hated by his own countrymen for an act which commands for him the highest esteem and admiration of all right-thinking men! If Europeans are going to spite Lord Reay in this manner, it becomes all the more obligatory upon us to show in a decided manner that theirs is not the only public opinion in Western India. We know there are three evening parties to be given by three representative men of the Hindu, Pársi and Mahomedan communities. The Presidency Association, as representing the entire Native community, also gives an entertainment and an address. But what is wanted besides this is a public meeting to take organized action for the purpose of showing our sense of respect and gratitude in a fitting manner at the time of Lord Reay's departure, and to raise a permanent memorial. A strong representative committee ought to be appointed, whose duty it should be to organize a popular demonstration on the scale and style witnessed at Lord Ripon's departure. There is a considerable similarity between Lord Ripon's and Lord Reay's careers and characters and their treatment by their own countrymen. Like the late Viceroy, Lord Reay is a martyr to righteous administration, and if we have any public spirit in us, of which we boast so much, we must show distinctly that we at least are not unmindful of the services he has rendered.

Movement in Sind to get a suitable memorial of His Excellency Lord Reay.

12. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 30th March, writes:—Thanks to the exertions of our energetic Professor Pádsháh, Sind has been so far ahead in getting a suitable memorial of His Excellency Lord Reay. At the last Thursday's meeting of the subscribers to the Lord Reay memorial fund it was ascertained that the amount had gone up to nearly Rs. 12,000, and hopes have been entertained of its rising to Rs. 15,000. This is the first time in the history of Sind that we find such a spontaneous flow of money for a memorial. Lord Reay has done enormous good to the province of Sind, and His Excellency's name ought to be very suitably perpetuated amongst us. It was first thought that a "Female Training College" should be started here, but the idea was not a feasible one as nearly a lákh and a half of rupees are required to keep up such an institution, and, moreover, our Sindi friends have not yet come to appreciate the worth of female education. It has now been decided to devote the amount in founding a "Lord Reay Fellowship in Science" in connection with the Sind Arts College. This is indeed a good idea, but the amount thus devoted would more or less benefit a single individual. At present there is ample scope for our students to prosecute their further studies. The Sind Arts College owes its existence to the kindness of His Excellency, and his name will ever be connected with that institution. On our part we would recommend that the amount be handed over to the promoters of the proposed "Literary Union" for Karáchi. There is a real want of such an institution here, and the establishing of it would be a public benefit.

Comments on the Indian budget for 1890-91.

13. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 30th March, says:—Sir David Barbour is to be congratulated on having arranged from the last year that the budget should simultaneously appear in all the presidency towns on the day of its presentation to the Supreme Legislative Council. This is a very sensible departure, and the convenience of the new system to the public as well as to the press will be immense. Formerly, a summary of the statement, necessarily short and oftentimes inaccurate, was transmitted through the Press Commissioner to the principal newspapers; but at least on this side of India it reached the hands of the pressmen so late in the night that it could not practically fall into the hands of the 'ordinary reader' till Monday following. That inconvenience has been now completely removed, and the present arrangement has worked so admirably that the public ought not to grudge a tender of hearty thanks to the gentleman who has brought about so useful and so economic an innovation. A peculiarly satisfactory feature of the present budget is its very acceptable brevity and remarkable lucidity of arrangement. It has been, with a sagacious

eye to public convenience, divided into two parts, the first dealing with the general and broad features of the statement, and the second entering into the minute though necessary details. Except with one unhappy attempt to explain the origin and objects of the now notorious Famine Relief and Insurance Fund, the document contains no argumentative elaboration; and though it thus presents a very dry and uninviting appearance, it loses nothing in distinctness and freedom from confusion. Even an ordinary reader, by a careful perusal of the admirable Part I, can grasp the main facts and principles underlying the whole situation and can command, as it were, a bird's-eye-view of the extensive ground traversed in Part II. Now let us see what Sir David has to say with regard to the sudden disappearance of the ill-fated Famine Insurance Fund, and what is his object in reviving it. We are now told, perhaps, for the first time that the creation of that fund was nothing but a measure of financial convenience. It was calculated, we are reminded, that in a period of ten years about 15 krors would be required to be spent on relieving the country from the effects of famine, directly or indirectly. It was therefore thought convenient to set apart, as far as possible, a sum of one kror and a half every year. The original object was to employ the sum in the reduction of the national debt or to refrain from borrowing to a like amount. But in some years past that purpose was departed from, inasmuch as a part of the fund was devoted to the construction of unprofitable railways. We are now assured that Government would recognise its responsibility to relieve the people from distress. All the same, whether there was a fund specially devoted to the purpose or not, and that would depend upon the state of the treasury at the particular moment, this responsibility would not be affected in the least by the existence or otherwise of any special fund. This, so far as one can gather, appears to be the drift of Sir David Barbour's *apology*, and it is perfectly plain and satisfactory so far as it goes. But if that be so, why, it may be asked, make elaborate and fictitious attempts to revive the same Frankenstein by a clever manipulation of figures? Why, in the name of common sense, move heaven and earth to show that for the current and coming years the fund has been more than restored, as it is made to stand at a trifle over 4 krors, by the simple process of adding together the surpluses for the two years, and by superinducing upon them the net interest charges on the Inland Midland and Nagpur-Bengal Railways and certain other small items? Is it a subterfuge invented to throw dust in the eyes of simple folks in England, who stand aghast at the spectacle of a respectable Government misappropriating a sacred trust? In a short time the two railways in question will prove to be paying or at least self-supporting concerns. What will then stand the Government in good stead to apparently augment the amount of the Famine Insurance Fund? The matter cannot stand a moment's serious examination, and it would be certainly more straightforward not to resort to the questionable scheme in the face of previous bitter experiences. With regard to the much-vexed question of the effects on consumption of the increased duty on salt, an elaborate attempt is made to show that the latest enhancement has not tended to produce that undesirable result. Figures showing the number of maunds consumed in each year from 1882-83 down to the present year have been quoted to show that there has been a gradual increase of consumption. From the table it is apparent that on the enhancement of duty in January 1888 the consumption suddenly fell, so that the total number of maunds consumed that year stood at 30,600,000, while the figure the year immediately preceding came up to 31,186,000 maunds. By the bye, it is noteworthy that the highest figure was reached in the year 1886-87 when consumption amounted to 32,200,000 maunds. The estimate for the coming year stands at 31,930,000, being slightly in excess of that for the current one. But it falls short in comparison to the one for 1886-87. What does that indicate? The population of the country has been growing at a certain rate, and the consumption ought also to grow *pari passu* if not checked by artificial restrictions. That it has not been keeping pace with the increase of population is abundantly clear from the table prepared by Government itself; and notwithstanding its frantic efforts to fence round the question, the fact remains uncontested that the present rate of duty acts as a drag on consumption, at least to some extent.

14. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 31st March, writes :—In his financial statement for 1890-91 Sir David Barbour quotes figures of the consumption of salt from 1882 onwards and seems to feel satisfied that the enhancement in the duty on that necessary of life, made in January 1888, has not, after all, materially affected the consumption. An iniquitous burden becomes more unbearable than it really is when those who impose it speak lightheartedly of it, and pretend to hold that they on whose shoulders it has been laid have really little or no cause of complaint. Indeed, one would suppose that the Finance Ministers of India are often a race, in a way, without a conscience. When they lower the duty on an article and find that its consumption has increased, none are so ready as they to assert that the increase in the consumption is due to their wise measure of lowering the duty. But when the reverse is the case, when they raise the duty and find that the consumption has fallen off or is in a state of stagnation, they protest that this result ought not to be attributed to the enhancement effected, and resort to all sorts of subterfuges to explain away that result. It is a pity that Sir David Barbour should not have had the manliness to frankly acknowledge that, all things considered, the enhancement made in 1888 in the duty on salt could not but act oppressively on the poverty-stricken millions of this country. If he had made a plain, generous and straightforward admission like this, and had further promised to take what would be, according to him, the first opportunity to take away the enhancement, we should not have been disposed to blame him much for letting by the present opportunity to give this much-needed relief to the "silent and struggling masses" of India.

Sir David Barbour's Indian budget for 1890-91 and the salt-duty.

15. In alluding to the recent discussion on the budget in the Supreme Legislative Council, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 1st April, says :—The Honourable Mr. Nulkar's recommendation to reduce the salt-duty by 8 annas was met by His Excellency the Viceroy with the remark that before the duty could be reduced it was sound policy that attention should be paid to a reduction of the public debt of the country. Considering the present position of India it is not right to reduce the debt by raising the taxes. The reason given by the Honourable Sir D. M. Barbour for the budget containing very limited information regarding the home charges, against which the Honourable Mr. Nulkar complained, is quite unsound. The home expenditure amounts to nearly twenty-two krors of rupees, a large portion of which goes to the purchase of stores, and a good deal of economy could be practised by the purchase of indigenous articles in place of English goods, provided the authorities would encourage as well as establish art and industrial manufactures in the country ; but there is little hope of the powers being gained over to this salutary policy. The Honourable Mr. Nulkar's remarks in connection with the agitation made by the European branch of the uncovenanted civil service for getting their pay and pensions in sterling were timely and quite appropriate, and it is to be hoped that they will produce due effect on the authorities. Sir Steuart Bayley and the Advocate-General recommended the restoration of the provincial grant, but Sir Barbour met the recommendation by a flimsy plea. It is a bad policy, indeed, that the Supreme Government should reserve to themselves the power of appropriating unexpended balances in the treasuries of subordinate administrations, and should not intend to pay the loan when the treasury of the Supreme Government was in a condition to liquidate the liability, and ought to be strongly protested against. The views advocated by the Honourable Mr. Nulkar and the Honourable Mr. Evans deserve praise, and it is to be hoped that the honourable members will not relax their praiseworthy efforts to advance the interests of the public, the advocacy of which has been so well begun by them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in their respective issues of the 31st March, praise the Honourable Mr. Nulkar for properly representing the public sentiments on the subjects discussed by him.]

Remarks on the discussion of the budget in the Supreme Legislative Council.

16. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 30th March, writes :—A telegram has been received here from London last night announcing that Her Majesty's Government has acceded to Mr. Bradlaugh's motion asking the Secretary of

The Mámlatdár indemnity question in Parliament.

State to produce the several memorials which the senior members of the Bombay Civil Service are known to have addressed to His Lordship, protesting against the impolitic course which His Lordship was pursuing in connection with the incriminated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case. It will thus appear that Government have now agreed to produce before the House of Commons all those protests of the Civil Servants which a short time ago were submitted through the Bombay Government but were unfortunately intercepted and thrown back by the Government of India. These protests will now reach the hands of the honourable members of the House of Commons and they will now clearly see through the whole situation, which owing to misrepresentations and party factions many of them could not hitherto understand. They will now see what kind of people the victims of the short-sighted policy of the Secretary of State really are: whether, as a matter of fact, the dismissed officials have really been destitute of the confidence of the people and their superiors, and whether their dismissal was demanded in the interests of the purity of the administration. These protests, which are said to be valuable documents as testifying to the honest conduct of the subordinate officials, will, it is believed, open a new field for anxious and serious deliberation, and we trust that all right-thinking men in England will see that in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty great harm and injustice have been done to the subject race.

17. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 3rd April, writes:—It seems we are not destined, at least for some time yet, to hear the last of the unfortunate Mámlatdárs' indemnity affair, for the *Bombay Gazette* announces that on Saturday last a telegram was received in this city announcing that the Government had accepted a motion for the production of the letters of the district officials who protested to the Secretary of State against the breach of indemnity in any manner. The protesting officers are said to be the Honourable Mr. Moore, the present acting Member of Council, Mr. Propert, the then Commissioner, N. D., Mr. Ommanney, and Mr. Keyser, the then Collector of Kolába and now Commissioner, S. D. Their resignations also accompanied the protests. We look forward with much interest to these very important documents. All honour to these officers for thus strongly supporting the opinion of the right-thinking public that the State Secretary's action in trifling with the indemnity was fraught with grave danger to the purity of the administration. It is officers like these who maintain and enhance the prestige of the British Government. The matter is not to rest here. Mr. Bradlaugh is going to refer to the charges against the late Commissioner, and the circumstances under which the Mámlatdárs were induced to give evidence. He will move "that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will disallow the Indian Indemnity Act, 1889, on the ground that it does not give effect to the solemn pledge made on behalf of the Government of India."

The revival of the question of the guarantee given to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case not desired.

18. Writing on the same subject the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—No benefit is likely to accrue to anybody from the production of the letters of the district officials who had protested to the Secretary of State against the breach of the indemnity given by the Government of Bombay to certain Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case, since Parliament will not, even before the powerful advocacy of Mr. Bradlaugh, rescind the arrangements made by the Secretary of State. Many mistakes were committed in connection with the unfortunate Crawford case. The guarantee given by the Bombay Government was a mistake, and so was the breach of it. The Mámlatdár witnesses have, however, gained more than they deserved, as they are to draw their pay without doing any service for it, and hence the best course is to allow the matter to rest in peace. A discussion of the subject in Parliament will, without benefiting anybody, lead to a severe condemnation of the corrupt Mámlatdárs, unjustifiably scandalize the Native subordinate service, and induce some Europeans once more to give expression to their feelings of hatred of the Natives.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—The humanity of Government is not satisfied with giving pensions to Mrs. and Miss A. T. Crawford. It is said that Lord Cross intends to give Mr. Crawford his expenses and he is supported by Mr. Maclean. The only question we have to ask is whether it is not very unjust to do so. Would it not mean that all the charges brought against him were false? And if they were false, why should Government stop with giving him his expenses and why should he not be reappointed as a Commissioner or sent as a Governor? Why should not Government similarly pay the expenses of a person who was sentenced by a Magistrate, the District Judge confirming the sentence, but who is acquitted and discharged by the High Court? Why were not the immense expenses incurred by the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád paid by Government when the charges brought against him were not proved? Is it because Malhár Ráo had no one to plead his cause or no friends who had acquaintance with the Secretary of State for India? If Mr. Crawford is to be given his expenses, so much amount from the Indian treasury will be simply wasted, and wasted on account of caste considerations. Properly speaking, Mr. Crawford ought to have been made to pay the salaries of the indemnified Mámlatdárs who are no more serving the State and which salaries are an unnecessary burden on the Indian treasury owing to the promise given to them by His Excellency Lord Reay in connection with the misconduct of Mr. Crawford. If not Mr. Crawford, the two Governors who connived at his misconduct should have been made to pay them. Is India's money to be spent in any way the Secretary of State for India likes to spend it? There is, in fact, no one to keep some restraint on the administration of India. The authorities can do anything they like. The habit of plundering the Indian treasury, contracted during the administration of Warren Hastings, has not left our rulers as yet. Much money must have been spent when Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales visited India, and similarly a large amount must have been spent from the Indian treasury for the entertainments given to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor during his recent visit to this country, when an outcry is raised that the income of India is not sufficient to defray the expenses of its administration. A slight increase in the allowances of the Royal family in England requires the sanction of Parliament, while the Secretary of State or a Governor can spend lákhs of rupees from the Indian treasury at a stroke of the pen. To prevent all this was the object of the Bill which Mr. Bradlaugh intended to bring before the House of Commons. If not for his own reputation, at least out of respect for public opinion Lord Cross should not think of paying Mr. Crawford his expenses, the payment of which will blacken the fair reputation of the British Government.

Remarks on the rumoured intention of Lord Cross to give Mr. A. T. Crawford the expenses he incurred in his defence.

20. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 30th March, writes:—Mr. Justice Jardine of the Bombay High Court goes home on a year's furlough on the 13th May, and as Mr. Justice Scott is wanted by the Egyptian Government for reforming the native tribunals, it is likely that he also will shortly go on leave. In the ordinary course, Government will fill up the two vacancies by appointing Europeans; but we think that Government would confer a great boon upon the Native community if Natives were appointed to fill up the vacancies. First, the Government would have to give only two-thirds of the pay of the post to a Native, and thus there would be substantial reduction in expenditure. Secondly, by having a Native Judge with a European on the bench, justice will be more strictly dispensed in those complicated cases relating to Hindu and Mahomedan laws and caste questions in which a thorough knowledge and experience of the manners and customs of the people of this country are indispensable. Thirdly, such an appointment would satisfy the just aspirations of the Native community. Again, when in the Calcutta High Court there are three Native Judges we have every ground to ask for a similar concession for our own High Court. There are deserving and well qualified persons among the Natives who are best fitted

A request to Government to appoint Natives to fill up vacancies on the Bombay High Court bench.

to fill up the vacancies. We may name Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Badrudin Tyabji and many others who occupy high posts in the Judicial Department. We shall be equally satisfied, if Natives who are First Class Subordinate Judges, or who occupy similar posts, be raised to the High Court. We also wish that one Judge would be appointed from each community in order that there may be no reason for anybody to complain. As Mr. Justice Telang worthily represents the Hindu community, we recommend that one Mahomedan and one Pársi gentleman may be selected to fill up the two vacancies.

Rumoured appointment of Mr. Farran as Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court approved.

21. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 30th March, expresses satisfaction at the rumoured appointment of Mr. Farran as acting Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott, and observes:—Mr. Farran is one of the ablest members of the local bar and he proved a successful Judge when he was some time ago appointed acting Judge of the High Court. Those who came in contact with him then were struck with his affable manners, and complimented him upon his thoughtful and impartial judgments, and if the present information proves correct Government ought to be congratulated upon the happy selection.

Acting appointment of standing counsel for Bengal and the alleged injustice done to Mr. Bonnerjee.

22. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 30th March, writes:—Mr. Phillips, standing counsel for Bengal, having gone on leave, his place became vacant and was given to Mr. Pugh. Now, the Native press of Bengal is naturally indignant at this flagrant act of injustice to a deserving Native, Mr. Bonnerjee, who has acted as standing counsel on several occasions. Mr. Pugh acted only once, and that too when Mr. Bonnerjee was away in England. So, then, to us outsiders it seems pretty plain that Mr. Bonnerjee's claims have been overlooked in this case. There cannot be any question as to Mr. Bonnerjee's abilities and general fitness for the post, otherwise he would never have been called upon to act in that capacity so many times. We are compelled, therefore, however unwilling we may be, to suspect that considerations other than those of fitness and right have influenced the decision of the authorities. Are we to believe that the Government have done this to punish Mr. Bonnerjee for the prominent part he takes in the National Congress movement? There does not seem to be any other reason for the decision of the Government. If our surmise be correct, then we have reluctantly to charge Government with a breach of its own orders. It has been ruled that no servant of Government is either to oppose the Congress movement or to lend a helping hand to it. If our analysis of the motives of Government be correct, what becomes of this ruling? The action of Government is most injudicious and unjust, and lays it open to such a serious misunderstanding.

Alleged heavy work in the táluka of Válva in the Sátára District and a recommendation in the matter.

23. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 31st March, says that the present Mámlatdár of the Válva Táluka in the Sátára District has to go through a lot of heavy work, and hopes that either a joint Mámlatdár will be appointed or the powers of the Aval-Kárkun of the táluka will be increased. The paper also expresses a belief that there must be several tálukas in the Bombay Presidency in the same situation as Válva, and trusts that an arrangement similar to the one recommended above will be made in their case also.

The police of Belgaum blamed for alleged failure of duty at the last Rangpanchami holiday.

24. The *Chikitsak* (30), in its issue of the 26th March, severely censures the police of the city of Belgaum for failing to make proper arrangements to protect the Hindus from the attack made on them by the Mahomedans at the last Rangpanchami holiday for parading through certain streets of the town in disguises. The police is stated to have disregarded the orders of the District Magistrate.

25. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 31st March, refers to two dacoities recently perpetrated, one in the village of Karja and another in the village of Fattyápur in the Sátára táluka and district, says that on account of frequent robberies and dacoities in this district people have grown anxious about the safety of their life and property, shows by figures that the number of policemen in the district is far less than what is necessary for the due protection of the people, and remarks that so long as the police officers and men are illiterate and low-paid as at present the number of thefts and robberies will not lessen. The Police Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council will not, adds the paper, achieve the desired end, as it does not contain any reform in the right direction.

Alleged frequency of thefts and robberies in the Sátára District and the insufficiency of the police force.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 5th April, completely approves of the protest made by the Calcutta Trades Association against the proposed amendment of the Factory Act of 1888, whereas the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 4th idem, disapproves of it, observing that the age of children ought to be raised from 7 to 9 years in order to enable them to grow up healthy and robust for their laborious work in afterlife, and that the restriction of working hours in the case of women is desirable for their health.

The Calcutta Trades Association's protest against the Bill to amend the Factory Act of 1888.

27. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 5th April, says :— In the cotton ginning factories at Broach, Ankleshvar, Pálej and several other villages, work is done from 3 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at night. Most of the factory labourers are women and children, who thus work for nearly 22 hours, earning wages for a day and a half. When these hands work from 3 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening they earn a day's wages, which are in the case of women four annas. Sixteen hours' work for a day is oppressive and the authorities ought to be informed of it in the interests of the labourers.

The hours of work in the cotton ginning factories at Broach, Ankleshvar, Pálej, &c.

28. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in their respective issues of the 5th April, disapprove of the passing of the amendment in Section 3 of the Bill to amend the law for the regulation of the district police in the Bombay Presidency, authorising the appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, when needed, and observe that there is little work for the Inspector-General himself, that there would be much less for his assistant if he should get one, and that the creation of these posts is only a waste of money.

Section of the Bombay District Police Bill authorising the appointment of an Inspector-General of Police and an Assistant to him disapproved.

29. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 27th March, writes :—It is a deplorable and heart-rending sight to see every Thursday numerous beggars thronging the streets and thoroughfares of the camp and town of Karáchi seeking alms from every passer-by. Most of these unfortunate persons are generally suffering from some sort of disease, which they persistently obtrude on one's notice in order to excite compassion. The subject of a poor law for India has often been mooted and it may easily be incorporated now into the national life, primarily through the municipalities, for every place should take care of its own poor. Private charity is all very well and should be unstinted; but the recognition by the Government of their poor, starving, feeble, old and helpless subjects is quite a different matter, and should not interfere with it, but should rather stimulate it, as in England. A poor law would also be an incentive to sanitation and keep wandering vagabonds away. India is being built up in every way, and it is simply a disgrace to the country and its boasted civilization to see its utter neglect of its millions of beggars.

Nuisance of beggars in Karáchi and a poor law for India recommended for removing it.

Part III.—*Education.*

Proposed transfer of high schools in Sind to local municipal boards protested against.

30. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 29th March, writes :—The Director of Public Instruction has not left Sind without leaving an uneasy feeling that he meditates handing over the Sind high schools to local committees. It will, no doubt, relieve Mr. Chatfield's budget of considerable charges, and it will unquestionably be a step in the direction of private enterprise, which Mr. Chatfield has made it his business to cultivate. But, nevertheless, we cannot refrain from recording our protest against any such measure. In the first place, it is not a question of private enterprise at all, as is pretended. The committees will not conduct the schools on commercial principles ; and it is absurd to suppose that they can succeed without infinitely lowering the tone and character of teachers and pupils alike. It may be questioned if it is really sound policy to constantly bend education to all such tortuous courses as commercial competition always necessitates. The management is to be vested in a number of over-busy gentlemen, who will have just time enough to interest themselves in patronage, but will have no time whatever to check abuses. The municipal school boards have as yet to be a success. They, perhaps, work quite as efficiently as primary schools supervised by the Inspector of Education ; but, then, that is not saying much for either of them. It is one advantage of the existing system that there is a large, connected educational service from which the teachers acquire experience in various departments and places, where promotion is not too long deferred, where hope is stimulated and where men escape that stagnation of the mind which invariably results from being mere fixtures in one unchanging routine. Teachers are recruited from among the educationists of the presidency. They seldom stay in any one place for more than four years; they imbibe fresh ideas of the new places to which they are being continually transferred, and men of high abilities devote themselves to education because, though not the most paying service, it is certainly the most fascinating, and does not preclude a modest income at the end of one's working days. But no such hope for promotion, transfer, interchange of ideas, or acquisition of ability will be possible under the new school boards proposed to be created. Responsibility will be divided, and therefore there will not be any sense of responsibility at all. Our country has so much succumbed to the craze of the elective principle that it supposes that by some non-descript process of thaumaturgy that principle will work a radical revolution in human nature. It is impossible to make people realise that the jobbing propensities of men find the richest pasture on administrative boards. It is not pretended that the schools are at present worked uneconomically, and without impairing efficiency it is difficult to see where the pruning knife should be applied. They supply a model to all private institutions. What these administrative geniuses for whom Government have conceived such sudden affection will effect, it passes our comprehension to make out. Shall we speak out our mind plainly ? The Bombay Government are not dealing fairly with education. From some figures that have been collected it can be found that that Government, out of an annual revenue of eleven millions sterling, disburses just a hundred and seventy thousand pounds on public instruction. That is just one per cent. and a half. This is scandalous. Another scandalous thing we hear whispered about, but for which we are unable to discover authentic data, is that the revenues of Sind are *not* spent wholly on Sind. The administrators of the presidency are deeply learned in the philosophy of natural selection, and for the general benefit of the race are quite content to drive the weaker to the wall. Therefore, instead of helping on our poverty-stricken province from the general revenue, that revenue is to be swelled by savings from Sind. It appears as if this decentralising policy of the Director is fitted exactly with the general policy. The Educational Department never allows more than a third of the total expenses incurred by private bodies ; the other two-thirds are to be supplied by local funds and fees. As fees will in no case realise this two-thirds, it is obvious that the department is merely trying to saddle local bodies with charges it has itself borne so long, and ought to bear yet. It is impossible to push even good theories too far. Mr. Jacob should protest against this perversion of decentralisation ; and all Sindis should cry down a proposal which, in a community so backward as ours, threatens

middle class education with degeneration, if not complete extinction. The Educational Department is ridden by a tyrannical fad, and it is charity to relieve it of the tyrant.

Inconvenience caused to school-boys from not getting school-books.

31. The *Samsher Bahádur* (122), in its issue of the 28th March, complains that school-boys are sometimes put to great inconvenience by not getting books used in Government schools even though they offered more than the actual price. This is due to Government having reserved to themselves the right of publishing these books, and requests Government to take some steps to remove this inconvenience.

Alleged conduct of teachers in Government schools at Ahmedabad in regard to private tuition of their students commented on.

32. The *Hindustán* (107), in its issue of the 30th March, complains that several teachers in Government schools at Ahmedabad compel their students to receive private tuition from them after school-hours, and exact certain pay from them for the trouble. It observes that if the father of a school-boy does not engage and pay for the services of the teacher or if he employs some one else, the boy is harassed and not properly taken care of by his school teacher. The *Hindustán* requests the educational authorities to take immediate steps in the matter.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks on the municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency.

33. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—We have taken a somewhat exhaustive review of the report on municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency in order to show that the municipal system in Bombay, and for the matter of that in India, is a total failure, and that it cannot be maintained without the leaven of the European element. Natives, as a rule, talk much. They put down long, big resolutions on paper without caring in the least to carry them out. Where the European element is equal or nearly equal, there only matters are managed satisfactorily. The opinions of heads of administrations very strongly corroborate what we say. It is most deplorable that not a single municipality in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, except Bombay itself, should have been found working satisfactorily after nearly half a century of trial. The Colleetor of Poona emphatically expresses *that the present system has had a sufficiently long trial and that no substantial good is likely to result from its continuance, and that a competent European officer is necessary.* After this, what sanguine expectations of progress in the future could be formed? The history of municipal progress points out as plainly as broad daylight that caution should be taken in introducing into the Legislative Councils the "elective principle." The report under review deals a staggering blow to the aspirations of the Congress-wallas, most of whom are babblers and pot-house politicians. The report should have been accompanied by some remarks from Government in the form of a short minute.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Alleged mal-administration of the Khairpur State and the Bombay Government.

34. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 26th March, writes:—The policy of repression is now being energetically followed by the authorities at Khairpur. The six men who were arrested at Lukman the other day have been sent heavily ironed to Diji Kot, the well-known prison in Khairpur territory. It is unlikely that the men will ever return to their homes, unless the Political Agent or some influential person intercedes in their behalf. We are also informed that the Mukhi of Khairpur has committed suicide, but for what reason is not stated. Measures have been taken to prevent other disaffected subjects leaving Khairpur and strong guards have been posted for the purpose. The men who came to Sukkur dare not return home, and their hopes of obtaining some redress from the British Government are rapidly diminishing. If the Bombay Government gave some kind of definite reply to the memorialists, even to say that no action would be taken or no inquiry made, it would be

possible for the oppressed subjects to take further action. But the protracted suspense is doing them much harm, while it is encouraging the Munshis and others to establish a reign of terror in the State.

Arrest of certain persons at Mándvi in Cutch.

35. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—It is rumoured among the natives of Cutch residing in Bombay that about a fortnight ago about fifteen respectable gentlemen of Mándvi in Cutch were arrested and imprisoned by the authorities of that province, the property of the persons so arrested being attached at the same time, and that more persons will be soon arrested. No reason has been mentioned to the prisoners nor to their relations for their arrest, and this has caused a panic among the people of that town. His Highness the Ráo ought to publish the reasons that have led to this affair.—A correspondent of the same paper, in its issue of the 5th April, says that four persons named Jivrám Harishankar, Khimji Vallaḅhji Jáni, Vasanji Luvána, and Jetha Vasanji have been arrested after enquiry by the Police Commissioner of the State for being connected with the publication of a book, entitled, "Rusvatkhán Bahádur" (corruption rampant), in which the shortcomings of the authorities in Cutch have been commented upon, and that these men have been taken to Bhuj in irons, where they are to be tried for spreading disaffection in the State.

The *Bombay Gazette* blamed for adversely commenting upon the transfer of Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit to political service.

36. A correspondent, writing to the *Indu Prakásh* (17) of the 31st March, says:—The editor of the *Bombay Gazette* does not seem to know anything about the administration of a Native State beyond receiving a grand entertainment at the bungalow of a Political Agent, which is probably given at the cost of the State, and seeing for himself while hurriedly going about in a carriage, otherwise he would not have made malicious remarks about Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit. If making false reports to Government and intrigues against Native princes, using State carriages and horses with two bodyguards in front and two behind, contrary to the orders frequently issued by Government, and doing similar things which bring discredit upon the British Government, are to be considered necessary qualifications of a political officer in a Native State, then Ráo Bahádur Pandit must be admitted to be quite unfit for the post of a political officer. Mr. Pandit's honesty, regard for justice, straightforwardness and intelligence are equal to those of one or two reputedly able political officers. Generally a raw military officer is appointed to political service, and no sooner does he begin to distinguish between a civil and a criminal suit than he is appointed Political Agent with power to pass sentence of death. But the *Bombay Gazette* has no remarks to make on such appointments.

Alleged mismanagement in the Kurundvád State in the Southern Marátha country.

37. The *Chikitsak* (30), in its issue of the 26th March, complains that much mismanagement prevails in the Kurundvád State on account of many members of the Yallurkar family, who are related to the Chief, being appointed to several offices in the State, stating as an instance in point that a document delivered for registration to the sub-registrar of Vadgaon about a year ago has not been yet returned to its owner.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th April 1890.

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(For the week ending 5th April 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 12th April 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárásh trá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárdi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
126	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	697
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	550
136	„ Vidhyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvána Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-tí-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1025
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

His Excellency Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—When just five years ago His Excellency Lord Reay set his foot on Bombay soil, it was little dreamed that he would make so popular a Governor as he is to-day, and that his administration would form an important epoch in the history of this presidency. His *régime* has been one of the most eventful Bombay has known for many years. It has been, on the whole, eminently progressive, earnestly striving to be just and righteous, and in fair sympathy with popular aspirations. Throughout, the strong personality of the Governor was conspicuous, and always enlisted on the side of enlightenment and liberality. It is this ever active, ever working, ever genial and upright personality of Lord Reay that has impressed itself upon the popular mind, and made His Lordship an ideal Governor in the estimation of the people. He has faults, he has made mistakes, but the good points preponderate so that the general feeling is that it will be difficult to get his equal. One of our public speakers lately likened Lord Reay's administration to that of Mountstuart Elphinstone. In some respects Lord Reay stands, in our judgment, higher; Elphinstone ruled at a time comparatively primitive, when everything was fresh and new. He had a free hand to model and fashion the work of government. There was no public opinion to speak of, and no opposition, except what he may have experienced from his own superiors. Lord Reay, on the other hand, has had to work at a time infinitely more advanced, troubled with conflicting interests, and swayed by a powerful public opinion. The Anglo-Indian opinion, which has been Lord Reay's chief difficulty, had probably no existence in Elphinstone's time. Native opinion is entirely a modern growth. It has been Lord Reay's privilege to earn for himself under these difficulties a lasting name for ability, rectitude, high-minded devotion to duty, moral courage, and keen and earnest regard for the people's welfare.

2. The *Dnyánodayá* (15), in its issue of the 10th April, writes:—Our contemporaries are devoting columns to the review of His Excellency Lord Reay's administration during the five years he has been amongst us. He has not pleased every one, and it is to his credit that he has not. He has been fearless in purifying the administration, and the introduction and encouragement of technical instruction will be long remembered as due to him. The educational work of missions has always received his cordial support, and in losing him we lose a friend of missions.

3. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—Grave doubts were freely expressed in some quarters that, after a heavy strain on the purse of the Bombay public, all admiration and love for the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay would be quite exhausted and there would be no feting, feasting, dancing, nor private parties in his honour. But last week's gay doings in Poona and the number of parties that are and will be given during the next few days in Bombay must needs clear away all cloud of suspicion in this respect. An administration is often as much the plaything of chance as the life of an individual, and therefore liable to successes and defeats. Looked at in this light none will have the courage to assert that it has been a series of failures in spite of the vociferous pronouncements of those bent upon persistently taking a gloomy view of it. Rightly judged by the stiffest standard of excellence, the good side of Lord Reay's administration will be found to outweigh the other side. In passing judgments in these matters one has always to look to the one patent fact that a subordinate Government, being entrammelled by superior authorities, has often to act against its own convictions. And were it not for the Crawford scandals, to those very people who seem to be determined to run down Lord Reay's doings, his *régime* would have been a paragon of excellence. But the Crawford enquiry proved a red rag, and unjust vilification has been heaped upon His Lordship's devoted head for no fault of his. As we have said above, there have been patent failures and miscarriages, but these ought not to shut our eyes to the amount of good done by His Lordship. Take one instance only, the Crawford and Wilson enquiries. Were it not for Lord Reay, no Governor would have had the requisite courage to put two highly placed

civilians upon their trial in matters in which, so far as the judgments of Lord Reay's Government are concerned, both stood self-condemned. These trials could not have been as exciting as the trial of Lord Hastings, but the moral of both the former has been no other than the moral of the latter—the expurgation of the moral impurities of an administration. For this one great service, if for no other, Lord Reay, as we said long ago, deserves a statue. With all his sins of omission and commission the Bombay public did vote a statue to an ex-Governor. Are not the services of Lord Reay so great as to deserve a still higher memorial?

4. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 10th April, writes:—Whether we look to the course of legislation, or to the development of local self-government, or to the progress of education, especially technical, or to the extension of productive public works such as railways and canals and to the economies effected in that department, or to the questions of land revenue and excise dealt with during His Excellency Lord Reay's *régime*, or to the development of native industries, or to the purity of the administration, or to the appointments in the Legislative Council, we meet with the same progress all along the line. His Lordship has been, after all, a model Governor, and if he is spared to take part in future in the councils of the realm, we doubt not he will not be unworthy of ranking with statesmen of whom the Poet Laureate sings in high terms.

5. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 9th April, writes:—On the whole, no Governor of Bombay has had a greater claim on the affection and gratitude of the people ruled over than His Excellency Lord Reay. His sincerity, his noble-mindedness, his courage, his sympathy for the people, and his sense of justice, more than compensate for his trivial shortcomings, and to posterity he will be known as the model Governor of Bombay. If sympathy for the people were a crime, then there was no greater criminal on the face of the earth than Lord Reay. And such a criminal Lord Harris promises to be, to judge from his well-known antecedents.

6. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—The various excellent features of His Excellency Lord Reay's beneficent rule have been most admirably summarised in the lengthy but interesting address of the Sárvajanika Sabha, Poona. It is a record of good work done, of which any man may be proud and which must have highly gratified Lord Reay. It is, as he humorously put it in replying to the address of the Deccan Education Society, "a certificate of good conduct," coming as it does from such a representative and influential public body. The Sabha compared Lord Reay to Lord Ripon. Both have secured permanent places in the affections of the people and both have achieved this by the same means. The administrations of both have been marked by love of the people, warm interest in their welfare, a high and conscientious regard for duty, stubbornness in carrying out their measures in spite of great difficulties, a desire to go thoroughly into every question and judge for themselves instead of entrusting their consciences to the Secretaries, uniform courtesy of behaviour, and, above all, equal treatment to all, be they of whatever race. These are high and noble characteristics, which it is not always our good fortune to find in our rulers. It is not, as some of Lord Reay's critics have said, that credit is due to him for merely good intentions. His measures have throughout been marked by foresight, fairness and liberality, which entitle His Lordship to all the gratitude we can show him. What more far-sighted measure could we conceive of than the establishment of technical education among us? The impetus given to technical, industrial, scientific and artistic education will, if Lord Reay's successor follows in his footsteps and waters the plant the seed of which has been sown by him, bear good fruit at no distant date. The high respect which Lord Reay always showed to public opinion, the great honour done to the Bombay Presidency Association and the Chamber of Commerce in unfolding to them the policy of Government in regard to certain measures, have, we hope, inaugurated a new era so far as the relations of Government with the public bodies are concerned. Then take Lord Reay's nominations. Could we, if ours had been the glorious privilege of election, have chosen better men? In every department of the administration Lord Reay's personal influence made itself felt.

The heads of the several administrative branches were made to learn that they were responsible to some one; but the weight due to their experience was never denied. These things probably made Lord Reay some enemies, who did not scruple to abuse him, taking shelter in the columns of the influential Anglo-Indian press. Thoroughness was his motto, and therefore Lord Reay's attention was given to matters relating to distant provinces like Sind and Kánara, which probably for the first time found themselves basking in the sunshine and warmth of gubernatorial favour. But why multiply instances? We are indeed deeply sorrowful to part with such a ruler. Had there been any chance of success we would have requested Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to allow Lord Reay to continue to rule this province for a further period of five years. His Excellency may be said to have but recently acquired that experience and knowledge of local matters and interests which would have made the continuation of his rule more beneficent than it has been hitherto. We wish him a safe voyage home. It is needless to ask him to keep India and the Bombay Presidency in his kind memory; for, judging from what he has been, we believe he cannot forget us even if he wish, and he is far from wishing it. We know we can count upon his services in all our aspirations so long as they are moderate and reasonable.

7. The *Rást Goftár* (86) and the *Broach Samáchár* (95), in their respective issues of the 6th and 10th April, also speak very highly of the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay. The former adds:—It is just and proper that the educated classes should honour the retiring Governor since he has done much for them, but the hopes that were infused in the minds of people five years ago, immediately on his arrival, by the appointment of the A'bkári and Forest Commissions, have remained unfulfilled till the present day. The Pársi community has greatly suffered in consequence of the wrong step taken by his Government at the instance of certain intriguing Hindus, which forms the principal noticeable mistake of his administration.

8. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—The principal events of His Excellency Lord Reay's *régime* are the Forest and the A'bkári Commissions for the city of Bombay, the stimulus given to technical and scientific education, and the rigid enquiry into the scandals connected with the official acts of two senior members of the Bombay Civil Service. These events may be said to be the most salient features, so far as the executive acts of Lord Reay's Government go. We have also to consider His Excellency's career as President of the Bombay Legislative Council. The number of enactments passed in his time has been large, but those which have been most conspicuous on the statute book are the Land Revenue Amendment Act, the New Bombay Municipal Act, the Amended Salt Bill and the Village Sanitation Act. Taking both sets of His Lordship's action, it may be very fairly conceded that His Excellency has throughout conscientiously endeavoured to take the people into his confidence and to meet their wishes and wants, so far as it lay in his power. It may be remarked that Lord Reay has tried to govern this presidency as a statesman. How far that statesmanship has been a success or a failure is the next question. The forest question, despite all that His Excellency endeavoured to do during his five years' administration, has proved a brilliant failure. Why? Because, with all the information furnished by the people, His Excellency was not strong-minded enough to break through the barriers of the forest bureaucracy, which has been all along misleading him. Thus the main grievance of the masses remains unredressed for want of that strength of character which distinguishes the real statesman from the mere administrator. Coming next to the ábkári question, we are sorry we have nothing but absolute condemnation for the inconstant and ill-advised makeshifts resorted to from year to year under His Lordship's *régime*, with the sole view of stimulating to an abnormal and mischievous extent the consumption of liquor at the expense of the harmless toddy. Even the small reforms which were adopted for a single year in the city of Bombay on the recommendations of the Commission which sat in 1886 have been set at naught. In fact, the more loudly the people in Thána, Kolába and elsewhere complained of the oppressive rules regarding toddy, the more did the A'bkári Department rejoice in rivetting the chains of regulations harder and faster. We

cannot disguise the fact that in matters ábkári Lord Reay has never known his own mind consistently for a single year. No doubt, he affected to hear the people's complaints, but, all the same, he found himself quite impotent to resist the fallacious statements and arguments of the departmental sophists. Lord Reay has in this matter proved himself a complete puppet in the hands of Mr. Pritchard. Turning to education, it may be remarked that Lord Reay has been partly its foe and partly its friend. Arriving in this country with a reputation of an acknowledged educationist, we find, on the eve of his departure, that in the department of education His Lordship has been progressive only when brought to that stage by the sheer force of enlightened public opinion, but a doctrinaire or reactionary otherwise. At first, he did absolutely next to nothing for primary education. In fact, finding his administration somewhat stinted in purse by the provincial benevolence exacted by the Government of India for its folly of the Penjdeh scare and its forcible seizure of Upper Burmah, he actually starved it. High education, too, received a blow all round. Fees were raised, creating such intense dissatisfaction that recognized public bodies had to protest, while one of them, the Presidency Association, actually memorialized the Supreme Government on the reactionary policy adopted by Lord Reay. Soon after, the craze for technical education received an abnormal stimulus from His Lordship, owing undoubtedly to a fortuitous circumstance. In fact, the educational policy of Lord Reay in various directions would have been a dreary, disappointing blank but for the philanthropy of a few private citizens, notably Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. To-day we hear loud choruses of praise for all that His Lordship has done with regard to the impetus he has given to the promotion of technical education. We are prepared to give him full credit for his excellent intentions. But we honestly ask how far His Lordship would have, *unaided*, carried his good intentions into practice, had there been no such philanthropic citizen as Sir Dinshaw. Would his Government have done a tittle of what it has done? Would it have founded a permanent home for the Institute? Would it have singly allotted a decent sum for its annual maintenance? We have not the least hesitation in saying that, but for private philanthropy, Lord Reay's educational administration also would have been a perfect Sahara, with perhaps an oasis here and there. We pass over His Lordship's attitude towards University reform. If we were asked to express our opinion on His Lordship's "statesmanship" in matters educational, we should state it in two short words that it is a "brilliant failure." On the whole, he has hardly come up to the expectations which the public was led to form of him from his antecedents. Possibly, there is an irony of fate in the circumstance that the personage from whom the greatest progress in education all along the line was anticipated should have achieved the least. A complete "knowledge of the permanent interests of the people" would have prompted Lord Reay to do infinitely more for the education of the people than he has done, and entitled him to be considered a statesman. But somehow he fell deplorably short of the public expectation. If we reviewed His Lordship's action with regard to local self-government, we should see that even here he has been far from a success. The suspension of two or three small municipalities within the last eighteen months was altogether unwarranted, and to us it is a matter for regret that the liberal tendencies of Lord Reay should have been so far petrified by the chilling atmosphere of the bureaucracy that surrounded him as to prompt him to suspend these organizations which he ought to have sedulously and discreetly fostered. Whatever the Collectors may have urged, he at least ought to have been the last person to take such untoward action on the strength of their one-sided and interested statements. But unfortunately, all through, the regrettable trait of character in Lord Reay has been the want of balance of judgment. He has throughout given too much credence to official statements and bestirred himself little or not at all to verify them. But if we are unable to approve of His Lordship's action in the matter of forests, education and local self-government, we give our unqualified approval to the steadfastness of purpose, great moral courage, and unswerving rectitude with which he endeavoured to stamp out corruption from the administration of the presidency. The Wilson and Crawford cases will be *the* two principal events which impartial history will always associate with his rule in terms of the highest praise. Whatever interested and rabid opposition may say, whatever selfishness and malice may invent, the righteous determination which

led Lord Reay to institute a full and complete enquiry into the scandals alleged against two senior members of the immaculate and heaven-born service could not but redound to his lasting credit. He has incurred great obloquy on this account, but we are sure that when contemporary passions, prejudices and jealousy subside, posterity will point out the two events as the most important in the administration of Lord Reay—events which alone would lend perennial lustre to his name and fame as a righteous and independent ruler. Had His Excellency's reign not been signalized by any other occurrence during his tenure of office, we unhesitatingly say that his action in these matters alone would have been a sufficient justification for us Indians to include him in the illustrious roll of those few enlightened Governors of Bombay whose name is a household word in the land. Turning to Lord Reay in his capacity as President of the local Legislative Council, it may be said with truth that he has constantly endeavoured to act as a constitutional legislator with an eye to the public good. No exception could be taken to his selection of non-official members of the Legislative Council. He really desired to promote the permanent interests of the people and accordingly strove uniformly to have for his guides in the Council chamber the picked and most enlightened representatives of the various Native communities of the presidency—men whom the communities themselves held in the highest estimation and confidence. True to his liberal instincts, he has, in reference to the Legislative Council, not disappointed public expectations. On the contrary, the free and independent opinions he has expressed on the reform of the Councils have vastly enhanced His Lordship's reputation as one who understands the times and the inmost thoughts and feelings of the people, and it is devoutly to be hoped that, free as he will soon be from official shackles and official reticence, he will not fail to press his views on both the subjects, in and out of Parliament, with greater vigour and determination. With the assistance of two such administrators as Lords Dufferin and Reay, the Indian Councils Bill ought to undergo considerable modification for the better. As the head of society, too much praise cannot be given to Lord Reay. His 'court,' so to speak, has been an ideal court, pure and irreproachable. The genial influences of Lady Reay, especially in her connection with Native female society, must also be taken into account. Combined, these influences have lent lustre to the headship of Lord and Lady Reay in English and Native society—a lustre which, we dare say, Lord and Lady Harris will try to preserve and embellish. On the whole, we should say that though His Lordship has proved a Governor of very high character and ability,—an infinitely better Governor than all those who succeeded Sir Bartle Frere,—his claim to be ranked as a "statesman" is not proven. There are citizens who have compared him to Mountstuart Elphinstone. We should, indeed, be delighted to place Lord Reay on a par with that truly eminent statesman, but we find we cannot. There is an immeasurable gulf between the two. Elphinstone was, indeed, very far-sighted. He was in advance of his age. But there is not a deed or written record of that illustrious Governor which could be taken exception to. There is not a single act of his career which does not breathe the wisdom and foresight of the genuine statesman—the statesman who, having deeply and intimately gauged the feelings and wishes of the people, successfully strove to promote their best and truest interests. Lord Reay may be fully credited with equally good intentions, but it would be perverting the verdict of history to state that he has been equally successful. Moreover, it should be remembered that the times in which Lord Reay has served as Governor are wholly different from those during which Mountstuart Elphinstone ruled over this presidency. There were also traits in Elphinstone's character which are conspicuously wanting in Lord Reay's. His Excellency came among us to soar above the rank and poisonous influence of the Indian bureaucracy. He leaves us as one of its strongest, and in some cases obsequious, supporters. Elphinstone lived in the midst of the bureaucracy of his day, but had that force of character, that profound wisdom, that superior tact and judgment, which enabled him to indelibly impress the character of his own august individuality on everything that he did. And nowhere is that individuality more marked than in the moulding and shaping of the educational policy of the presidency. It is a matter for regret that we cannot say the same of the departing Governor.

No, Lord Reay is far removed from Elphinstone. He cannot even approach the brilliant Sir Bartle Frere. This is our humble but impartial estimate of his retiring Excellency.

Disapproval of the proposal that India should pay the expenses of the uncovenanted officers who would be sent to England to give evidence before the Committee of Inquiry into the grievances of the uncovenanted civilians.

9. In noticing the report that Sir John Gorst is shortly to bring forward a proposal that the expenses of the uncovenanted officers who will be sent to England to give evidence before the Committee of Inquiry into the grievances of the uncovenanted civil servants should be defrayed by the Government of India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 8th April, says:—This seems to be likely to become one more instance of the generosity of the India Office at another's cost. The claim put forward by the uncovenanted civilians is in itself unjust, and, to make matters worse, it is proposed to pay the expenses of the witnesses in support of that claim! There can be nothing more unjust than this. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in their issues of the same date, express similar sentiments.]

Opinion of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and others against raising the age of entry into the Indian Civil Service, commented on.

10. In noticing the dissent from raising the age of entry into the Indian Civil Service, recorded by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir James Peile, Sir Peter Lumsden and Sir Donald Stewart, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 8th April, says:—It is to be regretted that such well-known and experienced statesmen should have come forward to record their narrow views. They seem to have forgotten that the old times have altered, and that, to suit the present, natives of India ought to be admitted in larger numbers into the covenanted and uncovenanted civil services. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the raising of the age by two or three years would lead to the increased employment of Natives to the exclusion of the British. The whole course of the studies for the Civil Service Examination being in English, Englishmen enjoy an advantage which Natives can never secure, and the latter will never be able to get over the difficulties that stand in their way. Again, Englishmen have the advantage of studying for the examination while at home, whereas Natives have to go and live in a distant foreign country. These two disabilities will never allow Natives to enter the Civil Service in larger numbers than Englishmen. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in its issue of the 9th April, expresses similar sentiments.]

The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Nulkar praised for his utterances in connection with the budget discussion in the Supreme Legislative Council.

11. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 6th April, says:—The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Nulkar took a very leading part in the discussion on the Indian budget in the Supreme Legislative Council and our presidency ought to be proud of such an able citizen. It was for the first time that the discussion on the budget took place in the Council and the remarks of the honourable member were quite to the point and are sure to attract universal attention. Ráo Bahádur Nulkar is a thorough representative of the people, and if such independent members were nominated to the Council, people would have no reason to complain. Who would call that member their representative who supported the proposal to increase the salt-duty and the tax on kerosine oil? The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Nulkar found fault with the selfish policy of Government in financial and other matters, and we make bold to say that no elected member in his place could have shown such an independent front. [The *Broach Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 10th April, observes:—The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Nulkar has falsified the general impression that Natives, and particularly Hindus, are in the habit of flattering the British administrators in political and other matters at the sacrifice of truth, and has shown his true Marátha spirit in his able discussion on the Indian budget. The honourable gentleman is a learned and shrewd Native and deserves our best thanks for ably advocating the cause of the Natives. The *Rájyabhakta* (121), in its issue of the 8th April, and many other papers approve of his utterances in connection with the budget.]

12. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 10th April, refers to the infringement of the Official Secrets Act with impunity by the *Pioneer* newspaper in publishing information about the treaty with Sikim and by a Lahore newspaper in notifying the contemplated enhancement in the import duty on European liquors, and enquires whether the said Act is not applicable to European journalists. The *Dnyán Prakásh* says that it does not wish that its European contemporaries should be punished, but it is grieved to see Government openly making such invidious distinction in its treatment of European and Native journalists. [A few other papers of the week express similar sentiments.]

Official Secrets Act and Anglo-Indian journalists.

13. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 6th April, says:—If one were to look minutely into the enforcement of the existing Factory Act by the Government officers, he would see that they were making a farce of it. We cannot but be astonished when we consider the accidents caused by the machinery in the mills. The present Factory Inspectors, being almost all of them Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, are ignorant of mill work. The work of inspection is to be done by them in addition to their usual functions, and therefore they get rid of it anyhow. Besides, whenever these Factory Inspectors visit the mills, the managers of the mills, on account of previous intimation of the visit, are enabled to keep everything to the satisfaction of the Inspectors and the latter return from the mills highly pleased. The object of legislation being thus foiled, the poor labourers get no relief at all; and hence arises the necessity for appointing persons well-conversant with mill work as Factory Inspectors, so that the Factory Act may be adequately brought into force. The Government should therefore entrust the inspection of the Bombay mills to a person having experience of mill work, and that of mills outside Bombay to the Assistant Boiler Inspector who has been lately appointed to assist Mr. Drewet in his duties.

Remarks in connection with the Factory Act and Factory Inspectors.

14. The *Praja Mat* (120), in its issue of the 5th April, observes:—During the time Mr. James was Collector of Ahmedabad, he failed to discharge his duties properly. He was always hasty, high-handed and narrow-minded in his work. The present policy of Government is to find fault with the working of local self-government, and Mr. James encouraged them by reporting against the municipal commissioners of Ahmedabad. The municipalities of Parántij and Mehmadabad have been recently suspended on very lame grounds. At present, commissioners are not allowed to act independently in municipal matters. Several reforms are forced upon them by Government, and when they fail to accede to the wishes of the authorities they are blamed by the latter. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad are opposed to the introduction of drainage and water-works, but several elected members have voted in favour of these against the wishes of their electors; and yet Mr. James has reported against some of the commissioners. Moreover, in making appointments in the Revenue Department he has acted arbitrarily by passing over several rightful claimants. In the classers' case, when Mr. James failed to get them punished he degraded and transferred several Talátis. One cannot understand what qualifications Mr. Bulákhi has to be promoted from a post of Rs. 45 to that of the Chitnis on a salary of Rs. 125. We request Government to enquire into the several changes made in the Revenue Department by Mr. James and to do justice to those whose claims have been ignored.

The administration of Mr. James as Collector of Ahmedabad, disapproved.

15. In alluding to the evening party given to Mr. James on his transfer from Ahmedabad as Acting Commissioner, N. D., the *Hitechchhu* (89) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 10th April, remarks:—The administration of Mr. James as Collector of Ahmedabad, though not quite satisfactory, has been somewhat successful, and it was not quite wrong that he should have been entertained on the eve of his departure from this place. It is right to honour a retiring officer, but not one who is merely promoted from one post to another. Government servants are

Disapproval of public entertainments given to officers on their promotion by their friends and admirers.

prohibited from accepting public addresses, but the rule probably does not include evening parties, and we should recommend Government to order that even such parties should not be given.

Alleged intended discontinuance of the publication of official documents in the vernaculars.

16. In alluding to a report that the publication of official documents in the vernaculars is to be discontinued, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 8th April, says:—The reason for the discontinuance is alleged to be the proved uselessness of the expenditure, but the grounds on which this allegation is made are not mentioned. The reason, however, may be surmised. It seems that sufficient copies of the translations of legislative enactments into the vernaculars are not sold, and this may have led Government to infer that there is no use in publishing the translations. This inference, if it is made, is quite wrong. These translations are so badly made that few besides the translators themselves can understand them, and they are not therefore purchased by the public. It has been frequently asserted by Government that the number of Natives conversant with the English language is very trifling, and this ought to show that it is not safe to cease publishing translations of official documents, leaving the masses in the dark as regards them. Perhaps, it is believed that the vernacular newspapers will publish translations of them, but the number of newspaper readers is very small and the newspapers publish what they like. Since ignorance of law is no justification, it is the duty of Government to publish translations in substance, or *in extenso*, of the official documents in plain language for the information of the masses, to whom they should be made easily accessible by disseminating them gratis or by selling them at a small price. It is, however, to be hoped that the report about the proposed discontinuance of the publication of official documents in the vernaculars is false. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 9th April, expresses similar sentiments.]

An enquiry into the sinking of a craft at Dharamtar in the Kolába District, recommended.

17. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—The loss of lives caused by the sinking of a *taráfa*, or raft, at Dharamtar needs enquiring into more fully than was attempted at the inquest held in this city the other day. The overcrowding of Shepherd and Co.'s steam ferries is an old and frequent complaint and has been as often unheeded as the similar grievance regarding third class railway passengers. The law in both cases is clear, but its provisions are ignored with impunity owing to the ignorance and utter helplessness of the sufferers. There are, therefore, very few chances of the defaulters being brought to book for their many sins of omission and commission. It is only on rare occasions of fatal accidents that opportunities are afforded to the public and the Government of knowing how these public carriers perform their functions. We have ourselves seen how men, women and children are huddled together and how they are taken on and landed from the ferries through the gangway without lowering the ladder,—the passengers often risking their lives in their attempt to hoist themselves up into the ferry from the gunwale of the rude and ill-equipped country boats. We cannot understand why the owners of the steam ferries should not be required to maintain properly decked, suitable and well-found barges for taking and landing passengers, instead of the open and rude contrivances now employed. The recent accident suggests the following inquiries:—How old were the two boats (the combined *taráfa*) that sank? When were they last inspected? Was the inspection made by a competent and responsible person? Did the *taráfa* strike against a rock? Was she heavily loaded? Was the accident due to careless navigation or unseamanlike handling of the boats on the part of the crew of the steam launch which towed the boats or of the crew of the *taráfa*? These and other points which easily strike a mariner need to be looked into, and it would be conferring a great boon on the travelling public if Government could see their way to order an enquiry into the matter. We believe it is the province of the Port Officer of Bombay, as naval adviser of Government, to take cognizance of these accidents.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 8th April, says that one Sorábji Dádábhái Sarvála, a resident of the village of Kosheshri, a few miles distant from the town of Tárápur, recently committed suicide, confessing before his death that he had taken poison, that for five days the corpse was carried from place to place for medical examination, that it arrived at Umbargaon in such an advanced state of decomposition that the medical officer of that place found it quite unfit for examination and permitted the corpse to be disposed of without a *post-mortem* examination, that the feelings of the relations and friends as well as the Pársi community have been outraged by the corpse being detained so long without its funeral ceremonies being performed, and that it is to be hoped that Government will enquire into the case and issue orders for the prevention of similar cases in future.

Delay made in regard to a *post-mortem* examination of the corpse of a Pársi resident of the village of Kosheshri, near Tárápur in the Thána District, who committed suicide.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

19. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 7th April, says:—The third class railway passengers are highly thankful to Government for introducing into the new Railways Bill clauses providing latrine accommodation in female third class carriages and strictly prohibiting the least overcrowding of this class of vehicles, but the latter clause is likely to operate prejudicially in regard to passengers inasmuch as sometimes the trains do not contain a sufficient number of third class carriages, and passengers are left behind for want of room. Under such circumstances the poor class of passengers suffer considerable inconvenience and annoyance, as they have either to return to their homes or to wait in the inconvenient railway station yards until the next day when a train is generally due. To remove this hardship the Bill should contain a provision requiring the railway companies to keep ready at several stations a sufficient number of third class carriages to be used whenever required.

A suggestion in connection with the new Railways Bill.

Part III.—*Education.*

20. The *Praja Mat* (120), in its issue of the 5th April, complains of certain appointments and promotions in the Educational Department, saying:—There seems to be no definite rules for giving promotions in the Educational Department, as they are given on different grounds on different occasions. On one occasion when Mr. K. K. Kápadia's place fell vacant, there were two claimants for it, namely, Messrs. Ranchhodlál Khambhátta and Kamláshankar, and it was given to the latter on the ground that he had passed his B. A. Examination a year earlier than the former. On another occasion, when a vacancy occurred at Nadiád there were again two candidates, but seniority in the service was given preference. Very recently another objectionable appointment was made in the same department. Mr. Kádri, Head Master, Urdu School, Ahmedabad, has been promoted from a post of Rs. 24 to that of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector at Kaira, carrying a salary of Rs. 75, superseding many men in the service. Mr. Kádri, although an old hand in the department, has hardly a sufficient knowledge of the Gujaráti language. We therefore request Messrs. Giles and Chatfield to examine Mr. Kádri before confirming him in his present post.

Alleged irregularity in making certain appointments in the Educational Department at Ahmedabad and a request to the educational authorities in the matter.

21. The Násik correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 7th April, expresses surprise at one Govind Hari Palnitkar being compelled to tender his resignation of his place in the Government service and being not permitted to go in for the pleaders' examination in consequence of his boldly exposing the immoral conduct of Mr. Hirpáthak, late Head Master of the Násik High School, and thereby doing a great deal of good to a large number of students, and observes that this inequitable return to

Injustice alleged to have been done to one Govind Hari Palnitkar of Násik.

Mr. Palnitkar for his boldness while Mr. Hirpáthak's services have been engaged by a mofussil municipality is a circumstance calculated to put the goddess of justice to shame.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Local self-government at Sholápur and the District Collector.

22. In an article, headed, "Local Self-government and Government Officials" the *Sholápur Samáchár* (17), in its issue of the 8th April, says that the proper and beneficial exercise of the right of local self-government granted by Lord Ripon to the people of India depends more upon the behaviour of Government officials with respect to this right than upon the ability of the people themselves, and gives two instances of what it considers improper behaviour of the District Collector of Sholápur towards the local municipality. In one instance, the Collector is said to have illegally directed the municipality to pay the expenses of the tent accommodation of the police party sent to keep order at the *gad* fair, with a threatening that if the municipality did not comply with the direction the Collector would exercise the special authority given to him by the new Municipal Act. In the second instance, the Collector is said to have written a letter to Ráo Bahádur Kirloskar, municipal president, asking him to expedite the submission of the annual administration report and observing that in case of delay the president would be considered to be incompetent for his office. Ráo Bahádur Kirloskar is said to have taken offence at the tone of this letter and tendered his resignation of office. With reference to this resignation the *Samáchár* wishes that Government would not accept it as it has been tendered on account of improper treatment by a Government official and as it is difficult to get another man learned and straightforward like Ráo Bahádur Kirloskar, at least in the town of Sholápur. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 7th idem, is of opinion that the Collector's conduct, if the description above given be true, is censurable and says that Government should take due notice of it. Adverting to the same subject, the *Arunodayá* (24) of the 6th April remarks that if Government do not pay proper consideration to this matter no disinterested men will be found to do municipal work, and local self-government will be a failure, not on account of inability on the part of the people, but by reason of improper restraint by Government.]

Strike of the traders at Ratnágiri in protest of the imposition of the octroi duty by the municipality.

23. The *Bakul* (26), in its issue of the 6th April, states that on account of the imposition of octroi duty by the municipality of Ratnágiri since April 1st the traders of the place have struck business and closed their shops to the great inconvenience of the residents, particularly of the poor, and have applied to the District Collector and Government in protest of the new impost.—The *Jagan Mitrá* (41), another newspaper of the place, in writing in its issue of the 7th idem on the subject of the strike, remarks that the people are quite tired of the municipality and wish to get rid of it on account of its imposing burdensome taxation, and that the District Collector should, after satisfying himself by personal inspection of the real condition of the people, write to Government on the subject and relieve the people from their distress.

24. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—It is really a matter for much regret that the closing weeks of His Excellency Lord Reay's administration should be marked by a distressing excitement in one of the most important cities of the presidency which he ruled in peace and plenty for five years. A sensational telegram in the Bombay dailies announces that the bázár at Ratnágiri is closed "in consequence of a municipal octroi duty levied on several articles of food." The Collector is said to have discountenanced the petition submitted to him by the Banias, who have therefore telegraphed to Government. If Her Majesty's representatives in the mofussil thus displease the rayats, it is not needful to descant upon the serious results of such conduct. We hope the grievance will be soon redressed and the merchants will before long settle again into their peaceful avocations.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Remarks on a circular issued by Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

25. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—Mr. Henvey seems to belong to that queer class of politicals in whom a strange combination of good and bad is seen. It is only a few days since we appreciated the good advice he gave to the Rája of Ratlam. From that advice it appeared that Mr. Henvey was a man of plain living and high thinking and his liking for that manner of life was such as to induce one to conclude that he was a liberal-minded gentleman. But if what the *Eastern Herald* has announced be true (and we have no ground to suspect our contemporary's honesty), Mr. Henvey seems to be a conservative of conservatives and a narrow-minded bureaucrat. It is reported that the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, has issued rules for the observance of those who reside within the limits of the Indore Residency. The rules forbid the formation of any association without the express permission and approval of the Agent and restrict all officials and students who are connected with the Residency establishment from joining any association within the limits of the Residency which is not recognized by the Agent. Thanks to this law-giver, however, that he deigns to be merciful in allowing persons to hold private meetings and discuss subjects. Mr. Henvey, we regret to observe, has made an error in issuing such rules, which is almost an abuse of the quasi-absolute power which politicals of his rank are allowed to exercise within their own jurisdictions and at their discretion. The time-honoured traditions of the mighty British Government, which put no control on the expression of the free and loyal thoughts of the subjects, limit the powers of even the head of the Indian Administration from introducing principles which are contrary to and destructive of the prime principles nourished and fostered by those traditions. We shall therefore persuade ourselves to believe that Mr. Henvey will take an early opportunity to rectify this mistake of his by the cancellation of his orders and thus show the largeness of his soul. In doing so the Agent to the Governor-General will allow our fellow-subjects of the Indore Residency to enjoy the same pure benefits of the liberal policy of the paramount British power as we all enjoy without any unwholesome admixture of bitter despotism.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th April 1890.

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH APRIL 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Eulogy of Mr. Elliott, Deputy Commissioner, Amráoti.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—The district of Amráoti loses a very good officer in the person of its Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Elliott. One good thing with him was that he helped as much as he could the municipality of Amráoti. When the plant of local self-government is only of recent growth it naturally requires great attention, and if this is not paid, the plant is likely to die a premature death. Mr. Elliott gave full scope to the energies of the working members of the Amráoti Municipality. He interfered very little with the municipal administration, the success of which is greatly due to the prominent members of the Amráoti bar The members were able to carry on their duties simply because they were trusted and confided in. It is a great virtue of Mr. Elliott that he always trusts his subordinates. The subordinate officials receive no small encouragement from confidence being placed in them. Mr. Elliott, again, was very civil anp polite to all who had occasion to see him, for one thing or another, either in their official or private capacity. To lose an officer of this kind is a matter of no small regret to the people of the district of Amráoti, and especially of the Amráoti city. At this distance we can only wish him a successful and prosperous career in life.

G. M. SA'THE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th April 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 16 OF 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th April 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	475
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
126	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	697
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	550
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárata Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1025
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—

His Excellency Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay.

The grandest function of the week just closing was the largely attended and representative meeting, held on Wednesday last in the Town Hall, to concert measures to erect a suitable memorial to commemorate the distinguished services of the Governor who left Bombay yesterday. The meeting was an outcome of the desire on the part of the people to demonstrate their gratefulness for what Lord Reay did in behalf of them, and to mark their appreciation of his efforts to rule over the presidency in the light of justice and humanity towards the subject races. The speeches, one and all, were marked by a cordiality of tone and a warmth of feeling, which clearly showed that the departing Governor had, by his graciousness of disposition and conscientious devotion to duty, endeared himself to all communities of Bombay. The last two weeks witnessed the presentation to His Lordship of a number of addresses from various communities, in addition to an unusual round of evening parties given in token of their esteem and respect for him and in honour of his approaching departure. He received deputations from Sind and Gujarát; the Káthiáwár Chiefs came forward with a valedictory address to him; the missionaries eulogised his rule; the public bodies and Sabhas showed an evident satisfaction with his work;—which may be taken as an indication of the fact that Lord Reay was essentially a ruler for the people and not a ruler for any class. The population of Bombay is varied, comprising many castes and nationalities, and the needs of one class may not be the needs of another class. Still, how far the ex-Governor tried to rule the country with strict impartiality and righteousness may be gauged from the earnestness which characterised the demonstration of love and esteem of the speakers, representative of all the different classes of Bombay. The distribution of public patronage during his administration was in accordance with a strict regard to the equitable advancement of the interests of the diversified community of this presidency, and his nominations, whether to the Legislative Council or to places of honour and responsibility, were so fair and discriminating that, as Mr. Badrudin Tyabji observed, if the people had these nominations in their own hands they could not have made them so well. It is hard to sympathise with the cry of those who urge that the educational policy of the late administration was far from satisfactory. Though His Excellency had to struggle against financial tightness, he always strove to place public instruction on a sounder and more healthy footing, and especially for his statesmanlike sagacity to promote technical education, a much-needed departure from the one-sided system of education of the country, the people will, as time passes on, feel ever grateful to the ex-Governor. Lord Reay was a well-wisher and true adviser of the Native Princes and invariably upheld their dignity; but he fearlessly did away with mal-administration where he saw that the Native ruler disregarded the interests of the people, thus giving fresh proofs of his broad-mindedness to rule on the utilitarian principle of the greatest good of the greatest number. During his time marked progress was made towards the liberalisation of the municipal establishments of the presidency; still, whenever he saw that an early extension of the franchise would interfere with the welfare of the people or hinder the growth of local self-government, he wisely refrained from and even recalled it. A less conscientious ruler would not have ventured to assail some of the recent administrative scandals with his moral courage and disinterestedness of purpose; and we are at one with Dr. Mackichan in thinking that this abiding homage done to Lord Reay is due to this striking display of a moral force by the Government over which His Lordship presided. In fact, Lord Reay's rule, which was characterised by rare wisdom and that strong sense of justice which had made the supremacy of Britain's rule in India so eagerly sought after, will inspire confidence and respect for the British Ráj in the people and tend to ensure the permanence of the empire. For the further step towards the consolidation of the empire, Lord Reay is entitled to a meed of praise and acclaim from Europeans and Natives alike.

2. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 13th April, writes;—Rarely is it the luck of India or any of its great political divisions to have for its ruler a

nobleman of the stamp of Lord Reay. Of rulers who come and go and leave no mark on the administration of the provinces placed under them, we have had many. There have been a few who have done positive mischief and whose names continue to be remembered long after they have left, not only in India but throughout this world, with a feeling akin to horror. But of those who can be called "wise, sober and practical statesmen" it is our good fortune to see glimpses now and then at rare intervals; their visits to these shores are few and far between, like the visits of angels. It behoves us, therefore, that when we do get such an one we should express our gratitude to him and to the sovereign who gave him to us, in no stinted measure. In recent times India has had only two such rulers, viz., Lords Ripon and Reay. The farewell demonstrations on the occasion of the departure of Lord Ripon, the spontaneity and expressiveness of which made some of our too cautious friends pause and ask themselves the question, "If it is real, what does it mean?"—for the first time showed that the native of India had awakened after centuries of political torpor to a sense of what he wanted and what he deserved, and that in any political measure it would no longer do to count without him and his 'demands,' as some would call them. In a lesser degree the farewell demonstrations in Poona and Bombay through which we have just passed have, we hope, opened the eyes of our rulers, and of those who belong to their race, to this upheaval of the nation. We use the words 'in a lesser degree,' not because we are inclined to suggest thereby that Lord Reay was in any way a lesser man than Lord Ripon, but because every one will acknowledge that the interests over which Lord Ripon watched were larger than those entrusted to Lord Reay during the last five years.

3. The *Dnyánodayá* (15), in its issue of the 17th April, writes:—By the departure of Lord Reay, not only the Bombay Presidency but the whole of India loses one of the most conscientious, sympathetic, wise, hardworking and helpful ruler whom God has ever given this or any other country. Indians, almost to a man, have respected and trusted him. Multitudes have ever loved him, and many Europeans regret his loss as keenly as his most ardent Indian admirers. Said one English official to us awhile ago, "I would cheerfully give up one-third of my salary for a year, if Lord Reay could have his term prolonged for even one year." Like Lord Ripon, our late Governor has greatly strengthened the British hold on India by his hearty sympathy with the people and his trust in them; and they both felt this sympathy and reposed this trust because they were good Christians. When will all Indian administrators understand that a policy of sympathetic confidence is the only one which will enable Englishmen to follow out the high trust which God has committed to them in this great country? Englishmen have in a large measure the high gift of rule, and the noblest element of that gift is to awaken confidence and aspiration and to develop them. We shall all miss Lord Reay. But in England he will have many and important opportunities of promoting the welfare of India, and we know he will make good use of them all. God bless him abundantly! We are glad also to pay a humble tribute of respect to Lady Reay. Like her husband she has lived and worked hard for the good of the people. The women of India need such sympathetic and active leaders. Indian ladies, especially ladies of rank, cannot help learning by such examples the truth of the old maxim *nobleness oblige*, *i.e.*, high birth and rank impose obligations to be helpful.

Lord Reay's reply to the address presented to him by the Bombay Presidency Association highly approved.

4. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—Altogether Lord Reay cannot be too much thanked for his truly statesmanlike reply to the address of the Bombay Presidency Association. His observations are destined to be as memorable as the famous words of the brilliant Macaulay uttered fifty years ago. India must feel grateful to His Lordship for this deliberate and pronounced opinion on the urgency of the reforms which the spirit of the times and the liberalising tendencies of the age sternly demand.

Questions which require consideration at the hands of His Excellency Lord Harris.

5. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—Lord Reay's five years' residence in this country, though we may not approve of every part of his policy, affords a living illustration of how a conscientious Governor, while acting by the light of reason and

guided by all the moral forces at work, never caring what the ever-grumbling caviller has to say against him, may add a feather to his cap among a law-abiding people. To his accumulated heritage of Indian experience His Excellency Lord Harris adds his own as Under Secretary at the India Office in London, and with a good start in the gubernatorial harness provided by the retiring Governor in the thorough efficiency which the several administrative departments have reached, Lord Harris may launch himself on his career in the high hope of ultimate success, and of the natural reward ever attendant upon every successful administration. His anxiety to learn and study every shade of opinion, as shown before his departure for this country, and the consultations he had had with men who had known India by personal experience, show the possession of an inquisitive mind, not easily satisfied with a fair exterior that often conceals from the outside public a diseased state of things. We may expect Lord Harris, armed with this credential, to give the people of this presidency as much satisfaction, if not more, as the retiring Governor has given. Neither the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation nor the reply of His Excellency Lord Harris thereto touches any administrative questions which must at no distant date attract His Lordship's serious attention. The question of higher education in connection with the re-organisation of the staffs of the Arts Colleges, the grievances of people both in the Konkan and on the Ghâts with regard to forests, the question of ábkári and the perceptible increase in the consumption of drink, must occupy the serious attention of His Lordship. Already a note with respect to higher education was sounded in an address by the Native residents in England to Lord Harris. No department is more cherished by the people than that of education, and therefore that department ought to receive the most serious attention of His Lordship. The Government of Lord Reay was no doubt pressed for funds, but since the Supreme Government will not now ask for additional contributions, it may not be inconvenient to the Government of Lord Harris to slacken somehow the tightening bonds of an unscrupulous scheme of retrenchment, at least in this instance. Lord Reay has already given a lákh of rupees to primary education, and Lord Harris ought to spend more on higher education. With regard to forests, the stringency of their administrative rules has almost taken the life out of the Indian agriculturist. A. B. C. plants and raises a tree on his own land and at his own expense, but his title to its ownership is not in him. Could administrative stringency go any further? This is only one instance of how harshly the forest law is worked. As to the increase in the consumption of drink we need not say much on the present occasion. Mr. Caine's letters from India to the English dailies have pretty clearly shown that the ábkári monster strides over the whole country unchecked, all Government protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. These are some of the questions which Lord Harris with the assistance of his Councillors will be called upon to settle. Then again, the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Act must also engage the attention of His Excellency. With the formation of Beluchistan and the North-Western Panjáb into a separate military province the local Government may be said to be relieved of every military responsibility, and the hands of Government will therefore be more free to deal with the burning questions above referred to. Being new to this country His Lordship will require some time to acquire a thorough knowledge of the details of every question, and the public will not grudge it. But they wish for a thorough and practical investigation and decision in these matters. We think the prayer is not unreasonable and a right decision will once for all remove all misunderstanding.

Public utterances of His Excellency Lord Harris and conclusions drawn therefrom about his future policy in the administration of the Bombay Presidency.

6. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—Our new Governor has arrived and has already taken charge of his onerous duties. All speculation, therefore, as to how he will turn out must perforce be set at rest. But we cannot help saying that everything augurs well. We have already informed our readers how modest were the utterances of His Lordship in replying to the several congratulatory addresses he received in England. In replying to the welcome address from the Bombay Municipality His Lordship

touched on some of the points with a necessary and by no means unbecoming reserve. But there was a ring of sincerity running through it. Alluding to the satisfaction expressed in the address at his replies to the English addresses he said: "I claim no credit for them but this, that as they were said, so they were meant." Noble words these! We have every hope that His Lordship will always stick to them.

7. The *Dnyánodayá* (15), in its issue of the 17th April, writes:—Our new Governor has come. The impression made on all by hearing and reading what he has said since coming is doubtless fairly expressed by the words, "He is a good man, earnestly desirous of promoting to his utmost the well-being of this presidency." We congratulate him on his noble opportunity for large service. We hope that many—not only Christians—will often pray for God's guidance to him.

Suggestions to His Excellency Lord Harris.

8. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 13th April, observes:—His Excellency Lord Harris, our new Governor, has been sent to India, not because he was an incumbrance or a troublesome or useless man to the ministry, but because he has been trained up in its unsullied atmosphere. He is an experienced statesman and is traditionally interested in India, and it is a fortunate circumstance that he was preceded by such a successful and popular Governor as Lord Reay, who has made the way smooth for him. The administration of Lord Reay has not been a complete success, and not without certain mistakes; and if the new Governor mends those mistakes and otherwise follows in the footsteps of his worthy predecessor, his administration will be successful and memorable. Some of the advisers, both official and non-official, of Lord Reay were of small merit and inferior rank and we are of opinion that they were the sole cause of the mistakes of his administration. We therefore wish that His Excellency Lord Harris would not be misguided by those men, that they would be kept at a safe distance from the Government House, and that His Lordship would consult only those who hold a high position in official or social life.

Appointment of a committee to enquire into the alleged grievances of the uncovenanted civil service and the proposal of the Under Secretary of State for India in connection with the expenses of the witnesses.

9. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—When we were confidently informed a few weeks ago that the Secretary of State for India had agreed to pay uncovenanted officers their pensions and leave allowances at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* a rupee, the news appeared so astounding that we could scarcely believe it. Later intelligence has happily contradicted the above rumour, and now we are told that Lord Cross has consented to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to go into the whole question and to decide it upon its merits. This is a legitimate concession and no one will quarrel with the Secretary of State for having granted it. It is but fair that the services should have a fair and full hearing. But according to latest telegrams Lord Cross has intimated his willingness to grant special leave to those whom the services may select to represent their case. This, too, we may admit, is not an undue stretch of liberality. But it is not so easy to understand on what principles of equity and good sense Sir John Gorst intends to propose that the expenses of those delegates be borne by the Indian Treasury. It is not a grievance created by the policy of Government, but is one hatched mainly in the heated imaginations of the officers themselves. The services, too, are not in need of such extraordinary generosity at the expense of the over-burdened Indian taxpayer. Judging from the magnificent dinners they have given to their Parliamentary friends here and in England they are well off in that respect. The Native public will, it is hoped, emphatically protest against such extravagant generosity, which though small in cost will set a bad precedent. [The *Broach Mitrá* (94), in its issue of the 16th April, observes:—To pay the expenses of the members of the uncovenanted civil service who will go to give their evidence in England from the Indian treasury is similar to charging a man the price of a knife bought to cut his own throat.]

10. Writing about the uncovenanted service agitation the *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 16th April, says :—We think those who claim to represent the people of India ought emphatically to protest against the enquiry, the fanciful grievance and the monstrous proposal of the Under Secretary to make the Indian taxpayer pay the expenses of witnesses, when the whole thing is admittedly illegal and the enquiry is not going to be made into a grievance which concerns the country. The Indian press ought to pay heed to a matter like this and expose the iniquity of the whole thing.

Comments on the rules alleged to have been published by Government in connection with Government servants and public movements.

11. Referring to the rules published by Government in connection with Government servants and public movements, the *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 11th April, writes :—Is it to be supposed from the rules that a citizen forfeits his rights immediately on his becoming a Government servant? We believe Government is emphatically in the wrong in this matter. Presumably these rules are based on the misconception of the nature and character of the relations which should subsist between the Government and its servant-subjects. In such matters Government should leave its servants unhampered, taking care that they do not let out official secrets, which are, perhaps, let out almost daily without the Government taking any note in the case of high offenders, and that they do not fail in the discharge of their duty. A man has as much to do as a peaceful citizen as he has to do as a Government servant. [The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 13th April, while writing on the same subject says that people have begun to doubt the love of liberty of the British, that for the good administration of a country it is highly desirable for Government to know public opinion, and that even taking for granted that meetings held by people to give expression to their opinion on political matters are dangerous it is a question whether Government can make such rules for their servants. Government, it adds, can suppress political meetings if they consider them dangerous, but when they lay down rules depriving their servants of their rights of citizenship, it is meet to call Government service slavery.]

Regret expressed at the absence of action in connection with the conduct of Mr. Manibhái Haribhái, Daftardár to the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

12. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 13th April, regrets that the Acting Political Agent, Mr. Woodward, should have taken no action with reference to the remarks recorded by Mr. Maconochie, First Class Magistrate, Panch Mahals, against Mr. Manibhái, Daftardár to the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, in connection with the charge of defamation brought by him against one Harilál, and hopes that Government will do the needful in the matter. [The *Rájyabhakt* (121), in its issue of the 15th April, observes :—It is desirable that Government should take prompt measures in the matter in their own interest and should remedy the rotten state of affairs in the Political Department.]

Enquiry into the result of this year's High Court and District Pleaders' Examinations in Bombay recommended.

13. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 17th April, writes :—This year's result of the examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleadership has beaten off all the previous ones, so far as severity is concerned. Out of 53 candidates only one has been declared to have passed the examination. What inferences can anybody draw from this unprecedented slaughter? Either so many candidates were unprepared or the examiners were unusually exacting and severe. We for ourselves are not prepared to subscribe to the former view. The candidates were in high hopes when they learnt that the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, as the most junior Judge, had the directing hand, as president of the board of examiners, in the conduct of the examination. It was believed that with his personal experience of Indian examinations he would introduce a more considerate and sensible system of testing the merits of candidates. But they have been grievously disappointed. Certainly such an unusually bad result calls for enquiry. We hope the Honourable the Chief Justice will call for an explanation. If such a thing is to be allowed to pass unnoticed, the sooner the examination is abolished the better. The candi-

dates will thereby be saved an amount of money and energy. [A few other papers express similar sentiments. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93) of the 14th April and some other Gujaráti papers complain also about the poor result of the District Pleaders' Examination of this year.]

The decision of Mr. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case in which Mr. Nárandás Pránjivandás was accused of obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty commented upon.

14. In noticing the decision of Mr. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, convicting Mr. Nárandás Pránjivandás of refusing to obey the orders of the police and fining him in the sum of Rs. 20, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 14th April, says:—The Esplanade is a public place, and when any portion of it is enclosed, a notice ought to be given to the public. In the absence of such a notice it was unjust that a respectable citizen like Mr. Nárandás should have met with the treatment he received at the hands of the police, and this has dissatisfied the public. Has the police authority to allow Europeans alone to enter a certain portion of a public place, excluding the Natives therefrom? Constable Unkles stated in Court that had he seen His Highness A'gá Khán there he would have sent him out of the enclosure; and this statement is certainly a great offence to Natives. Notwithstanding all this the Magistrate has expressed no opinion on the conduct of the police, and this has made the public ardently desire that the case should be taken before the High Court, from which due justice is expected. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91) of the 19th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Complaint about the conduct of a European soldier and the timidity of the police at Poona.

15. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 13th April, complains of the unreasonable and foolish behaviour of a European soldier towards female passers-by on the Parvati Road at Poona on the 9th idem and of the apathy and timidity of the police in letting him go away without taking steps in the matter, says that it is on account of the disarming of the Natives that their women are thus trifled with and insulted, and that if the breach between Europeans and Natives is allowed to be broadened want of arms will not save Government from injury by the Natives, and hopes that the proper authorities will take due notice of the conduct of the soldier and the policemen concerned in the matter.

The stopping of the firing of the gun twice a day in Bombay and the inconvenience it has caused to the people.

16. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 17th April, writes:—The stopping of the usual firing of the gun at one o'clock and nine o'clock at Bombay has been a source of great inconvenience to the people of this city. We hope the authorities will look into this and remove the grievance in connection with a popular and highly useful institution of long standing.

A request to the police authorities of Kaira in connection with recent thefts.

17. In reporting the number of thefts that occurred at Kaira last week, the *Snehá Sindhu* (128), in its issue of the 18th April, regrets that the police should not have been able to trace the thieves and requests the authorities to take prompt measures for their detection and to see that the crime is put down.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Bill to reform the Administration of Police in the Bombay Presidency.

18. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—The Bombay Police Bill has now passed through the hands of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Honourable Mover of the Bill, Sir Raymond West, and the Honourable President, Lord Reay, congratulated each other on the performance of this great task. But, as the Honourable Mr. Ránade said, we have certain misgivings that the large powers of interference given to the police will not be all beneficially used. We know how the Police Department is constituted. We also know how the District Magistrate receives very often wrong, prejudiced and one-sided information from persons who pose themselves as candid critics of the people and helpers of Government. Knowing this we are afraid that the large powers given to the police of

interfering with meetings and such other public business would in many cases lead to unnecessary harassment. No doubt there is the remedy of appeal to Government. But unless there is a gross breach of the rules or a serious case of downright oppression, Government will not interfere. The District Magistrate will naturally be inclined to take up the side of the police, who will always appeal to him for support. Although we have faith in the high intentions of Government and the fundamental principles which bind it, yet we know from experience that in ordinary cases people do not think of principles. However, let us hope that Government will "never allow the Magistrate of the District to run riot in issuing orders which unfairly interfere with the freedom of the people."

19. In alluding to the provision made for the appointment of a Deputy Inspector General in the new Police Bill, the *Hindi Punch* (106), in its issue of the 13th April, observes:—Some of our contemporaries have failed to understand why a provision has been made in the new Police Bill for the appointment of a Deputy Inspector General, but they only show their ignorance, for they ought to know that there are strong reasons in its favour. The post of the Inspector General of Police is created for some unknown Civilian and that of a Deputy is created to accommodate a relation of some high official. This will give the wherewithal to a needy man and will therefore be an act of charity. We must not therefore grudge this small charity, and we hope that those who are opposing this provision in the Police Act will, after reading this, be quiet.

Part III.—*Education.*

The educational policy of the Bombay Government and the increase of fees in the Deccan College, Poona.

20. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—The *Advocate of India* has done well to call the attention of Government to the present condition of the Deccan College. While, on the one hand, they persistently declare that they are for the encouragement of high education, their action, on the other, unhappily leads to its deterioration, pure and simple. The public has cried itself hoarse against the universal increase in the rates of college and school fees, but, as if the Indian people were as rich as people in England, the cry sent forth has had no weight with the rulers of the land. The said increase might relieve Government of partial educational expenditure, but it has injured and will injure interests on the very vitality of which the progress of the country so essentially depends. No testimony superior to that of Professor Wordsworth could be adduced to show that the rates of fees in this country are comparatively far higher than those in some of the European states, and yet they are being forced up. The rates of fees and the cost per head of the population on education stand in the inverse ratio, and yet we are told not only to gird up our loins to pay high fees but also to take on our shoulders the whole machinery of education. Is it possible to do all this by ourselves? is now the question. The question of the responsibilities of municipalities in this matter apart, the origin and foundation of the Deccan College has a history of its own. It is well known that the Deccan College primarily arose out of the Dakshina Funds founded by the Peshwas for the encouragement of learning. The fund, we think, was quite separate and had come down as such to the present Government, and consequently the present expenses of the Deccan College may be said not to fall upon the public treasury. Under the circumstances how could Government, consistently with their policy of not interfering with charitable institutions, withdraw their support from an institution which comes to the present rulers as a heritage independent of their support?

21. The *Kannadá Suvárte* (139), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—We are surprised to find that the students of the Deccan College are left alone to fight out their case. Why should the people of the Deccan and of the Southern Maratha Country not have represented the matter in a body to Government, and how is it that the authorities of the Educational Department are silent over it? If it really be the intention of Government to close the College, will it not be better to close it once for all, rather than make the world believe that they had to close it for meagre attendance? Let

not the blame be cast unnecessarily upon the students and let Government have sufficient courage to show that they closed the College of their own accord, for the purpose of checking the progress of high education. Indeed, the result of the increase in the fees and of the consequent falling off in attendance will be the untimely closing of the College, although we wish that such a thing should not be allowed to come to pass on any account.

Intended abolition of the High School at Hyderabad (Sind) disapproved of.

22. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 16th April, writes:—The Director of Public Instruction, it is reported, has definitely decided to abolish the Hyderabad High School. It was hitherto one of the standing grievances of the province that the Director of Public Instruction never visited Sind. Lord Reay, who has done more to advance educational projects in this province than perhaps any of his predecessors, first asked the Director to visit Sind and to satisfy himself about the progress made. Dr. Cooke, officiating Director of Public Instruction, visited the province, but did not propose any radical or far-reaching changes. The permanent Director has now visited the province, and he is evidently determined to leave his mark upon the educational policy in Sind. There has been a general sense of uneasiness ever since his departure. Mr. Chatfield evidently came to Sind to introduce new schemes and to find fault with existing arrangements, and he seems to have carried out his intentions very fully. At Hyderabad there are two private schools besides a mission school, and the Director seems to think that there is no need any longer of a Government High School. If this principle were applied to Bombay the Elphinstone High School should be abolished at once, because there are several other institutions of the kind in the city. We are informed that a public meeting was held at Hyderabad to protest against the threatened abolition of the local High School. If the inhabitants of Hyderabad can appreciate the real gravity of the situation they should take early measures to press upon the attention of the local authorities and the Government of Bombay the unreasonableness and the injustice of the proposal made by the Director of Public Instruction. The fact that private schools have been started at Hyderabad does not at all prove that the High School can be abolished either with safety or with advantage. On the contrary, such a proposal is extremely premature. There is no school at Hyderabad which can compare with the High School in efficiency, or which can have the resources which the Government can always command. Besides, as we have already pointed out, the Government have not been so generous in the matter of education in this province as to justify their retirement from the field of middle class education. Compared with the presidency proper and other parts of the empire, Sind is notoriously backward, and while high education has made nothing like the progress it has made elsewhere, the percentage of educated people is much lower than in other parts of the country. The Government educational grant for Sind is very small, indeed, no college being maintained by the Government. Up to 1887 there was not even a grant-in-aid to a college. There was not even a full-time Educational Inspector up to nearly the same time. And now suddenly comes the proposal for abolishing one of the three High Schools in the province. A proposal of this kind can never be prompted by friendliness towards the province. Unless the Director is not open to conviction, he may be easily satisfied that there is neither justice, nor reasonableness, nor wisdom in the proposal to abolish the High School of Hyderabad. Sind has never been particularly favoured in the matter of education, and just now, when there is some show of justice, the abolition of a necessary and important High School would be like taking away with one hand what was given by the other.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Suspension of the Parántij Municipality by the Bombay Government and the petition of the Prajá-hita-vardhak Sabha of Surat in the matter.

23. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—We have been favoured with a copy of the letter, which the Secretaries of the Prajá-hita-vardhak Sabha of Surat have addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government. The petition prays for the reconsideration of the decision of suspension at which the Government of Bombay was pleased to arrive in the case of the

Parántij Municipality in the Ahmedabad District. We express our sympathy with the municipality and hope Government will crown the efforts of the Sabha with success. One point in the petition to which we invite the special attention of Government is that municipalities are still in their infancy and that therefore they should be treated with leniency and sympathy, and that their shortcomings should be pointed out to them gently. Government seem to have taken a rather hasty step in suspending the Parántij Municipality for one year when they had before them Section 41 of the District Municipal Act. By virtue of the power vested in Government by that section they could have easily abolished the octroi duty which the municipality persisted in levying, and thus read a very good lesson to the municipal members. We are, however, sure that Government, if convinced, will be very glad to do justice to the municipality in question.

Alleged distress at Ratnágiri owing to the strike of traders consequent upon the imposition of octroi duty by the local municipality.

24. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 17th April, writes:—Matters, we are afraid, are assuming a serious turn at Ratnágiri. The strike of traders consequent upon the imposition of octroi duties has been renewed and great distress prevails there. We have no means of judging how far the municipality is right in imposing the duties and how far the shopkeepers are justified in the course they have taken. We, however, hope that the local authorities will look into the matter without further delay and set matters right.

A notice given to the Ratnágiri Municipality.

25. The *Bakul* (26) of the 13th April publishes a notice given by one Ganesh Nilkanth Bhágwat to the president and members of the Ratnágiri Municipal Committee, stating that the octroi duty recently imposed by them is illegal and asking for the refund of one anna which he has had to pay as duty on 5 maunds of paddy, and the cost of the notice, within eight days, and intimating that they will have to pay his costs in the suit, which he would have to file in case they did not pay the amount claimed.

Appointment of Mr. Hirpáthak by the Pandharpur Municipality as Head Master of the local High School condemned.

26. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—We are sorry to see that the Pandharpur Municipality has not yet undone the foolish act of appointing a dismissed servant of Government as Head Master of its new High School. Mr. Hirpáthak, the gentleman in question, was dismissed from Government service because some very serious and unmentionable charges (for, had they been worthy of mention they would have appeared in print long ago) were preferred against him from which he did not get himself cleared, although expressly so ordered by Government. The committee was certainly unwise and ill-advised in appointing him, however highly recommended he may have been. It is more than unwise to keep him in his place when all the circumstances have been publicly discussed and the step condemned by all. It is a grievous mistake which can only be repaired by instant dismissal of the Head Master and a frank expression of regret for what was done.

Location of a steam fire-engine at Colába, Bombay, recommended.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in their issues of the 17th April, refer to the recent disastrous fire at Colába by which the Nicol Spinning Mill was destroyed, and observe that there was some delay in the arrival of the fire-engines and setting them to work, and that hence the fire raged considerably before it was worked against, and suggest that the steamers and other fire-engines should be ever kept ready for instant work on emergencies, and that telephonic communication should be more expeditious with the different fire-engine stations and water-works. It is also suggested that a steamer should be stationed at Colába for the due protection of the valuable property situated there.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Unwillingness of the people to go under the British rule from that of His Highness the Nizám, and remarks thereon.

28. The *Pandhari Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 13th April, learns that a certain part of the territory belonging to His Highness the Nizám is to be made over to the British in settlement of the boundary between the territories of the two administrations, but that the Nizám's subjects do not like the change, and remarks :—Their unwillingness to come under the British rule may be owing either to the happiness they enjoy under the rule of His Highness or to their inherent love and loyalty to him. If these be the causes we have nothing to say. But from this as well as from similar instances in the past the Nizám's subjects seem to think that there are some defects in the administration of the British and that under the latter they will not command that happiness which they at present enjoy. Whatever may be the cause, it is a fact that our people are desirous of the continuance of the few surviving Native States and like to live under them.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd April 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 26th April 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona...	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
94	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
126	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	697
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Do.	Do.	550
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánā Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A new scheme for the government of India as a detached kingdom under His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 21st April, publishes a communication, dated from Sátára and signed by one "Karháda," in which the writer denies the development of trade and industries and progress of education in India as efficacious remedies against the present miserable condition of the country under its foreign British rulers, says that as the greed and ambition of England have not yet been satisfied there is no hope of India being emancipated, that India being believed to be a land of riches and to be the cause of the greatness of the English nation it would never be free from the evils of a foreign yoke even though the British nation were to leave it to itself, and that therefore the best remedy to alleviate the present distress of India is to change its relation with England into ties of friendship, and suggests that the government of India by the British ministry and the representatives of the Crown selected by it from time to time being, on account of the great distance between India and England and of the difference of interests, manners and religion existing between the two countries and their peoples, never likely to be conducive to the happiness of the natives of India, and there being, on account of the dimensions of the British Empire and the extent of the Royal family growing larger gradually, little likelihood after the demise of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, which is, though undesirable, an inevitable event, of the administration of the British Empire being conducted smoothly and free from embarrassment from home and foreign disturbances, India should be separated from the general Empire and placed in charge of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as a detached kingdom assigned to him and his heirs in succession with a view to insure the country against foreign invasions like that threatened by Russia, to save it from the thousand and one items of expenditure incidental to its government direct from England, and thereby to make the natives of India happier and more contented by all its wealth being confined to itself instead of being drained to England as at present. The writer brings forward arguments and precedents from history, ancient and modern, in support of his scheme and hopes that though it might be considered novel and verging on disloyalty it will receive due attention from the parties concerned.

The weakness of the natives of India and their British rulers.

2. In a communicated article on Native society, the *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 20th April, says:—It has been shown that the Natives have now no hope left of getting happiness from their British rulers. Looked at from one point of view this state of things appears natural. Why should the British care for the natives of India? They have conquered this vast country and were not disinterested in so doing. Will they lose their empire in this golden land if Native society is weakened or becomes extinct in course of time? Millions of Englishmen go out every year to colonise foreign countries, and if they are only turned towards India for a few years they will fill up the vacancy created by the Natives and will populate the country as thickly as at present. In a Sanskrit couplet the king of a country is advised to protect his subjects with a view to derive revenue from them and to make himself happy. But this does not mean that these subjects should necessarily be the natives of the soil. Some of our people are labouring under the hallucination that if our rulers offended our feelings they would bring ruin upon themselves. But, dear sirs, do not think so. If the present course of things continues unhampered, our countrymen will have to retire to valleys and dales like the Bhils, Kolis and red Indians, and their place will be taken up by hungry English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish people, who will thus be the subjects of the Indian rulers. If this is the case, why should the English care for our people? Everyone of us should estimate in his own mind the help which we are likely to receive from Government for our elevation. It is a delusion to depend upon the mercy of the English and to think of getting help from them by crying piteously before them. Their present course is sure to continue unhindered and we should give up the vain hope and should make efforts in our own interests. The present relation between England and India is unique in the history of the world. Is there any other instance of a very

small nation having subjugated and ruled over a large country like India? Our people are so weak or simple that about six hundred of them can be kept under control by a single European. Alas! What a miserable thing is this! Even one shepherd cannot manage six hundred sheep without help. The conquest of India by the English is not, however, so great a matter for surprise as is its remaining under their sway. Knowing our weakness our rulers oppress us just as they like, and there is no doubt that every nation in the world must be ridiculing us. It would not be surprizing if a liberty-loving American, after personal inspection of our condition, described us as beasts without horns and tails. Even this description would be a little short of the actual truth, since even six hundred sheep cannot be managed by one shepherd. The Natives must therefore be said to be in a worse condition than even sheep. It would be no exaggeration at all if the people of India were likened to harmless beings like worms and ants. Some of our learned graduates deposed in open court that they were tyrannised over by Mr. Crawford, who wantonly plundered the people by torchlight during daytime and against whom no complaint could be made till Government of themselves moved in the matter. Is such a thing possible in a free country like Japan, China, France, Germany, England, or America? Mr. Crawford is only one person who has been exposed, but there may be many other such plunderers, yet no one says a word against them. We call Mr. Crawford a plunderer because he took bribes in his capacity of a Government servant. But is not every English statesman, who under the power acquired by legislative enactments is benefiting England at the cost of India, a Crawford? These men plunder us because we let them do so. Philip, father of Alexander the Great, was a bitter enemy of the Athenians, and Demothenes in an exciting speech addressed to his countrymen said, "Our people have been engrossed by an indescribable laziness. The Athenians as they pass by public roads ask each other if Philip is dead, and somebody says in reply that he is not dead, but is dangerously ill. But, I say, what benefit can you derive from his death? Don't think that your misery will be at an end by the death of one individual like Philip. Your laziness will create another Philip in his place." The point to be remembered, therefore, is that our rulers will continue to be high-handed so long as we are not prepared to bring about our own elevation.

Grievances of the natives of India under the British rule.

3. The *Snehă Sindhu* (128), in its issue of the 25th April, observes:—The natives of India had no reason to be dissatisfied with the Mahomedan rule as the whole commerce of the country was then left to them and thus the Indian money was always being circulated in India. In the beginning of the British rule the people were contented, but now they regret that they have lost their power and have greatly suffered in commerce, that they have been excluded from political rights, that Native Chiefs have been rendered subordinate to Political Agents, that high and responsible posts under Government are given only to Europeans, and that they are being trampled down in every matter. Indian money finds its way to England in various ways and India is rendered more and more miserable day by day.

Disapproval of the demand for the introduction of the principle of election into the Indian Legislative Councils.

4. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 20th April, approves of the memorial submitted by Sir Syad Ahmed and other Mahomedans in the N.-W. Provinces and the Panjáb to Parliament praying for the non-introduction of the principle of election into the Indian Legislative Councils, and says that the condition of the agriculturists and other poor classes of the Hindu population being worse than that of the Mahomedans it would be well if the honourable members paid due attention to the memorial of Sir Syad and refused to sanction the adoption of the elective principle.

Disapproval of the memorial of Sir Syad Ahmed and other Mahomedan gentlemen against a request of the Indian National Congress.

5. In alluding to the same memorial of Sir Syad Ahmed and other Mahomedan gentlemen, the *Rájyabhakta* (121), in its issue of the 22nd April, observes:—This movement is set on foot by Sir Syad Ahmed to mislead his co-religionists and to make them believe that their petition has had the desired effect, seeing it probable that as in the House of Lords the elective principle

has not been granted it will also be rejected in the Lower House. We request Sir Syad to give up the game and try to benefit his country, instead of attempting in such an ungracious way to retard its political progress.

Disapproval of the proposal of the Under Secretary of State for India to pay the expenses of the witnesses to be examined before the Parliamentary Committee to be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the uncovenanted European civil service in India.

6. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 19th April, writes:—If the Government of India are true to their policy, they may be relied on to protest very emphatically against the proposal that they should bear the expenses of the witnesses who may be selected to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee to be nominated to enquire into the grievances of the uncovenanted European servants. This is really more than what the aggrieved members of the uncovenanted service themselves ever expected. We believe a fund has been raised to pay the expenses of witnesses to be deputed from India, and it is difficult to see on what grounds the Under Secretary of State will urge that the Government of India should bear the expenses. The Government have, no doubt, suggested that a parliamentary enquiry should be made into the alleged grievances, but this was at the instance of the aggrieved themselves. The enquiry will not benefit the country in any way. Why should the country then be called upon to bear the expenses of the enquiry? A few members of the uncovenanted service sought the enquiry and they have got it. They have actually raised funds to pay the expenses of their witnesses. But the Secretary of State, in conformity with a settled policy, will fasten the cost of enquiry upon the Government of India, that is to say, upon the people. If India could pay for the visit of the Sultan of Turkey to England, or for a war in Zululand, it is quite natural that she should be required to pay for an enquiry into the grievances of some Indian officers. But whether futile or successful, the Government of India should protest against the proposal of the Under Secretary of State.

The Under Secretary of State for India's reply to Mr. Bradlaugh about the Cambridge Mission College at Delhi pronounced incomplete.

7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 23rd April, says:—The reply given by the Under Secretary of State for India to a question put by Mr. Bradlaugh in connection with the statement made by the Bishop designate of Durham about the Cambridge Mission College at Delhi is not satisfactory, inasmuch as it is not complete. The Bishop is said to have stated that the College was opened at the suggestion of the Indian Government, and if this statement be true, it is highly objectionable that the Government should have asked a Christian mission to open an educational institution when it professes to follow the policy of strict neutrality in religious matters. Mr. Bradlaugh should have insisted upon a direct reply on this point, and it is to be hoped that it will be forthcoming.

Farewell demonstrations in honour of Lord Reay and the remarks of the *Times of India* in connection with them.

8. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—The depth of feeling which Lord Reay's all-beneficent rule has created in the hearts of the prince and the peasant alike was marked very significantly, not only by the nature and number of addresses he received, but also by the sources from which they proceeded. Does any one remember to have ever seen the Princes of Káthiáwár coming forward with a farewell address? Did any parting Governor receive an address from the missionaries? What previous Governor was fortunate enough to meet with an ovation from the East Indian community? We at least don't remember to have seen medical associations vying with one another to express their sense of appreciation of a retiring Governor before now. What was all this owing to? Were all these different bodies in a fool's paradise, with Lord Reay himself? If so, the noble Lord was, we must say, in very good company. That such ordinarily quiet bodies should have been simultaneously inspired to give up their usual lethargy and come forward with brilliant acknowledgments, in spite of certain good-natured people's warnings to the contrary, is a fact which is simply inexplicable, unless on the very intelligent theory that the 'Dutchman' and 'foreigner' possessed a magic wand, at the waving of which all, except our worthy mentor, were heaved up into the fool's paradise. [Several other papers

consider that the *Times of India's* writings against Lord Reay betray bad taste on the part of the editor of that newspaper.]

Lord Reay's reply to the address of the Bombay Municipality and his administrative policy.

9. The same newspaper writes:—Lord Reay's speech in reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was as characteristic and as touching as it could possibly be. His Lordship assured his audience that he came here with a firm determination to adhère strictly to the principles declared in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858; and well may he claim that he kept his word to the last. He also announced publicly for the first time that when he believed that a serious departure from that policy was ordered from England he tendered his resignation. Thus he showed to the last that he was animated throughout his career by a righteous sense of duty and was thoroughly inspired with a desire to promote the welfare of the millions who were committed to his care. He said he placed more value upon the inner lines of fortifications in the shape of popular contentment and good-will, and how far he had succeeded in that direction he left to the verdict of impartial critics to determine. The verdict has already gone forth from the united voice of the whole populace. The bond of attachment and affection between the two countries has been sensibly strengthened, and people have seen more distinctly than ever that the higher order of British statesmanship is quite sympathetic with the reasonable aims and aspirations of the natives of the country. Lord Reay's appointment to the Governorship of Bombay was, perhaps, the last act of Gladstone's Government. But that single act has been enough to convince us more than ever that the Liberal party in England does not take that narrow view of English prestige and English supremacy of which the *Times of India* is the most pronounced exponent on our side. The Liberal party, of which Lord Reay was the best representative, has a higher sense of its responsibility towards India before God and man. It has not accepted the selfish doctrine that an Englishman's word must always be considered as good as bond, whatever his antecedents and however overwhelming the evidence against him might be. Would to God we had more 'philosophical Radicals' like Lord Ripon and Lord Reay to rule over us!

Lord Reay and the Police Act and the forest grievances of the people.

10. The *Bakul* (26), in its issue of the 20th April, says:—Lord Reay, the pet of some people, has made two more gifts on the eve of his departure, and as the addresses presented to His Lordship may not have made mention of them it is desirable that supplemental addresses should now be sent after him. One of these gifts is the new Police Act, which gives large powers over the people to lower police officers and inflicts on the former a new high-salaried officer. Though Ráo Bahádur Ránade and some other members of the Council were for the postponement of the passing of the Bill and the Divisional Commissioners and other European officers were opposed to it, Lord Reay, by means of his casting vote, passed the Bill obstinately. Can his advisers say what necessity there was for this hurried and high-handed proceeding? The second gift was a resolution on forest matters in compliance with the prayer of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha. In this resolution Lord Reay has set aside the recommendation of the Forest Commission regarding the conditions on which Government should receive help from the people in the matter of forest conservancy, and has ruled that the privileges to be given to the people should be decided upon by the forest officers of Government. Lord Reay ought not to have passed such a one-sided resolution against the people. His Lordship has disregarded the recommendations of his own Forest Commission regarding pasture lands and *ráb* and left the questions to the entire discretion of the forest officers. Will his admirers say now why His Lordship should be praised for the appointment of the Commission?

The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Nulkar's speech on the budget for the current year and the offence it is said to have given to some of the official members of the Viceregal Council.

11. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—We are informed by the *Indian Daily News* that the speech delivered by the Honourable Mr. Nulkar at the introduction of the financial statement has given dire offence to some of the official members of the Supreme Council. This is not to be wondered at, if true. The Indian bureaucracy has such an over-weening opinion of its own wisdom and is so impatient of outside

criticism that it must have felt the point of the scathing but just criticism rather severely. The Councils are, on the whole, so much accustomed to listen to soft criticism of the Government policy from nominated members that expressions of independent opinion from such exceptional members as the late Honourable Mr. Mandlik and our worthy Ráo Bahádur come upon them rather as astounding and unwelcome surprises. The thrust which the honourable member dealt to the soaring aspirations of the uncovenanted services, of which we have lately heard so much, must have gone *home*. Our duty, however, on such occasions is clear. We must unite in showing that such representative men have our hearty support and that they truly represent our wants and wishes.

Comments on the rules published by Government in connection with Government servants and public movements.

12. Several newspapers of the week have made adverse comments on the rules recently made by Government on the subject of political movements and Government servants. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 21st April, says:—Every Government servant has certain rights as a private individual which it is improper for Government to prevent him from exercising simply because of their relation of mastership to him. Government seem to think that political movements like the Indian National Congress owe their importance to the support of Government servants, but this is a groundless suspicion. These movements will not suffer in the least from the order of Government prohibiting their subordinates from helping them. The only effect of this order will be that Government will betray their distrust of the people and their desire to suppress a free expression of public opinion which is being developed in the country day by day to the benefit of the public as well as of Government. To require Government servants to refrain from exercising their right of representing their grievances as *rayats* is to treat them as mere slaves, and as such it is quite unbecoming of an advanced Government like the British. It is much to be regretted that the Indian Government should thus try to curtail the liberty of the people.—The *Bodh Sudhákar* (11), in its issue of the 16th April, observes:—The new rules will not be of much practical use in the Bombay Presidency, where the people care very little for the interests of their country, their sole concern being the accomplishment of their private ends. To patriotic persons these rules will certainly operate as clogs, but it is foolish to suppose that such persons will be precluded from giving indirect help to public movements. Moreover, Government ought to remember that if their servants are not allowed to serve as interpreters between them and the people much loss will accrue on account of mutual distrust between the two. We think that these rules are to be welcomed as giving to public meetings that importance which they at present do not possess, and it is very desirable that Governors-General should one after another issue more stringent rules on the subject and thereby awaken their slavish subordinates to a sense of their duty to their country.—The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 18th April, says:—All the present public movements have for their object the representation by the public of their grievances to the authorities, and it is unwise and futile on the part of a well-meaning administration to think of muzzling its servants in the matter, as the public has now learnt to act independently of Government in the organisation of its movements and in its agitation of questions of public utility. Lord Lansdowne will therefore do well to give up all idea of making such rules as will expose him, like Lord Lytton, to public hatred.—The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), of the 21st April, says:—The rules must be meant to prohibit Government servants from both favouring and disfavouring political movements, and we think that if they be enforced in this light they will do good instead of evil to institutions like the Indian National Congress. These rules must stop attempts like those of Sir Auckland Colvin to make the Tálukdárs in his province unfavourable to the Congress. We wish that public movements, instead of depending on the support of Government servants, should be independent of them and therefore we do not disapprove of the new rules. The people should, however, have full liberty to follow the course they think best without any help or hindrance from State authorities, and if this be the object of Government it is commendable. We only wish that Government would make no distinction between European and Native servants and between favourable and unfavour-

able parties in enforcing these rules, as appears to be done in respect of the Official Secrets Act, which appears to be inapplicable to papers like the *Pioneer*.

Government blue-book on excise, and Mr. Caine's reply thereto.

13. The *Dnyánodayá* (15), in its issue of the 24th April, writes:—The Government blue-book on excise and Mr. Caine's reply bring the whole subject once more to the front. One desirable result of the Government's defence will be that critics of the Government ábkári policy will be careful about their statements. On every account it is as important to be fair to Government as we should wish those to be who criticize us. As we have not seen the Government blue-book we cannot speak on that point. But Mr. Caine's reply contains some fair and important remarks. Admitting that he has been led into some inaccuracies in regard to statistics, he quotes from the Government defence remarks of excise officials showing that the Government statistics are often confusing and defective. We think he also proves that there has been an increase of consumption. We must also agree with him and the terms of Mr. Samuel Smith's resolution in the House of Commons that the Government does establish liquor-shops in disregard of Indian opinion and is creating increased facilities for drink. The gravamen of all the criticisms lies in this last point. But neither Mr. Caine nor the reformers can or will let the matter rest here. The House of Commons has censured the excise policy of India. Deeming this censure undeserved, the Government has made its reply. Giving this defence a calm and fair consideration, the temperance reformers must once more state their case. Not till the censure is removed can the Government rest.

A revision of the income-tax recommended.

14. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 25th April, says that in spite of India being considerably poorer than England, the incidence of the income-tax in the former country is heavier than in the latter, and that the limit of the assessable income in India is fixed three times lower than that in England, and recommends that the income-tax in India should be levied on annual incomes higher than Rs. 1,500 and that military officers and rich land proprietors should not be exempted from the burden, observing that if these recommendations be adopted, the realizations from this tax will be larger than they are at present.

Popularity of Ráo Bahádur L. G. Deshmukh, Assistant Collector, Kaira, and great regret at his transfer to Broach.

15. The *Kaira Vartamán* (110), in its issue of the 23rd April, expresses extreme regret at the transfer of Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, Assistant Collector, from Kaira to Broach, and says:—Mr. Deshmukh's courteous demeanour towards his subordinates, his popularity with the public, his efficiency in the discharge of his duties and other qualifications will not be forgotten for a long time to come by the people of the Kaira District, which is very unfortunate in the loss of such a good officer.

The Belgaum Hindu-Mahomedan riot and the interest the District Collector has taken in the matter.

16. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—The Collector of Belgaum, Mr. Fairlie Muir, deserves thanks for interesting himself in the matter of the recent riot between the Hindus and Mahomedans of the place and trying to bring about a good understanding between the two communities. At his request representatives of both the communities met together at his bungalow on the 8th instant. He addressed a few words to the gentlemen assembled, expressing his belief that the riot was caused by the ignorant people of the communities and that the educated and intelligent members, not only took no part in it but heartily deplored the results of the *fracas*. He hoped that these gentlemen would now set themselves to the task of eradicating that ill-feeling which was the cause of the unpleasant and disastrous conflict. The subject having been discussed for some time, a sub-committee of ten gentlemen, five from each community, was appointed. This sub-committee will devise means of removing the bad feelings between the two communities and will try to employ those means. At the same meeting a subscription list was circulated for raising a fund in aid of the families of those

who had died in the fray or afterwards in consequence of the wounds received therein. The Collector himself subscribed Rs. 100. This is certainly setting the Native community a very good example, which, we hope, will be duly appreciated.

Decision of the Bombay Government in connection with the charges brought against Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach.

17. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 21st April, writes :—The decision of Government in the case of the alleged outrage on the corpse of a Hindu woman while burning on the pyre is a triumph of the prosecution, although we do not think it is on any account a cause for rejoicing. The transfer of the offending officer and the stopping of his promotion for two years imply that Government are satisfied that the outrage was committed. In so far as it is a vindication of justice we are glad of it. We trust it will be a warning to all men, high or low, that they ought not to interfere wantonly with the liberties of Her Majesty's subjects. Those liberties are sacred, and no man,—least of all a high officer of Government,—will be justified in offering insult or injury to them. Some of our young officers, whether Native or European, are sometimes apt to think too much of their power and too little of the liberties of the people entrusted to their care. To men so minded the decision in the Bhádbhut case will afford a wholesome warning. But when we recollect that the offending officer is one of ourselves, however just we consider the sentence, we cannot help regretting that he should be the object of it and that he should have thus gone astray.

A request to Government to publish their resolution in the case of Mr. K. R. Bamanji, late Assistant Collector, Broach.

18. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 20th April, writes :—After several weeks' anxious suspense, the public has been informed in a roundabout way of the punishment Government have thought proper to mete out to Mr. Bamanji for his inhuman order to remove the half-cremated corpse of a woman. The Assistant Collector, it is said, has been transferred to Khándesh and deprived of promotion for two years. Government have certainly not been severe in thus punishing Mr. Bamanji. The public has been unnecessarily kept in the dark, contrary to the established practice in such cases, as to the view Government have taken of the truth of the allegations made against the Assistant Collector. One of our English contemporaries, through want of adequate knowledge, talks of exaggerations imported into the case, and we are sorry the withholding of the Government resolution from the public will tend to confirm this erroneous impression. This is unjust to the complainant, who most frankly pointed out in his deposition what inaccuracies had been introduced into the petition by the petition-writer, and to his legal advisers who invariably put his case fairly before Mr. Allen, as was admitted by Mr. P. M. Mehta himself at the conclusion of the inquiry. The *Indian Spectator* remarked on the 26th January that "an order of removal from the burning-ground of a dead body half-burnt is really *inconceivable*." The publication of the resolution becomes, therefore, absolutely essential to clear up all such doubts. Those who have followed the evidence as it appeared in the successive issues of this paper must have seen that evidence of the most overwhelming and unsophisticated character was placed before the court to prove the removal. But we think it better to reserve our own review of the case until the Government resolution is published, and we hope Government will not disappoint the public by declining to grant a very reasonable request. Mr. Bamanji must be thankful to Government for not having taken a more serious notice of his offensive conduct, and we shall be glad to hear that the incident has taught him patience, prudence and respect for the sacred rights and feelings of other people, in whatever station of life.

19. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 24th April, writes :—As some of our Pársi contemporaries have expressed doubts regarding the truth of the allegations made against Mr. Bamanji, it will be well for Government to remove all misgivings on this point by publishing their resolution on the subject. The good faith of the complainant and of those who supported him has been questioned in some quarters not always given to take an impartial view of questions more or less connected with the Hindu community. The

writer in the *Rást* has gone the length of saying that the story was so *manufactured* as to excite great indignation, and the *Indian Spectator* is in doubt if the officer was guilty of the misconduct laid at his door. The punishment inflicted on the Assistant Collector has doubtless given rise to these doubts and misgivings. Some people forget that the officer is a young man, and that Government therefore rightly took a lenient view of his misconduct. There is a disposition in some quarters to attribute ill-motives to Hindus and find fault with them at every possible turn, and when a gross indignity, which a *Pársi* paper in Broach was the first to bring to light *three* days immediately after the occurrence, is treated as the manufactured product of Hindu agitators, we do not think Government will do wisely in withholding their resolution from the public. Ignorant criticism leads to unnecessary irritation and resentment,—a result scarcely desirable in administering the affairs of so many diverse races through diverse agencies. Let us hope Government will render justice to all the parties by taking the step we have suggested.

20. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 19th April, writes :—Considering the gravity of the charge made against Mr. Bamanji we should think he has been very leniently dealt with. He had not even the excuse of being a foreigner, and therefore of being ignorant of the great offence he was giving to the religious feelings of the people. It was not merely an insult to the dead, but an insult to the religion of the people who were ordered to remove the corpse. Had it not been for the law-abiding nature of the people and the great respect they have for authority, there would have been a riot and Mr. Bamanji would have been assaulted.

Comments on the case of Mr. Nárandás Pránjivandás tried by Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

21. The *Gujarát Darpan* (81), in its issue of the 24th April, writes :—All who know Mr. Nárandás Pránjivandás are aware that he is a respected citizen and received most shabby treatment at the hands of the Bombay police. By their own statement the Bombay police acted high-handedly, and the impudence of the policeman in the witness-box, who told Mr. Badrudin that he would have received the same treatment under similar circumstances as Mr. Nárandás, seems to be sanctioned by his superior officers as they have made no attempt to check the defiance hurled at a person in Mr. Badrudin's high position by a sepoy of 8 rupees a month. We urge that the European officer who insulted Mr. Nárandás and the rude policeman who insulted Mr. Badrudin must be at once dismissed the service as unfit for police duty.

22. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 20th April, writes :—The first question that suggests itself in connection with this case is whether any police or military officer had lawful authority to reserve any part of the Esplanade for Europeans only. Secondly, was there anything in the arrangements to show that such a distinction was made? Thirdly, was the public informed by any notification to this effect? It was, indeed, bravely asserted at first that there was a notification, but when Mr. Badrudin wanted the issues of the paper in which it had appeared, the police were, it is reported, unable to produce it. Fourthly, would a European in the position of Mr. Nárandás have received such summary treatment as was accorded to the latter? All these are very pertinent questions which demand answers in the interests of the freedom of the Native public. Our contemporary of the *Advocate of India* writes in its columns that the sepoy had the rare courage to tell Mr. Badrudin in open court that even *he* would have been put out, if *he* had attempted to enter the enclosure. This spirit and the arrangements which engender it demand the closest attention on the part of the public. The case has naturally excited utmost indignation in Native circles, and we hope the High Court will call for the papers in the exercise of their revisional powers and consider if Mr. Richardson has properly exercised his discretion in convicting Mr. Nárandás. We fail to see why the Magistrate, with so much mofussil experience, should have been doubtful, despite the express provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, of the right of the accused to obtain copies of evidence in the case. This point also needs consideration at the hands of the High Court Judges. Another feature of the case in which the public is deeply interested is the number of postpone-

ments deemed necessary for the hearing of the cross-suits. Such postponements, though necessitated by pressure of judicial work, prove ruinous to the parties, especially when they happen to be poor, and it is to be hoped in the interests of cheap justice that steps will be taken in future to diminish their number. We are glad that a subscription list has been started to assist Mr. Nárandás in obtaining redress of his grievances from the High Court. Even the High Court, however, can do little in the exercise of their revisionary powers in cases which hinge upon questions of evidence, which it is precluded from re-opening under ordinary circumstances. The public voice, however, ought to make itself heard, and then alone insultingly invidious distinctions will disappear and respectable Natives will receive better treatment at the hands of the police.

23. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—Anybody can say that the decision of Mr. Richardson in this case is a partial one. He refused to give Mr. Nárandás copies of the papers in the case, which he wanted for preferring an appeal to the High Court. We very much regret that justice should have been thus drawn through the mire in a city like Bombay. Such is generally the result of cases between the police and the public, and it is much to be deprecated.

Alleged incompleteness of a resolution recently issued by the Bombay Government in connection with the rights of private persons over the trees in occupied lands in the Kolába District.

24. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—Two resolutions have recently been issued by the Bombay Government in regard to the rights of private persons over the trees in occupied lands. In the resolution regarding the Kolába District the following sentence occurs: "The same terms as are being offered in Thána under paragraphs 9, 10 and 13 of Government Resolution No. 2447, dated 8th April 1890, may for this purpose be offered in Kolába." But on referring to the Thána resolution issued just about this time we find there are only eight paragraphs there. Now where are the four remaining paragraphs to which reference has been made in the Kolába resolution? The matter is mysterious and requires an explanation.

Murder of a Native at Murree by a private of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers and the death of another Native at the hands of some soldiers of the Seaforth Highlanders.

25. With reference to the murder of a bullock cart driver at Murree by a private of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers who was accompanying the baggage of his regiment, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 23rd April, says:—It is to be regretted that this murder should have so soon followed the Dum-Dum case. In the latter case the murderer escaped the punishment he deserved, and this result was much regretted as it was feared that it would have a bad effect on the mind of the ignorant European soldiers. The Dum-Dum murderer was saved from the gallows by a nicety of law which can be hardly understood by the ignorant soldiers, who would carry the only impression that a certain private committed murder and escaped punishment after a trial. Such a false impression as this is sure to produce evil results. As regards the present Murree case a question naturally occurs, why should the soldier, who was accompanying a cart containing regimental baggage, have been supplied with balled ammunition, when sad cases of murders by soldiers occur so frequently from balled cartridges being allowed to remain in their possession? The same newspaper, in its issue of the 25th April, says:—Another Native has lost his life through the rash and cruel conduct of some European soldiers. The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that on the night of the 7th instant three Native watchmen in the employment of the Military Public Works authorities were taken by the soldiers of the Seaforth Highlanders for thieves or bad characters and were so vehemently attacked with sticks and bayonets that one of them died the next morning from the effects of the injuries he received. The reckless assaults made by European soldiers on Natives have become dangerous, and the assaulters do not seem to care much for the results of fatal attacks, as they appear to entertain no fear of law or punishment provided by it. This disregard to human life ought to attract the attention of the authorities, who should severely punish the culprits in order to suppress the evil effectually.

26. In alluding to the revised lists of special and common jurors published in the last *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 26th April, says:—These lists contain several anomalies, no fixed principle being observed in the selection of persons for the special and the common juries. An assistant master is made a special juror, and a Pársi gentleman who is an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council is made a common juror! The list of persons to serve on common juries contains the name of a Native gentleman who possesses vast experience of mill industry and is a manager of seven mills, while the names of the secretaries to a few mills are included in the list of special jurors. A Hindu gentleman, who is agent to a certain mill and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has been made a common juror, while the secretary to the same mill is made a special juror. The name of a certain gentleman is twice entered in the list of common jurors. Many such anomalies are to be found in the lists and they make it desirable that the revision of the lists of jurors should be entrusted to a committee composed of the Clerk of the Crown, the Sheriff and his Deputy, two European gentlemen, a Jew, two Pársis, two Hindus and two Mahomedans. Such a committee as this may be required to revise the lists every fifth year. These lists need not be so long as they are at present. If the list of special jurors contains the names of 125 Europeans and 100 Natives, and that of common jurors contains the names of 300 Christians and the same number of Natives, no inconvenience need be feared to arise from such small lists.

The revised lists of special and common jurors pronounced defective.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

27. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—The Printing Presses Bill, which was recently passed into law, lays on the publisher of every book the obligation of forwarding *three* copies to Government without charge, one immediately on publication and two others if they are required for the British Museum and India Office Library. This is legislating with triple vengeance. Because some unscrupulous authors imposed upon Government by placing fraudulent prices upon copies bought by the latter, therefore *all* honest authors are made to suffer and the Legislature now wreak vengeance upon them for all time by asking for three copies of their works free of charge. The *morale* of the authors who cheated Government was certainly very questionable. Irate publishers are, however, asking whether Government are not doing by means of their legislative machinery more or less what some silly authors did? These are said to have defrauded Government and now Government in their turn seek to play a more honourable *rôle* under the cloak of an enactment by compelling all publishers, honest or dishonest, to part with three copies of their works *gratis*. The amendment of the existing Act would have been more acceptable, if Government had provided for the payment of a reasonable price in every case or had asked for *one* copy only free of charge. The Finance Committee wandered through the whole of India at the expense of the taxpayer and recommended economies in several directions. What has been the result of their labours? Just as was expected by shrewd people. Some wretched peons have been discharged from the service and honest authors deprived of their due in order to enrich the State exchequer and avert a calamitous deficit! Can our readers point out greater marvels in the science of Finance and Legislation?

Comments on the amendment recently made in Act XXV of 1867 with regard to the supply of certain number of copies of works to Government free of charge.

Part III.—*Education.*

28. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—We repeat our conviction that primary education has hardly prospered under the rule of Lord Reay. His many apologists may endeavour to defend this part of his educational policy, but facts are against him. It may be proved to demonstration how little he has done to advance elementary

Lord Reay's policy with regard to primary education condemned.

instruction throughout the presidency. We cannot excuse His Lordship, as so many of his friends and admirers do, on the plea of want of funds. The curtailment of the provincial allotment is made answerable for all the sins of omission and commission of Lord Reay with regard to primary education. This is not fair. If His Lordship's policy is closely scrutinised in reference to it, it will be found that *the* one object which his Government sedulously strove to attain throughout was to unfairly throw the burden of maintaining elementary instruction as much as possible on municipalities. His panegyrists have eulogised him for the progress made in local self-government during his five years' rule. We do not grudge His Lordship the credit of that advance. But in the interests of truth it must be observed that that advance has not been an unmixed blessing. Some of the farewell addresses referred to the raising of local boards to the dignity of municipalities. May it be inquired whether the progress in this direction had its origin in the sole desire of the authorities to enable people to have a large share in the management of their local affairs? Was it all done from pure and disinterested motives? Or was it owing to the burning desire of our rulers to throw certain financial burdens of which it was anxious to get rid on these local boards? Because the imperial authorities curtailed its allotment, it was necessary to make up for the curtailed receipts by fastening on famishing or impoverished local boards and poor municipalities part of the provincial expenditure which was formerly incurred by itself! That was the main motive of raising to the dignity of municipalities certain local boards. It is no wonder that the more far-sighted and wary of the latter bodies thankfully declined the honour. They anticipated what it meant. It signified burdens off the shoulders of the Provincial Government and on the back of their poor boards. It was the case of the strong against the weak, and the weak, as usual, have fared very badly. If the provincial statistics of primary education are probed to the bottom, it will be found that during the five years' administration of Lord Reay larger financial burdens of all kinds have been thrown on the municipalities under the hollow plea of affording them larger scope—as if they could build houses without bricks or make bricks without straw! And all in the name of advancing local self-government! The burdens which municipal bodies have been compelled to undergo for the maintenance of primary education in their respective areas have been very heavy, indeed. Government have not been fair enough in discharging its solemn duty towards the poorer classes of the people. The State ignores its fair share of the responsibility and shifts it on, under the strong arm of the executive Government or under the provision of some deftly introduced section of a legislative enactment, to the shoulders of half-starved and poor municipalities.

The educational policy of the Bombay Government and the increase of fees in the Deccan College, Poona.

29. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—The students of the Deccan College have petitioned Government for a reduction of their fees. Till June 1887 the rates of fees in that College were Rs. 30 per term. They were subsequently raised to Rs. 40, and now to Rs. 60, thus putting the institution on a level with the Elphinstone College in one respect at least, if not in any other. This increase of fees has told heavily on the attendance at the College. The total number of students attending it has fallen to 103, whereas it was 190 in 1886. This is undoubtedly the result of the unwise policy which Government have, of late, been following in connection with the Deccan College. This institution has been singularly unfortunate during the last few years. Ostensibly for the purpose of encouraging voluntary co-operation and private effort in matters educational, but really in pursuance of the cutting and clipping policy which financial exigencies were said to have necessitated, Government thought of abolishing the Deccan College and handing it over to the Deccan Education Society. But the public opinion of the presidency expressed itself too strongly against the step for the Government to disregard it, and the Deccan College was for the nonce saved. Thus foiled and disappointed in their policy, Government have hit upon another plan, viz., of increasing the fees, which indirectly brings about the same result which its direct action threatened some time ago. We are glad the students have petitioned against the increase. The Deccan College has been the centre of many noble associations and it will

not be advisable for Government to give a cruel shock to them by pursuing a policy which they seem to be intent upon. The heavy increase in fees in an institution like the Deccan College, which is the resort generally of the middle classes of the Deccan, means a denial of education to many people. There are, indeed, some private institutions, but they do not possess the same educational advantages as the Deccan College, notably those gained by contact with European professors. Government have been spending comparatively too little on education, especially liberal education. Three-quarters per cent. of the total gross revenue is exceedingly small, and we are sorry that, instead of increasing the expenditure on this head as it is necessary for Government to do, they have been trying to inflict a double injury to the cause of liberal education. We hope the students of the Deccan College will have the pleasure of seeing their request granted.

Absence of the vernaculars from the new Arts course of the Bombay University and comments thereon.

30. The same newspaper writes:—One most regrettable omission in the new Arts course of the Bombay University is the absence of a provision for the vernaculars. One of the chief circumstances which led to the revision of the course was the agitation in favour of the vernaculars. It seemed at one time that the opinion in favour of the vernaculars was so strong that they were sure to be admitted. The reports of the committees appointed by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate spoke emphatically in their favour. All objection was met by the compromise of a translation and composition paper, and the Syndicate formally gave recognition to the vernaculars in its proposals of September last by admitting them at least in the first examination. When the subject came last before the Senate the vernaculars were eliminated altogether from the course proposed. Their friends, thinking that a paper at one examination was too small a provision, preferred to leave the question open for the Senate. The friends made a good show of a fight in the Senate. There were three amendments proposed, of which one was pressed to a division. The objection which was aired about with the greatest persistency was that a translation and composition paper was too inadequate a provision to be useful. But if the provision proposed was inadequate, those pseudo-friends might have proposed a larger provision. We fail to perceive the wisdom of those who oppose a smaller provision because a larger one is not practicable. We can understand and respect the opinion of those who, following old English traditions, hold that vernaculars ought to be developed independently, and that they are not a proper subject for University recognition. We think, however, the view is erroneous, but their mistake arises from ignorance of local conditions. Here the entire educational system is under the control of the Government, and that system is regulated according to the demands of the University. At present the vernaculars are in point of fact not cultivated at all, because the University does not show its countenance to them. From the time the vernaculars were thrown out of the higher Arts course, there has come into vogue a complete divorce of the vernaculars from all the higher school course. It is for the moral effect on the schools that we desire the University to give its recognition in howsoever small a degree. There are other opponents who take a more etherial and less intelligible position. They think that all the vernaculars should be put under the bottom of the sea, because, in their position, they are the hopeless causes of all the discord and dissensions among us, and their extinction they rely upon as a means of union. We could hardly think such people are serious when they put forth such an insane argument. To deliberately throw away the literary treasures of centuries, to break away entirely from the past, and to denationalize ourselves in the pursuit of an artificial unity and nationality is as silly as it is impracticable. During the last debate the weight of the argument was certainly on the side of the vernaculars. Mr. Modak, Mr. A'pte, Mr. Lee-Warner, and several others on the same side made out a capital case for the reform they were contending for. The speaking on the other side was, to our mind, excessively poor. The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang is not, as a contemporary supposes, opposed to the vernaculars. It is to be regretted that he had no opportunity, in consequence of the length of the debate, of speaking out his mind as plainly and as strongly as might be wished; but even his opening speech is sufficiently explicit to show that he is no opponent of the vernaculars. There are other persons who are traitors in our camp and whom there is greater reason to fear than open enemies.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Under-valuation of the services of Mr. E. K. Ollivant as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

31. In alluding to the report that a motion is to be made by Mr. Perozsha Mervánji Mehta at the next meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, to the effect that a vote of thanks be passed at the approaching resignation of his office of Municipal Commissioner by Mr. Ollivant, for the great and valuable services rendered by him to the Corporation, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 21st April, says:—The public is aware of the so-called "great and valuable services" of Mr. Ollivant, who used to play at cross purposes with the members of the Corporation and sometimes led them by the nose. He never cared to carry out the instructions given him by his employers, and his perverse conduct towards them in regard to the draft of the new Municipal Act and the scuffle that ensued between him and the Corporation in the matter are notorious. Mr. Ollivant obtained by threats and other expedients the sanction of the Corpóration to the Pawai water-works within twenty-four hours of his bringing the scheme forward, which would require about ten lákhs of rupees to carry it out. He also committed several other acts of high-handedness. To style his services as "great and valuable" and to convey thanks for them would expose the Corporation to ridicule and render them incapable of administering local self-government.

Alleged arbitrary conduct of Mr. Winchester, President of the Surat Municipality, in sanctioning about Rs. 30,000 for additions to the Flood Protective Works without consulting the corporation.

32. The *Gujarát Darpan* (81), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—Mr. Winchester, the President of the Surat Municipality, has sanctioned about Rs. 30,000 of the people's money for certain additions to the Flood Protective Works without consulting the municipal corporation. It is a question whether he has the power to play fast and loose with the money of the municipality. Some of the additions sanctioned propose to fill up the descents to the bathing ghauts on the river. Only a foreigner not knowing the customs and manners of the people can sanction such works as would make the ghauts useless. Mr. Winchester has not that excuse. His conduct is provokingly arbitrary. When, on the one hand, the cry is for economy and nothing but economy, was it prudent in the interests of the municipality that Mr. Winchester should have sanctioned the amount? We doubt that. We again challenge the legality of his act, which calls for instant notice.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Mismanagement at Gángad in Ahmedabad and a request to the authorities in the matter.

33. The *Nyáyadarshak* (118), in its issue of the 21st April, observes:—Since the death of Maháraná Shri Gagubha the State of Gángad has been mismanaged, and requires careful looking after. It would be well were the Commissioner, N. D., to ascertain the facts on the following points:—(1) Is there any truth in the rumour that the deceased Prince Nánbha had published in several newspapers that he feared his life was in danger for certain reasons? (2) Whether or notsome of his opponents have taken the side of the alleged child of the Ráni from a village called Vávni? (3) Who are the advisers of the Ráni, and whether or not her character is open to reproach? (4) Whether or not somebody has taken away the jewels of the Ránis or wives of the deceased Maháraná Gagubha and where are they? In his will the late Maháraná has stated that his two Ránis are in the family way, but it is said that the latter have distinctly stated in their evidence before the Assistant Collector that they are not so.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th April 1890.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 3rd May 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
94	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
126	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	697
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	550
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánā Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Change in the minds of Englishmen with regard to India.

1. The *Chikitsak* (30), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—Up to this time we were ignorant of the injury done to us by the policy of the British Government and we contributed to fill their coffers and, in addition, thanked them for railway and telegraph conveniences. But now we have, by the English education imbibed by us and by associating with some English gentlemen, discovered the blemishes of their policy and have commenced complaining of it. This has enraged some Englishmen who, forgetting their promise to leave this country on our becoming able to administer it ourselves, are displaying their innate selfishness, cruelty and jealousy. What a great change is this! They first created a difference of opinion about the Indian National Congress between the Mahomedans and the Hindus. This split, instead of serving its intended object, tended to further the cause of the Congress. Then it was ruled that no Government servant should attend the meetings of the Congress and no Native Chief should render it help. The police were set to watch the movements of the delegates sent to it from the different provinces. All these efforts failed to do harm to the Congress, and made men like Messrs. Bradlaugh and Caine devote themselves to its cause. Now that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament to effect a reform in the Indian Legislative Councils, these English worthies have hit, through the instrumentality of a flatterer like Sir Syad Ahmed, upon a new line of action and are thinking of sending a petition to Parliament signed by 10,000 Mahomedans protesting against the very existence of Legislative Councils. This plan is like an attempt made by a woman to murder her husband with a view to make the rival wife a widow. Of course, this attempt also is doomed to fail and to do no harm to the National Congress, which is sure to prosper day by day. All this, however, clearly shows how the minds of Englishmen have gradually changed with regard to India.

Englishmen and their patriotism contrasted with Natives and their character.

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 28th April, refers to the opinions expressed by the Honourable Sir Raymond West and Mr. Richey regarding the Indian Legislative Councils Bill brought forward by Lord Cross, and to those recorded by Sir James Peile on the question of raising the age limit for the Civil Service Examination, admires the patriotism of these gentlemen in giving opinions in the interests of their own countrymen but contrary to their own professions to desire to promote the interests of India, advises the natives of India not to trust such professions, regrets that men like the person writing under the style of "Lokahitawádi," Sir T. Mádhav Ráo and the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang should show a bias in favour of Government and a disinclination to promote the interests of their own country as they are believed to do, and urges the Natives to remember in all their utterances and actions that their principal duty is to further the interests of their own country as Englishmen do in regard to England in spite of their difference of opinion on political and other matters.—The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 21st April, refers to that portion of Lord Reay's reply to the address of the Bombay Presidency Association in which His Lordship advised the covenanted and uncovenanted European servants to promote the welfare of the natives of India as far as possible, and says:—Will this piece of advice be ever liked by men like Sir Raymond West? Messrs. Peile, West and Richey appear outwardly to be very good gentlemen, but even the Creator cannot fathom their hearts. Could anybody ever believe that Messrs. Richey and West were unfavourable to a reform of the Legislative Councils? Similarly, did any one suspect that Sir J. Peile would vote against the raising of the age limit for the Civil Service Examination? It is, however, a fact that they have done so, and this fact is extremely deplorable. Will such conduct on the part of men believed to be good and pure-hearted fail to create the impression that Englishmen are extremely hypocritical?

Discontent of the natives of India.

3. The *Ahmedabad Times* (89), in its issue of the 29th April, quotes from the review made by the Russian newspaper *Novoe Vremya* of Sir Charles Dilke's recent work on India, to the effect that the Russians are more powerful and

are sure to succeed in conquering India, and advises the British Government to show greater confidence in the Natives and to give them a greater share in the administration than at present, as they are at present much discontented owing to the misuse of the famine fund, the invidious distinction observed between them and Europeans, their exclusion from certain responsible posts, and other causes.

Remarks on Mr. Goschen's budget.

4. The *Gujarát Darpan* (81), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—The silver plate duties have been abolished at last and India should thank Mr. Goschen for it. It was an act of justice very long delayed; but justice, though coming very late, is not less gratifying. India will hereafter be benefited by the abolition. It only remains that the vexatious practice of hall-marking, against which a protest has already been made by merchants interested in this branch of Indian trade with England, should be put a stop to. Other satisfactory features of Mr. Goschen's budget are the reductions made in the duty on tea and the postage from England to India. The reduction of the tea-duty from 6 to 4 pence will give an impetus to the consumption of Indian tea in England, while the lower postage will increase correspondence between India and England. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (83) of the 27th and the *Sudhárak* (22) of the 21st idem also express similar sentiments.]

Recommendation to allow the elective principle to India as regards Legislative Councils.

5. The *Dnyánodayá* (15), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—We are glad that the meetings in England in behalf of allowing the elective principle to be admitted in selecting members for Indian Legislative Councils are succeeding so well and are being so favourably noticed by the English press. It will be hard to make the fair-minded people in England believe that after so many years of English rule in India there is no suitable constituency or electoral body, capable, trustworthy and fairly representative, to exercise the elective power in selecting Indian representatives to sit in Indian Councils. We do not read in Anglo-Indian newspapers that it was a mistake to allow the elective principle in the selection of some members for municipal bodies. The electoral body in Indian municipalities is not so large, intelligent and public-spirited as in Great Britain and the United States. In so short a time it could not be so. Yet if there is an electoral body, which is beginning to be fairly trustworthy in municipal matters, it is at least probable that there is in the whole country a sufficiently large body of men who could be entrusted with the power of electing representatives for the Local and Supreme Legislative Councils.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang on the elective principle and social reform.

6. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 1st May, publishes a reply from the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang to the charge brought against him by that paper in its previous issues to the effect that his opinions regarding the fitness of the people of India for having Legislative Councils formed on the basis of the elective principle and regarding the political progress of the people being independent of social reform among them, expressed some time ago at the Allahabad Congress and at a public meeting held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Bombay, respectively, have since undergone a change unfavourable to the popular feelings on the subject, as evidenced by his speech at the Elphinstonian Social Gathering. In this reply Mr. Justice Telang shows that the charge brought against him is not substantiated by facts, as his opinions are unchanged, that he does not disapprove of the popular demand for the elective principle, but says that there is no wisdom in refusing to accept other privileges demanded by the people if they should be offered by Government, simply because the right of election is not conceded, and that though it is his opinion that social reform need not precede political progress, yet he does hold that political power in the hands of men who think women to be fit only for the kitchen and not deserving of education would, in all likelihood, be dangerous to the country.

An ironical review of Mr. Justice Telang's opinions.

7. The *Kalpataru* (42), in its issue of the 27th April, refers to the opinions expressed by Mr. Justice Telang at the last Elphinstonian Social Gathering at Bombay, and says that Mr. Telang is faithful in the sense that he has set

aside matters of real interest and changed his opinions and conduct in accordance with the wishes of his benefactors, that he is bound by no law to stick to his Congress opinions, that he was faithful as a Congress delegate to express an opinion favourable to the Congress as he is faithful now to give out an opinion favourable to the Cabinet which bestowed upon him the post of a High Court Judge, that he, in forming his opinions suited to the time like Sir T. Mádhav Ráo, has shown what is now looked upon as far-sightedness, and that he is right in advising the people not to agitate for the right of election so long as there are hypocritical members in the Government like himself.

Observations in connection with the alleged order of the Government of India prohibiting State servants from taking part in political movements.

8. In alluding to the report published in a recent issue of the *Times of India* that the Government of India has intimated to the Bombay Government that Government servants must not take part in political movements or attend political associations, &c., the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 3rd May, says:—There are several departments of Government besides the Political, such as the Revenue, the Public Works, the Educational and others, and will the Government of India object to any of its servants joining the public in memorializing or expressing opinions anent the policy of Government in regard to any of these departments? It should be remembered that the association of Government servants with the public in such matters is beneficial to Government and the public, inasmuch as there is a likelihood of any exaggerated or false notions being corrected by the State servants, and of the representations to Government being prepared and submitted in due form; and yet if Government should object to the association of State servants with the public even in such matters, an intimation to that effect should be made in plain words. It is also very difficult to know beforehand at what political meetings or associations the presence of State servants is likely to give rise to observations of an unpleasant or compromising character. The speeches made by some of the speakers at the banquet given by the members of the uncovenanted civil service to Mr. King, M.P., at Bombay appears to have led to the order of Government quoted above. The third point that ought to be cleared is whether the order is applicable to Government servants of all grades and classes, from the members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor down to the humblest servant, the peon.

Circular addressed by the Honourable Mr. Moore and other officers in the Bombay Civil Service concerning the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case.

9. In alluding to the circular said to be addressed by the Honourable Mr. Moore and other high officers in the Bombay Civil Service, suggesting to the Covenanted Civil Servants over ten years' standing that they should make protests against the orders of the Secretary of State for India and of the Governor-General in Council dismissing the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in its issue of the 29th April, says:—There is no use in reviving a matter that has been finally settled by passing an enactment on the subject. Had the protest been made before the final settlement of the question it would not have failed to receive due attention from the Government of India. None of the officers who have signed the circular are Mr. Crawford's friends; they were his opponents, appointed to high places by Government for their being so. Every one had an opportunity, and made use of it, to express his opinion on the steps taken by Lord Cross, some approving and others disapproving of them, and there is no need for a fresh discussion of the subject since it will do good to nobody. Some of these Mámlatdárs still hold office and others enjoy full pay pensions, and this is a sufficient reason to consign the subject to oblivion.

A suggestion calling for a return of the murders of Natives at the hands of Europeans during the last five years.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 29th April, says:—The murder of four Natives at the hands of Europeans within a few weeks of the notorious Dum-Dum murder case has induced the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* to suggest that Mr. Bradlaugh should call upon the Secretary of State for India to lay before the House of Commons a return showing the number of murders

of Natives committed by Europeans during the last five years and stating the punishment meted out to the several culprits. The suggestion is good inasmuch as the number of such fatal accidents has of late greatly increased, while the culprits have either escaped the punishment they deserved on account of niceties of the law or received inadequate punishment. Such a statement, adds the *Jáme*, as suggested by the *Patrika* is sure to draw to the evil the serious attention of the Government of India and the Indian courts of justice and to lead to effective measures being adopted for its suppression.

Alleged outrage committed at Amritsar by the Panjáb police and a request to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 27th April, writes:—Recently an order has been received by the Panjáb police to ascertain marks of identification in the case of such residents of Amritsar as have been previously convicted, and for the purpose of discharging this duty the police strip naked in a public place and take down marks of identification of such bad characters as they come across. It is not unreasonable to have recourse to this practice when a person is undergoing some term of imprisonment or is found to be a notorious character, but it is certainly oppression that a respectable person convicted of furious driving or of any other trivial offence should after a lapse of years be subjected to such indignity in public. The paper gives several instances, one of which is that of a young respectable Brahmin widow, who is said to have been driven to commit suicide on account of the indignity to which she was subjected, and requests the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb to make immediate inquiries into the conduct of the police officers who are alleged to be guilty of such ill-treatment of innocent persons and to withdraw their powers in order to avoid future serious consequences. [The *Rájyabhakta* (121) and the *Hitechchhu* (84), in their respective issues of the 29th April and 1st May, express similar sentiments.]

Remarks in connection with Mr. Nárandás Pránjivandás's case.

12. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 27th April, writes:—When frequent efforts are being made to bring Europeans and Natives socially together, and when at evening parties, entertainments, conversaziones, &c., Europeans and Natives mingle freely, it is very much to be regretted that on a public occasion like the grand parade held on the Esplanade a few weeks ago, an order making a race distinction should have been issued by the police and that the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, should have upheld it by fining one Mr. Nárandás Pránjivandás, a highly respectable citizen, for disobeying it by refusing to leave an enclosure at which there was no notice or board put up to indicate that it was reserved for any particular class of Her Majesty's subjects. The question involved in this case is, we think, one of public importance as far as Natives are concerned and ought to be brought to the notice of Government for a final decision on it. We feel sure that if a proper representation be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council, this question of race distinction will be very carefully considered and impartially dealt with by him. We remember the case of the Queen's Road, which had been peremptorily closed during all hours of the day for carrying dead bodies, but which was afterwards, owing to the strong protest made by the late Mr. Gokuldás J., a very useful member of the Municipal Corporation, allowed to be used, except for a few hours in the morning and evening. We understand that the aggrieved party intends moving the High Court to exercise its power of revision in this matter. We therefore reserve our own comments on the merits of the case.

Indebtedness of Government servants.

13. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 26th April, writes:—In a recent resolution the Government of India have called the attention of the local Governments to the imperative duty which devolves on them of taking severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other employés who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances. We consider these rules rather harsh, and if enforced as stringently as they are laid down Government will have to sweep off more than half of their establishments. The commission that enquired into the matter pointed out that the lower grades of all departments were hopelessly underpaid. When this is the case, how can the Govern-

ment call upon its servants to keep clear of all debts? A vast number of servants with growing families must have been almost sinking under liabilities. It cannot but be said that Government have not paid sufficient attention to this matter before framing such drastic rules. In the good old days salaries were always substantially supplemented by bribes, and so people had had no recourse to lenders. But now the case is different and Government must see their way to pay the men decently before bringing the rules rigorously into force. The general application of the rule is calculated to do more harm than good. Each individual case must be dealt with on its own merits. Besides, as the *Pioneer* very truly observes, it must be borne in mind that embarrassments, as a rule, are not exactly the result of personal extravagance or of intemperate habits. They are due, as often as not, to unlucky monetary transactions.

Work before the Provincial Conference of Bombay.

14. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 27th April, writes:—The ábkári question is at present a very prominent one. The Provincial Conference at Poona will have to express satisfaction at the evidence given in the recently published despatch of the Government of India in reply to the charges brought against the Government, by Messrs. Smith and Caine, of a desire to mend its ways and to grant modified local option. But along with the expression of satisfaction we must once more press for more vigorous measures against the spreading vice. In connection with this we draw the attention of those who will take up this question for discussion, to a suggestion thrown out by Ráo Bahádur Nulkar in a speech before the Imperial Legislative Council. The Ráo Bahádur said that the establishment of the toddy-shops in respectable quarters, and the consequent daily sight of drunkards and their rolling movements and obscenities, have all contributed to the wearing off of the feeling of shame attaching to the vice. He therefore suggested that the grog-shops should be removed from respectable localities as far as possible. This would once more make the indulgence in this vice an unfamiliar sight to young men walking in the streets in the respectable quarters of the city, and with unfamiliarity the old feeling of shame would once more revive. The remote situation of the shop also would remove temptation from the paths of those who do not like to seek temptation, but who cannot withstand it when it comes in their way. The next question is that of the Government forest policy. Two resolutions have been recently issued in regard to the right of private owners to cut the trees in their occupied numbers. With these, we learn, the people most immediately concerned have not been satisfied. It is a pity that the recommendations of the Forest Commission should not have been given effect to in their entirety. We hear that delegates from Thána and Kolába will attend the Conference, prepared to press their views on this subject there. The Conference will have to give a sympathetic ear to their voice. The Police Bill, which has passed through the local Legislative Council and only awaits the sanction of the Viceroy to become law, will also demand some attention. The provisions authorising active interference on the part of police officers in the work of public meetings ought to be condemned. Then Ráo Bahádur Ránade's protest against the power to appoint a Deputy Inspector-General of Police ought to be supported. There is reasonable ground to fear that the Police Bill does not make provision for the improvement of the police force. All these things will have to be considered and a strong representation to Government drafted and approved. We need not say much about the other questions. There is, however, one feature of the coming Conference which deserves more than a passing notice. The last day of the Conference is to be devoted to the consideration of the industrial and economic condition of our province. Some of the merchants of this place have undertaken to bring from the mofussil members of the mercantile community as delegates. This is, we think, a novel and interesting feature and ought to be prominently noticed and the attempt ought to be encouraged.

Publication of the papers in connection with the Broach cremation case solicited.

15. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 27th April, writes:—It is a pity that the papers in the case of Mr. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, have not yet been made public. It may have been advisable to have withheld them at the time, but there can be no doubt of the necessity for their publication now. The case related to a gross violation of the

subjects' rights by a public servant whose duty it was to protect them. That the complaint against Mr. Bamanji was well founded is shown by the fact that he has, as a punishment, been transferred to another district and deprived of promotion for two years. We have no wish to find fault with the leniency of the punishment; but it will be remembered that while the community to which the original sufferer belonged complained of the occurrence as an outrage, the co-religionists of the accused officer hinted that the complaint was a malicious fabrication, and various rumours of underhand working were prevalent and justice was thought to lie in danger by either party, and more especially by the sufferers. In these circumstances, we trust Government will see the wisdom of publishing the actual course taken by them and the evidence on which their orders have been based for the present information and future instruction of all parties.

Conduct of Mr. Byramji as an Honorary Magistrate of Karáchi disapproved.

16. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 26th April, writes:—We have no means of saying whether any official notice will be taken of the conduct of Mr. Byramji, an Honorary Magistrate, in attempting to influence Mr. Hosking, District Judge of Karáchi, at a private interview with reference to a suit pending before the District Judge, and whether he will be allowed to carry on the duties of a Magistrate. But we can only say that those who know Mr. Byramji are not surprised at his having been guilty of such conduct. He is not fitted either by education or the atmosphere in which he has lived for the duties of a Magistrate. He is incapable of writing or speaking a single sentence in correct English; he is capable of making a public promise in the presence of the Commissioner in Sind, to give a donation, without fulfilling that promise to this day; he is capable of trying to influence the judgment of a Judge at his private residence. His nomination as the *only* Honorary Magistrate is an insult (we will not say intentional) to the entire community of Karáchi,—to the intelligence, culture, and public spirit of the second city in the Bombay Presidency.

The action taken by Ráo Bahádur Mulé, City Magistrate, Sátára, in connection with a certain theft disapproved of.

17. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 28th April, disapproves of Ráo Bahádur Nilkanth Bhagvant Mulé, City Magistrate, Sátára, having ordered a search of the private apartments of the younger wife of Mr. Pratápráo Gujar along with that of the houses of other respectable men in connection with a recent theft in the house of Mr. Pratapráo, and says that it is to be regretted that Ráo Bahádur Mulé should have so soon brought into force the power of search given to the police by the new Police Act.

An unpopular order issued by Assistant Surgeon G. M. Dixon at Kárwár.

18. The *Satyă Sudha* (64), in its issue of the 26th April, says that Assistant Surgeon G. M. Dixon having ordered his medical assistant not to visit any patient at home, insists on his own visits on a payment of a fee of Rs. 5, that the people of Kárwár are put to much inconvenience and annoyance in consequence, and that if Government do not order the discontinuance of this state of things much dissatisfaction will be caused. The paper adds that the Assistant Surgeons at Sirsi and Kumta have also become unpopular and that the people of those places have made complaints to Government on the subject.

The Agricultural Department of Government and its alleged uselessness.

19. The *Shubh Suchak* (67), in its issue of the 25th April, says that the creation of the Agricultural Department by the Government of India has been, without being productive of any benefit to the people, simply a means of draining off the money of the poor agriculturists in the form of salaries paid to the highly paid officers of the department.

Complaint against the City Police Inspector at Broach and a request to the authorities in the matter.

20. The *Broach Mitră* (94), in its issue of the 30th April, complains that the police officers at Broach have grown careless of their duties and have discontinued going their usual rounds at night since the appointment of Mr. Rennison as City Police Inspector, and attributes this to the fact of his staying at night at the

railway station, a mile and a half distant from the native town. The paper observes that his stay outside the city causes great inconvenience and unnecessary delay when offences are committed in the centre of the town, and recommends the authorities concerned to remove this grievance.

Beluchi traders in the Ahmednagar District and a suggestion to the police.

21. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (53), in its issue of the 28th April, says:—A band of about two or three hundred Beluchi traders of the Rohila caste has arrived in the táluka of Ráhuri and is wandering from village to village. We have heard that the people of that táluka are much annoyed by these men and it is hoped that the police will soon look to the matter.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks in connection with the non-compliance with the demand for a legislative enactment prohibiting the sale of adulterated *ghee*.

22. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 27th April, writes:—The demand for a legislative enactment prohibiting the sale of adulterated *ghee*, after an incubation of some two years, has at last been negatived by the Supreme Government on the ground that the provisions embodied in Sections 414 and 415 of the local Municipal Act fully empower the Municipal Commissioner "to enter premises where adulterated articles of food are sold and seize them." On the point of seizure the law is indeed clear, and further legislation for the prevention of sale may rightly be considered unnecessary. But the difficulty is about the question, what constitutes adulteration. To a Hindu an admixture of *ghee* with lard or animal fat is adulteration pure or simple, but medical opinion may be found to pronounce this mixture as no adulteration at all. Thus, while with the Hindus the matter takes the form of a religio-sanitary question, to non-Hindus from the point of adulteration as depending upon medical opinion it may not appear as important. But if the enactment of a more restrictive law secures both sanitation and the respect of the largest community in the presidency, how it was not possible for Government to secure both, it is not easy to understand. Sanitation is a question of very great importance, but the question of religious belief, as everybody will confess, is of still greater importance, and it is a matter for wonder, therefore, that while Government concedes, nay guarantees, the protection of the one, it should leave the protection of the other to its executive municipal officers. But suppose the authorities undertake to legislate in the matter, none except those who may drive a profitable trade in *ghee* at the expense of the Hindu religious opinion would object to such legislation. But strangely enough, where legislation is demanded by the largest community, Government see no grounds to concede the demand. And what lesson does this attitude of the authorities teach us? It is this that while in other countries every scheme of legislation depends upon popular demand, more or less, with us it is entirely dependent upon the supreme will of the Government. In their supreme ignorance writers often tauntingly ask us, where is that Indian public opinion, or the consensus of the Indian opinions, for Government to guide itself by? Recently a writer has endeavoured to show that popular silence in respect to every demand of the educated Natives is not to be construed into a public approval of such demand, and that consequently the demand of a minority, howsoever, educated, cannot be acted upon as having the approval of the majority. But instances may be cited wherein such popular demand is not often complied with. So that the standard of Government approval or disapproval becomes so queer that it is almost impossible for people to know in what cases alone the authorities will concede their prayer. We do admit, however, that popular opinion is not as ripe in this country as elsewhere, but then whenever it has plainly expressed itself one way or another, such expression ought to receive the consideration it deserves.

23. The *Pársi Tikákár* (119), in its issue of the 1st May, observes:—When it became known that a law to prevent the adulteration of *ghee* was contemplated by Government the report had a salutary effect and pure *ghee* was obtainable, though at a little enhanced price, but now that it is known that no such law is to be passed, *ghee*-merchants will not stop their nefarious practices of freely adulterating *ghee* and thereby injuring public health.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 25th April, writes:—The Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill is in certain respects a necessary measure in so far as the city needs to be protected from being absolutely at the mercy of ignorant and designing people. A repetition of such an incident as the sweepers' strike is a great danger to the public health, and requires to be guarded against. But though this can be said in favour of the Bill on the ground of public interests, there is something to be said also in favour of the poor municipal servants. By the new Bill the municipal servants would be liable to be punished as for a criminal offence. We think this is going too far. The sweepers' strikes last year were due, it was said, to the *zulum* of the *Mukadams*, who were alleged to be corrupt. In that case it is hardly fair to leave the poor servants at the entire mercy of Municipal Commissioners, and to treat them as criminal offenders. Even in England, where the labour question is becoming day by day excessively annoying, and strikes are matters of daily occurrence, no such attempt has been made to punish the people striking work. We are glad Mr. Chandávarkar's amendment was carried, and the consideration of the report of the committee was put off. We hope some provision will be made in the new Bill to give the municipal servants a proper hearing and show them some leniency.

Remarks on the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill.

25. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 27th April, writes:—We must confess we have not much sympathy with the objects of the Municipal Servants' Bill. We look upon it as an unnecessary piece of legislation, since all flagrant cases of misconduct and negligence on the part of the municipal employés are amenable to the provisions of the Penal Code. Besides, if the circumstances which led to the recent strikes of these people were honestly examined, it would seem that they had legitimate ground for dissatisfaction which the municipal officers could have easily removed by taking cognizance of their grievances in time. It is a matter of notoriety that when the salaries of officers already in enjoyment of fat appointments are to be increased, some of the conscript fathers, who have by long practice become eminent adepts in the art of paying most delicious compliments, vie with each other in extolling their services. But poor low-paid servants receive no attention at the hands of these master-speakers. When they struck work the municipal executive authorities showed a disposition to listen to their grievances which, it is said, have since been considered or partially removed. The municipal servants are, on the whole, very obedient and hard-working and we do not see the necessity for a legislative enactment imposing severe punishments on them. We feel quite sure that they will be ever content with reasonable wages when they are not liable to blackmail, and therefore think that Government ought not to put forth their legislative activity where it is least needed. It is strange that the Municipal Commissioner should have suggested to Government on his own responsibility, without so much as even consulting the Corporation, the desirability of undertaking such a measure, and it is not less instructive that they should have taken up the matter at once. We are, however, glad that the question has been referred to the Corporation by Government at the instance of the Honourable Mr. Javerilál Umiyáshankar, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will be advised to give up the measure, or at least to soften the stringency of the penal provisions.

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—One of the most crying administrative evils and one often insisted on by the Indian National Congress is the working of the Arms Act. The amendment of the Act may be a question of time and deliberation, but considerable immediate relief could be given by an amendment of the rules. The rule requiring the renewal of a license each year is a source of much trouble, annoyance and expense. A license once issued may well be allowed to remain in force until Government see cause to cancel it, or at least may be tenable for a longer period than one year. The necessity of yearly renewal is obviously attended with inconvenience even in the case of men in high position. The hardship of poor ignorant people may therefore well be imagined.

A request to amend the rules passed under the Arms Act.

PART III.—*Education.*

Remarks in connection with the question of the cost of primary educational expenditure in Bombay.

27. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 27th April, writes :—The Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Government are at present at loggerheads on the question of the share of the primary educational expenditure which each should bear. It is estimated that the total expenditure on primary education during the current year will be Rs. 87,000. The Joint Schools Committee and the Standing Committee respectively asked for and recommended sanction to a grant from municipal funds of Rs. 39,500. The expenditure, if the grant were sanctioned, would be made up as follows :—Government, Rs. 25,000 ; school-fees, Rs. 22,500 ; municipal grant, Rs. 39,500 : total Rs. 87,000. The Corporation has declined to sanction this amount, its contention being that whereas the Corporation was to be called on to increase its grant to primary education from year to year the Government wanted that its responsibility and share in the matter should be fixed for all time. This is certainly unfair and the Government ought to observe the principle laid down in the former grant-in-aid rules of paying a grant equal in value to what the Corporation is to be called upon to pay. It is no use pointing to the example of the mofussil municipalities. They stand on a different footing altogether. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that, because they do not loudly complain, they have no grievance in the matter. As a matter of fact, we know that many of the municipalities in the mofussil find it a very hard task to make both ends meet and that they feel the cost of primary education as a heavy burden. The Bombay Corporation is right in fighting out the matter.

28. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 27th April, writes :—How is the Bombay Municipal Corporation to meet the increasing sanitary wants of the city along with the increasing needs of primary education, if it is to be deprived of the increase in any sources of revenue and if the Government will act in a niggardly spirit towards it ? The Corporation has not to make adequate provision for primary education alone. It has a thousand other things to look after, and it cannot spend more than it can earn without landing itself into bankruptcy and making local self-government a curse rather than a blessing. The Corporation is now engaged in providing a suitable system of drainage for the city ; it has important water-works in hand ; then, there is the current work increasing with the increase of the city. All this means an increased expenditure, and it is unfair to seek to throw entirely the increasing cost of primary education on the municipal funds. Like the English corporations, our municipalities have no lands or other sources of permanent income ; their revenues are derived solely from taxes levied on the dwellings and the food of the people. They are created only to look after the strictly local wants of sanitation in its various branches, and having no right over any item of State revenue cannot legitimately be charged with the responsibility of such functions of the State as the preservation of the public peace or education ; and in regard to primary instruction its responsibility can only be of a partial character. Therefore, we submit, it cannot be too emphatically stated that Government are no less bound to see that the poorer classes of Bombay are taught the three R's than the Municipal Corporation. This point Mr. Kirkham ingeniously ignores in his letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, in which he tries to show that a poorer town like Sholápur is spending more than Bombay does for primary education. The comparison between Bombay and Sholápur is not quite apt. The Sholápur Municipality does not pay anything for the local police force ; its water-works have been constructed by Government ; and the demands on its resources are not so many as those of Bombay. Again Mr. Kirkham contents himself with comparing municipality with municipality. If he were to extend it to governments, he would find that while many of them assign to education several per cents of their revenue, the Government of India gives only *three-quarters of one per cent.*, whereas if it only gave two per cent., which is not an extravagant figure, education, both primary and secondary, would be relieved of much of its pecuniary difficulties. But to return to the question in hand, it is true that Section 61 of the Bombay Municipal Act provides that the Corpo-

ration ought to make *adequate* provision for primary education in Bombay. But the Legislature could never have intended by this to mean that the Corporation was bound to provide primary schools without any regard to its income and to the amount it can spare for the maintenance of those schools consistently with the discharge of its other liabilities. For, if the Legislature had intended any such thing, it would not have, in Section 120 of the same Act, gone on to provide that the contribution of the Corporation to the school fund should "not be less in each official year than a sum of such amount as, added to the fees levied as aforesaid in the same year, would be equal to double the Government grant for that year." This fixes in explicit terms the liability of the Corporation, and we do not see how, legally speaking, that body can be *compelled* to contribute more to the school fund than the provision of law just pointed out obliges it to spend. If primary education is to prosper, both the Government and the Corporation should clearly see that both of them have an equal interest in the matter, and should co-operate with each other and work harmoniously on some clearly defined principle, instead of letting the whole thing lie in a muddle as it is in now.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Suggestions to the Traffic Manager, B. B. &. C. I. Railway, about providing more convenience to the passengers at Churney Road Station.

29. The *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 27th April, observes:—Passenger traffic at the Churney Road Station at Bombay of the B. B. &. C. I. Railway has increased a great deal, and there being only one ticket-office for the up and down passengers at the station, it very frequently happens that some of them are unable to have their tickets in time and are thus shut out from the train they may want to go by. In order to remedy this inconvenience which is caused to a large number of passengers, we recommend the Traffic Manager to open another ticket-office either on the down line or somewhere in Bhuleshvar, just as the G. I. P. Railway has opened one at Paydhoni to avoid the overcrowding of passengers at the Masjid Bandar Station.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks on the vote of thanks to Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, passed at a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation.

30. In alluding to the vote of thanks to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the retiring Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, passed at a recent special meeting of the Municipal Corporation, for the valuable and distinguished services rendered by him as Commissioner during the past nine years, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—It is to be regretted that the members of the Corporation who spoke in support of the proposition completely forgot that Mr. Ollivant had endeavoured to weaken local self-government without caring for the Corporation in the least. The supporters of the proposition praised Mr. Ollivant very highly for the part he took in the preparation of the new Municipal Act, but it ought not to be forgotten that whatever excellences this legal enactment contains are due to the praiseworthy exertions of some of the members of the Corporation and not of Mr. Ollivant. The merit of placing the collection department on a satisfactory footing belongs not to the Commissioner but to the late Messrs. Navroji Fardunji and Gokaldás Jagmohandás and Mr. Brunton, the Collector of Municipal Taxes. The scheme for the drainage of the city was brought out and matured long before the appointment of Mr. Ollivant as Commissioner, who has simply performed the duty of carrying on the works, but not in a satisfactory manner, as Mr. Baldwin Latham's expected report upon the works will show, and requires the further expenditure of nearly twenty-five lákhs of rupees to put the drains in a thorough working order. Mr. Ollivant has been overpraised in connection with the scheme for the Tánsa water-works. He was absent in England when Dr. Blaney had the scheme sanctioned at a cost of one kror of rupees. Mr. Ollivant had the cost of the scheme raised to a kror and a half, which sum might hereafter be further raised, and obtained the sanction of the Corporation within twenty-four hours of the first intimation of the

scheme, for having a small water-work at Powai, at a cost of ten lákhs of rupees, by holding out the threat of there being a likelihood of a water-famine occurring next year. Mr. Ollivant was also eulogised by the speakers for his valuable labours in opening new roads and providing sites for buildings; but it would not be out of place to remember that the city is a prey to frequent epidemics on account of the dirty condition of many of its streets, and the retiring Commissioner has done nothing to remove the evil. The Commissioner does not also deserve encomium for several other works executed during his *régime*. It is also to be regretted that Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái should have taken a leading part in the matter of the vote. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issues of the 29th April and 1st May, admits that Mr. Ollivant has during his municipal administration rendered valuable and distinguished services, but regrets to note at the same time that little attention was devoted by him to the sanitation of the city, and remarks that care should be taken not to bestow excessive praise on the retiring Commissioner.]

31. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—It is not long before Mr. Ollivant will have left the Bombay Municipality for his new post of Political Agent at Rájkot in Káthiáwár. As is usual on the eve of the departure of every official who is liked and whose abilities are acknowledged, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái proposed a resolution thanking Mr. Ollivant heartily for the great services rendered by him to the municipality, and recording the high appreciation thereof by the Corporation. Sir Henry Morland seconded the resolution, which, in turn, was supported by a number of others. Nobody can be a better judge of the services of its chief executive than the Corporation itself, and the record of a resolution to that effect is evidence of the unqualified satisfaction of the body in question. Every man has his failings, but that apart, that Mr. Ollivant is a person of great energy and undoubted capacity for work, even outsiders will gladly admit. His *régime* has been an eventful one from many points of view: changes in the municipal law, fresh water-works, erection of new municipal buildings and offices, and other matters of equal importance. Though rather of an autocratic turn of mind his relations with his employers have been on the whole satisfactory. His memory may not remain green for ever, but he will never be taxed, as far as we are aware, with a single act of positive harm. We wish him heartily the same amount of success in his new sphere of usefulness.

Rumoured resignation by Ráo Bahádur Ranchhodlál Chhotálál, C.I.E., of his post of President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and a request to Government to nominate a non-official gentleman as his successor.

32. In alluding to the rumoured resignation by Ráo Bahádur Ranchhodlál Chhotálál, C.I.E., of his post of President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and also to the alleged intention of Government to appoint an official President instead, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 27th April, observes that the municipal administration of the city of Ahmedabad has proved very successful under a non-official Native president, that Government have expressed their complete satisfaction with it in their annual administration reports, and that therefore it is but proper that they should relinquish the idea of appointing an official president if one is entertained and should find out a worthy non-official Native gentleman as successor to Ráo Bahádur Ranchhodlál in case his resignation is tendered and accepted.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Recommendation to the Government of Bombay to appoint Mr. Motichand Tulsi as Manager to the Rájkot State.

33. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 27th April, observes:—His Highness the late Thákor Sáheb of Rájkot having left two minor sons, the management of the State will devolve for some time to come upon the British Government, who will have therefore to select an able Manager to look after the State, and we recommend Mr. Motichand Tulsi, the present Diván of Rájkot, for this post. He is an able officer, has risen from humble beginnings, has given satisfaction to all his superiors, and is well-known at Rájkot. His appointment as Manager will therefore be approved by all, as he is held in high esteem by the people of the State.

34. The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (49), in its issue of the 24th April, says:—

Alleged order to Native Chiefs to take with them only a limited number of followers to Mahábaleshvar.

Mahábaleshvar being a sanitarium His Excellency the Governor and other high political officers of different places go there in summer every year, and some Native Princes, Chiefs and Jahágirdárs are obliged to follow them on business. It is said that an order has been privately issued to the effect that if Chiefs wish to go to a place largely used by Europeans they should not take with them more attendants than are permitted by the Political Agent. If there be any truth in this report the order is oppressive. His Excellency Lord Harris belongs to a noble family, and considering the number of men necessarily required by the rich, he should at once cancel the alleged order. Europeans are well provided for if they have only one cook in places like Mahábaleshvar, Purandhar, Simla, Nilgiri, &c., but Native Chiefs cannot, on account of religious scruples, do with a single servant. We hope that His Excellency the Governor will take into consideration all these difficulties, and will not at the beginning of his tenure of office pass such an inconvenient order.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th May 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD MAY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 28th April, publishes a communication from Pimpalgaon Rája, in which the writer complains against the local committee for not keeping the town and the river clean and of the local postmaster reading other persons' letters passing through his hands.

Uncleanliness at Pimpalgaon Rája and complaint against the local officers.

G. M. SA'THE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th May 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 19 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 10th May 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	English.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	Anglo-Maráthi.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	Maráthi.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárai	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
75	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
78	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
80	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
83	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
85	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
86	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
94	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
97	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
98	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
99	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
105	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
106	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
112	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
119	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
120	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
126	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
128	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
129	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
130	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	697
131	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
135	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	550
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
137	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvána Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárata Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 6th May, says:—The Indian treasury is charged with several items of expenditure which, properly speaking, ought not to be debited to it, on account of the people of India having no voice in its management. An enormously large sum is spent upon the India Office, and the entire cost of several embassies and missions with which India has a slight or indirect connection, is charged to her treasury. This is old injustice often complained against. The last mail brings news of a recent instance of similar injustice. Mr. Dawkins, of the India Office, has been appointed Mr. Goschen's Private Secretary, and is still paid his salary from the India Office, at which he does no work. India has not the least connection with the Private Secretary of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, if he is really paid from the Indian treasury, the fact markedly shows how desirable it is that the Indians should have at the earliest date the right to control their own pecuniary affairs.

A complaint about Mr. Dawkins, a clerk at the India Office, being paid from the Indian treasury, though serving Mr. Goschen as his Private Secretary.

2. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 6th May, observes:—It is on the opinion of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne that Lord Cross decided that the time had not yet come for conceding the elective principle. Lord Lansdowne has come to this country but recently, and has not been able to realise its true condition. His opinion has, however, got preference over the deliberate recommendation made by an able statesman like Lord Dufferin after an experience of four years. This has surprised us, though to no purpose. The interests of India are in every way at the mercy of the India Office, and it is extremely difficult to get a hearing in Parliament. We have therefore had to keep quiet after much heart-burning and gnashing of teeth. God is, however, the defender of the true and the honest. Lord Lansdowne, either because he felt repentance for having brought on himself the curses of the people by coming in the way of an important political reform, or because he has since mastered the real condition of the country, sent a despatch, in February last, to the Secretary of State for India in which he expressed an opinion that there was no objection to the people being given the right of election under certain limitations and restrictions. Well done, Lord Lansdowne! the whole country will bless you for this recommendation. If this despatch is brought forward, Lord Cross and his colleagues at the India Office will find it difficult to hold their position.

Lord Lansdowne and Lord Cross on the elective principle.

3. The *Subodha Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 4th May, writes:—Madras and Calcutta have held grand public meetings to protest against Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill. The very first proposition adopted at the latter begins with the intimation "that this meeting views with apprehension and alarm the introduction of the Bill into the British Parliament," as if the Bill tended to take away from the protestants some precious rights already existing, instead of conferring what is not enjoyed at present, *viz.*, the right of interpellation and discussing the Budgets. This sort of exaggeration can do no good. Then, again, the streets were decorated with arches and banners bearing such mottos as "Taxation without representation," "Justice to India," "Righteousness exalted a nation," &c. These are good watch-words, but it won't do to utter them while asking for privileges from the rulers, and to ignore their spirit in the constitution or laws of the society which is to exercise them; for in that case, even if the privileges are secured, they will be of very little real use or benefit to the country.

Disapproval of the manner in which proceedings were conducted at the recent meetings held at Madras and Calcutta to protest against Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93) in its issue of the 10th May approves of the suggestion made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India that public opinion should be ascertained before introducing Bills into the Legislative Council, and expresses a hope that Government will accede to the suggestion of the Chamber, observing that other public bodies ought to support it, as its

The suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce about obtaining public opinion upon prospective legislation approved.

adoption will be beneficial to Government and the public, inasmuch as the enactment and working of laws will be considerably simplified.

The Republic of the Orange Free State and the Bombay merchants.

5. In alluding to the notification published by the Republic of the Orange Free State for turning the Bombay merchants out of the State and prohibiting their admission in future, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 8th May, says:—This notification being highly objectionable a strong protest ought to be made against it by the English Government in the interests of its Indian subjects. The British Government made great exertions to obtain a republican form of government for the Boers, and does not deserve in return such treatment of its Indian subjects. It is to be hoped that either Mr. Bradlaugh or other parliamentary member will soon draw the attention of the English authorities to the subject and that the Foreign Office will at once announce that due exertions will be made in the interests of the people of India. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 9th instant, also expresses a hope that due attempts will be made by the English Government to induce the Boer Republic to desist from committing the injustice which is about to be done to Indian merchants.]

The view taken by the Native papers of the recent Government circular prohibiting Government servants from joining political associations, &c., pronounced to be an exaggeration.

6. A correspondent writing to the *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 4th May, writes:—Some of the Native papers in commenting upon the late circular from the Government of India laying down rules for the guidance of its servants as to the attitude they should keep with regard to political questions, have, it appears, taken a more gloomy and despondent view of the object and influence of the rules than their wording warrants. They need not be reminded that these rules restricting the liberty of Government servants have been of a very long standing; they are not now promulgated for the first time. Their operation is not intended to be so stringent as some of your contemporaries apprehend it to be. What is contemplated is to prevent officials from appearing to take sides in political demonstrations by being present at such manifestations. This, it will be readily admitted, is a very reasonable limitation, especially in a country like India where every official, however humble, is looked upon by the rayat as the embodiment of *Sirkár*. By standing aloof from such political demonstrations their efficacy as Government servants will remain intact, and the policy of strict neutrality upon which Government has resolved, will be carried out to the letter. But in interpreting these rules, zealous officers of Government must take care to see that what they inculcate upon them is *strict* neutrality. They tell them distinctly enough that they are not to take sides in political agitation of whatever character, whether it be against Government or *in favour of Government*. This point is very likely to be obscured. Over-loyal servants of the Queen are likely to consider that by siding with such efforts as, for instance, those of the Patriotic Association, they may gain the favour of their superiors, but even this is disallowed by the rules. This caution need not be considered superfluous; because it was at the time of the last Congress that reports were general in Bombay that Mahomedans were being something like intimidated into desistence from joining the Congress by certain overzealous officers. I do not know how far these rumours were true, but as they went uncontradicted, they may be taken to have possessed some basis of truth. It need not, however, be feared that Government servants will be prevented from joining any meeting whatever that has the least appearance of being political. For instance, there is nothing in these rules to show that they will bring themselves into the meshes of the law if they take part in the Summer Lecture Series at Hirábág at Poona. The object of these lectures, obviously, is not to make any demonstration, political or otherwise, but to discuss and throw light upon certain questions in the abstract. Mutual improvement and instruction combined with amusement are, so far as one understands the matter, the main motives of those who gather in such places. If it be intended by Government to prevent even such abstract discussions, the liberty of speech, thought and action, which is the great boast of the British Nation, may well nigh be considered to have died out. Those, therefore, who take such prominent and praiseworthy part in

guiding and assisting at these annual gatherings need not be deterred in the least from continuing to do so. We have too much faith in the innate love of liberty on the part of the British Government to believe that it will contemplate or force such intellectual slavery.

Attitude of Government towards their servants.

7. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 4th May, remarks:—Surely a change, slow but pronounced, is coming over the spirit of the Government of India. Up to this time the Government did not think it necessary to bind down hand and foot its servants; but this complaisance is no longer deemed safe. Henceforward men in Government service are not to attend political meetings, not even as spectators. Evidently the Government wants its servants not only to be servants, which is galling enough, but to be slaves, to have no opinions of their own, to think and act as their master would direct them. This is out-Heroding Herod. We have been reminded times out of number that the present Government is an enlightened Government, not oppressive, autocratic or despotic like that of Russia or like those with which India had been formerly cursed. But, judging from recent events, we think that the Government has begun to look back with regret at the absolute and altogether irresponsible rule of the former Governments, and is trying to curtail the liberty of action and thought which in the first exuberance of generous sentiment it gave to the people. The police are set to watch us and to interfere with our meetings. The Government servants were gagged long ago, but now they are to be bound to their office and to their homes. They are to forget their country. What makes this despotism more remarkable is that in the matter of curtailing the liberties of the natives, whether in Government service or out of it, the Government observes a certain distinction. For instance there is Mr. Lee-Warner. He has recently contributed an article to a magazine which is full of political matter. Mr. Lee-Warner's lectures too often touch upon political ground. And yet no one seems to chide him for it. Now what has become of the gagging rule that Government servants are not to contribute articles on political matters to the newspapers? If there is no such rule now, the fact ought to be made public. Otherwise the impression cannot but gain ground that there is one set of rules for the natives and another for the Europeans.

8. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (85), in its issue of the 4th May, expresses utter dissatisfaction at the recent order of the Government of India to the local authorities that they should not allow Government servants to take part in political movements or to attend political gatherings, and observes:—There is a vast difference between taking a part in political meetings and attending them as mere spectators, and it is reasonable to prohibit Government servants from doing the former. So far as we know, Government servants of this and other presidencies have hitherto attended the meetings of the Indian National Congress as mere visitors, and we see no necessity for the stringent order of the Government of India. No such restriction was put upon Government servants before this, and the recent intimation of the Government of India shows that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's views are illiberal, and that he is indirectly opposed to the Congress movement. If native officers are to be prevented from attending political meetings even as visitors, why should not similar prohibition exist in the case of those Anglo-Indian officers, like Mr. Lee-Warner, who show open hostility to native political aspirations either by contributions to the press or by public lectures. Numerous instances are to be found of different treatment by Government of natives and Europeans, and we may mention the instance of Mr. Phillips, of the Bengal Civil Service, Editor of the "Calcutta Review", who is allowed to write freely against natives. [The *Rájyabhakta* (121), in its issue of the 6th May, observes:—It is to be seen how far Sir Aucland Colvin, Mr. Lee-Warner and other Anglo-Indian officers will be prevented from showing their open hostility to the natives, and if the Government order does not have any influence on them it will be perfectly inoperative. Several other papers also express utter dissatisfaction with this order.]

The Provincial Conference recently held at Poona.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issues of the 9th and 10th May, approves of all the resolutions passed at the meetings of the Provincial Conference recently held at Poona, excepting the one regarding the income-tax operations.

The income-tax resolution, observes the *Samáchár*, is in the present state of things impracticable and therefore of very little use. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 8th May, observes that the conference ought to contain delegates from all parts of the presidency, in order to give its deliberations and resolutions due importance in the eyes of the public and the authorities, and pronounces the consultations of the conference on the ábkári question as incomplete.

Benefits derived to the community from the Provincial Conference, &c.

10. The *Dnyánodaya* (15), in its issue of the 8th May, writes:—The Provincial Conference of the National Congress is now in Session in Poona. All these gatherings help to instruct the community and to fit a larger number of the people to understand and appreciate the Congress movement. It was impressive to see the immense number of delegates who cheerfully spent time and money in coming to Bombay to forward this movement. So all the provincial and local meetings that are held involve an immense amount of labour which nothing but deep interest and an abiding purpose could command.

Collection of the income-tax in the Bombay Presidency.

11. While writing about the income-tax in the Bombay Presidency, the *Khándesh Vaibháv* (47), in its issue of the 2nd May, observes:—The circumstances under which the income-tax is reported by Mr. Sinclair, Collector of Kolába, to be collected in the districts by the revenue subordinates are to be found throughout the presidency. The Government of India have expressed their desire to sanction recommendations of Provincial Governments as regards the collection of the tax in a manner convenient to the people: but nothing has been done to suit their convenience. Within the last three years the amount of the tax has been increased fourfold in some cases. Even persons not having an income of rupees five hundred have been subjected to the impost. Nobody pays attention to a person's net income. In appeals the assessment by the lower officers is generally confirmed. If any reduction is made it is in the case of appeals of the rich and not of the poor. The intention of the traders to bring this high-handed procedure to the notice of Government this year is praiseworthy.

A grievance of candidates for District Pleader's and Subordinate Judge's Examinations.

12. The *Chandánshu* (29), in its issue of the 4th May, expresses surprise at the Bombay High Court refusing to let candidates for the District Pleader's and Subordinate Judge's Examinations know in what subjects they are plucked, and observes that, considering the benefit which is likely to be derived by candidates from a knowledge of their deficiencies, the High Court authorities will, it is hoped, review their order in the matter, and rule that candidates applying for their marks may be informed of them.

Lawlessness in the Mával Táluka of the Poona District, and remarks thereon.

13. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 4th May, says:—The motive of Government in disarming us may be very good, looked at from their point of view, but the horrible state into which the disarmament has thrown us is inconceivable. Not to speak of liability to attacks by carnivorous animals, we have been also left at the mercy of the unruly portion of mankind. Intelligence has recently been received that in the Mával Táluka of the Poona District bands of plunderers have been formed who, last week, set fire to the houses of two farmers, cut off the hand of a Bráhmin and the feet of another cultivator in a village, and took away much valuable property from the village. Does it not concern the British Government to leave us exposed to the depredations of plunderers and carnivorous beasts, by depriving us of weapons? The táluka of Mával is very mountainous, and the robbers find many places to lie concealed in after committing thefts; this was the very reason why the Mámlatdár of the táluka was formerly stationed at Khadakála. By the misdeeds of the late Commissioner Mr. Crawford, the headquarters were, however, removed from that place, and are now located in the plain of Vadgaon; it seems that the present lawlessness is the result of this change. Who is to be held responsible for the injury above referred to? If

we cannot protect ourselves, should we not be ashamed of ourselves? Government ought to feel some compunction at the misery caused to us in consequence of our forefathers having delivered up their arms to Government at their bidding.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Dixon at Kárwár.

14. The *Satya Sudha* (64), in its issue of the 3rd May, gives an account of the public meeting which was held at Kárwár on the 28th April last to adopt an appeal to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay against an order of the Kárwár Assistant Surgeon, Mr. G. M. Dixon. One of the speakers at the meeting, Mr. Subráo Manjappá, is reported to have detailed how his brother's daughter stood in great need of medical attendance on account of delicate health, how Hospital Assistant Vithoji was precluded from attending to the patient by the order of prohibition issued to him by Dr. Dixon, and how the patient died before Mr. Subráo could get Dr. Dixon to call at his house after a great delay and payment of his fee. The paper says that the persons who signed the appeal were very anxious to get rid of Dr. Dixon, and that this was the largest meeting ever held at Kárwár.

Approval of the rules making it obligatory upon the owner of every steamer to provide gangways, and a proposal for latrine accommodation.

15. *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 4th May, writes:—The agitation in respect of the imposition of certain conditions on those who ply their steamers along the southern coast of the Konkan has not been in vain. The last issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* contains rules making it obligatory upon the owner of every steamer to provide two gangways on each side of the steamer, two fore and two aft. Though this is a partial concession, we receive it with the greatest thankfulness. Government are not quite deaf to reasonable prayers made to them in the proper way. The making of two gangways is by itself a great boon, and the usefulness of it can be increased by providing separate latrine accommodation for third and second class passengers. We hope that Government will see the urgency of the proposal and ask the steamer-owners to grant it.

A novel notification regarding forest matters.

16. The *Bakul* (26), in its issue of the 4th May, publishes an advertisement notifying the loss of five sections from the resolution said to be kindly issued by Lord Reay at the recommendation of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha regarding forest grievances in the Thána District, and offering a copy of a sketch of Lord Reay's kind acts in the Bombay Presidency as a reward to him who may find out the lost sections, saying that they are badly required for the proper adulation of Lord Reay's administration.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks on the rejection by the Government of India of the Bill to prevent the adulteration of *ghee*.

17. While writing about the rejection by the Government of India of the Ghee Adulteration Bill submitted by the Bombay Government the *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 4th May, observes:—What is the moral that this attitude teaches us? Why, it is this. As *Native Opinion* points out, it illustrates once more the supreme indifference with which popular opinion is regarded in India. In legislating for the country the Legislature cares little either to ascertain or to respect the wants and wishes of the people. If any hobby is to be served, or if pressure is brought to bear from London, the authorities are as pliant as the reed; but, as far as public opinion here is concerned, however unanimous or however reasonable it may be, they do not care two straws, unless it be in accord with their own views. And still there are people who are disposed to find fault with those who have been making such laudable efforts to secure the recognition of the elective principle on however small a scale. If the real representatives of the people had a powerful voice in the Legislative Councils, such downright ignoring of public opinion as is sadly exemplified on the present occasion would become a thing of the past.

18. In noticing the announcement made by Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons, that it was the intention of the India Office to recommend the Government of India to adopt the decision of the Berlin Labour Conference in the contemplated legislation on the Indian Factories, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 8th May, says :—Though it is to be much regretted, yet there is no wonder that the Secretary of State for India should be prepared to sacrifice the interests of India in order to please the cotton manufacturers of Manchester, since similar sacrifices for similar reasons were made by him on several occasions before now. The recommendation about to be made by the Secretary of State is tantamount to an order to escape which there is no way, and it is the interest of the mill-owners that, before a law to that effect is passed, they should close the mills for four days in a month and put women and children on short work, and, in order to protect themselves from loss, work the mills with two sets of labourers, one set working by day and the other by night. By this arrangement the interests of the mill hands will suffer, as they are paid according to the quantity of work turned out by them. This is the reason that has induced the mill-owners and their supporters to oppose a change in the law likely to impoverish the mill hands, and the Government of India are quite aware of this position. Since the authorities in England refuse to consider the sad prospect, the mill-owners ought to put into practice the arrangement suggested above before the Indian Factories Act is amended, showing the English authorities thereby that by the changes suggested by them the condition of the mill labourers is made worse; and it is almost certain that the mill operatives will protest against the arrangements causing a reduction in their wages, and will wish to return to the old state of things. It is only when such a thing as this occurs that the English authorities will be convinced of their mistake. It seems that the cotton manufacturers of Manchester are under the impression that if the working hours of Indian labourers be curtailed, the Indian cotton industry will be checked, if not suppressed. This impression is wrong. In England it is difficult to obtain new workmen, and it is this fact that has compelled employers of labour to submit to the dictates of the working classes to increase their wages and at the same time to curtail the number of working hours. In India it is otherwise. There are very few factories here, while the number of workmen is overwhelmingly large, so much so, that, as admitted by the Government of India, four krors of human beings earn with great difficulty only one meal a day, for want of remunerative employment. When a new factory is opened, numbers of labourers flock to it to get employed, and employers of labour do not experience the least difficulty in getting more labourers. There is such scarcity of remunerative employment that on railway works labourers can be had for about two annas a day. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), of the 7th May, expresses similar sentiments.]

The intended recommendation of the India Office to adopt the decision of the Berlin Labour Conference in amending the Indian Factories Act disapproved.

Part III.—*Education.*

19. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 3rd May, writes :—A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad was held in the Victoria Native General Library rooms on the 8th April, Mr. Oodharan Mulchand being in the chair. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved to send a strong protest to the Government of Bombay against the contemplated abolition of the Hyderabad Government High School.

Resolution of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) to send a protest to Government against the contemplated abolition of the Hyderabad High School.

20. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 4th May, writes :—The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, at his recent inspection of the schools in Hyderabad (Sind), considered it necessary to suggest to Government the desirability of closing the High School, an institution which has hitherto done excellent work. This step, premature as it is, has, we believe, been the direct outcome of the educational policy inaugurated by Lord Reay, that self-

Protest against the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction for the abolition of the Hyderabad (Sind) High School.

help should, as far as practicable, be the fundamental principle governing such establishments, with very little assistance from Government grants-in-aid. The measure is a highly drastic one, and cannot but tend to foster a spirit of disaffection in the minds of the Hyderabad residents who are bitterly opposed to it, inasmuch as they have resolved to memorialise Government on the subject. That Mr. Chatfield should with inconsiderate haste have brought Lord Reay's policy into operation so suddenly, argues a want of forethought and discretion on his part. To say the least, his action in its ultimate results is likely to be very mischievous. Natives in general are decidedly in favour of High Schools, owing to the higher standard of education which obtains in these institutions, and also on account of their permanency. Since all the large towns in India have their High Schools, it is hard indeed to understand why Hyderabad should all at once be subjected to such a rigorous, not to say invidious, exclusion.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Detention and overcrowding of passengers on the Southern Mahrátta Railway.

21. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 4th May, says:—Not less than three years have passed since the Southern Mahrátta Railway was first opened to traffic, and it is strange that complaints should yet be made by passengers of the worry they are put to while travelling by it. This is an index of the carelessness of the manager of the Railway Company who, it is to be regretted, disregards the good rules and regulations kindly made by Government for his guidance, and handles the passengers roughly. The overcrowding of passengers on this line is indeed such as cannot be conceived of except after actual experience. Passengers have sometimes to wait long at the Ghorpadi Station, Poona, on account of insufficient rolling stock, but the manager of the Railway Company does not pay the least attention to their inconveniences, and it is to be hoped that Government will kindly look to this matter.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks and suggestions on municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency.

22. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 4th May, writes:—The introduction of the Local Self-Government scheme into the government of the country was the first measure of the emancipation of the ruled from the thraldom of a despotic Government, and as such it was hailed by us and opposed by Anglo-Indians. There was a strong statesman at the head of Indian affairs, and he was too powerful indeed for his opponents. He willed that the scheme should be introduced, and it was introduced. Of course the opposition that was set up considerably modified the measure in details, but the principle was recognized and introduced into the administration of the smallest local unit. In our own presidency after the memorable tussel, effect was given to the wishes of the Supreme Government in an ungrudging spirit, and the principle of Local Self-Government has been in operation for the last half a dozen years. Sir James Fergusson was succeeded by a liberal statesman, and the liberal measures of 1884 were administered in a very sympathetic manner. The hostile element could not assert itself, and had to go to sleep. Judging from the remarks in the last report on municipal taxation and expenditure it appears that the old spirit is slowly awakening. The resolution refers to a few salient points of administrative details, but there is not much of importance in them. The last part of the resolution, however, introduces a new subject, which is of very great importance. It is of the differentiation of municipalities into good and backward. To know the origin of this part of the resolution we have to go back to the year 1883, when it was suggested to Government that municipalities in the province ought to be classified into 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, and that powers under the Self-Government Acts should also be graded similarly. It was also suggested that in the first instance municipalities ought to be assigned to the different classes according to some recognized tests of revenue, population, &c., and that their promotion or degradation should be made to depend upon their own working. The Honourable Mr. Peile had then suggested that the arrangement could be made after some time had elapsed, and Government are probably thinking of taking this advanced step. If our guess be correct, we suggest that this work of classification should not be

left to the whims of the Collectors; but what the principles should be, should be clearly settled by Government, and the Collectors ought only to apply them. Before we conclude this review we must observe that gross injustice has been done to the Poona Municipality in the treatment that is given to it in the report, and we hope the Commissioners, whose credit is at stake, will lose no time in authoritatively placing before the rate-payers how matters really stand.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

The appointment of a European tutor to His Highness Mahárája Scindia disapproved of.

23. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 5th May, remarks as follows:—There are many instances in Indian and other history of the paramount Government having overruled the reasonable proposals of its tributary States and carried out its own objects by hook or by crook, but they are numerous particularly in the history of British Indian administration. Such high-handed procedure in the times of Warren Hastings and Lord Dalhousie could be excused. But it is extremely to be regretted at the present moment when public opinion is distinctly and forcibly given expression to by the Native Press and by political associations like the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha. At such a time it is certainly very deplorable for Government to disregard their promises and agreements and to do what they like simply on the strength of their superior force. The late Mahárája Scindia expressed a desire in his last will that his young son should not be placed under an English tutor, but should be given instruction at the hands of native teachers, and this desire was agreed to by the then Governor-General Lord Dufferin. This agreement has now been broken, and His Highness the young Scindia has been placed under a European tutor. When questioned by Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons on the subject, Sir John Gorst replied that the wishes of the late Mahárája had been respected for three years, and that the young Prince, having attained the age of thirteen, the Government of India in the interests of the Prince and his subjects considered it necessary to entrust him to the care of an English teacher without any fear of interference with the Prince's religious or caste feelings. This reply is highly plausible, and as justification of the breach of a promise given by a former Governor-General and of the disrespect of a deceased native Prince's directions as regards his son it is utterly insufficient and unacceptable. We know that the Governor-General being engaged in weightier concerns finds very little time for the disposal of such slight matters, which are disposed of according to the wishes of political officers appointed to superintend Native States. Yet the responsibility as regards them rests on the Governor-General, who must see that they are properly managed. Lord Lansdowne is bound to see Lord Dufferin's promises properly performed, and to avert disasters which are sure to overtake the country in consequence of such breaches of faith. There were many native gentlemen like Messrs. Ranade, Bhandárkar, Pandit, &c., to whom the education of the young Scindia could have been entrusted consistently with his deceased father's wishes, and with proper regard for the objects of Government. But none of them were appointed to the post, which was bestowed on a European, probably with a view to create in the Prince a taste for European customs and manners and thereby to create a demand for Europe manufactured articles. These objects are very low when compared with the right policy in such matters, and it behoves the British Government to take steps for the prevention of the recurrence of such actions in future.

Observations on the life of the late Thákore Sáheb of Rájkot and on the policy of Government towards him as regards his education and training.

24. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 4th May, writes:—The life of the late Thákore Sáheb of Rájkot was one which may be well employed to point a useful moral. The Government had ample opportunities to form his mind and to mould his character from a very tender age. He was a minor when his father died. The British Government undertook to look after the administration of the State and to educate the Prince. He was sent to the Rájkumár College that he might be trained there, and good habits implanted in him, which might prove useful to him in the discharge of

his responsible duties afterwards. After his accession to the throne, the Political Agency did not cease its vigilant watch. From the beginning to the end it appears that the British Government had a free hand, and was in a position to do what it liked with the young Chief, to mould his character, to aid his mind's development. With every opportunity of doing its best for him and his State, very little seems to have been achieved. The life of the late Chief proves it abundantly. He had intelligence, judgment and fair abilities. Yet the net result, measured by the acts of a whole life, are sadly disappointing. It may be urged, and truly, that he was surrounded by not very reliable mischief-makers, such as abound in petty courts of all such princes, that he yielded himself to them, and that his whole nature was in course of time corrupted by them. We do not regard this, admitting it to be a fact, as lessening to any appreciable degree the responsibility of the British Government, by which we mean that of its appointed officers. If his teachers, and those who were appointed to superintend his education, had exactly known how to discharge their duty, and knowing it had adopted adequate means for the purpose, the life which has now closed untimely would have been laid out in a different way. The chief failing in the character of this unhappy Prince was an absence of all sense of responsibility, as a ruler or as a man. The very intelligence and shrewdness of the Prince aided him in his downward course, when once there was an effacement of the sense of moral responsibility. He had penetration enough to understand the character of those whose business it was to watch him and to guide him. He knew the weight that outer gloss and professions always carried. Had he found genuine sympathy, and good will, and disinterested advice in any of those that exercised authority over him, perhaps the whole current of the life would have been changed. It cannot be surmised whether it might have been a life of virtue or not. But it would have been a more gracious life, more full of blessings for himself and all those that were around him than it ever was. His life proves once more that official reports are not always reliable. Under the very nose of the Agency there were such deeds permitted as it would hardly become journalistic decorum to speak of. We have nothing but pity for the unfortunate Prince now that he is gone to his account. But, if the protection and watchfulness of the paramount power are to be anything more than interfering in the wrong place, it behoved that power to have stopped that evil while it existed and found means to remedy it. The reproach to the British Government is the greater, in this instance, since it had in its hands the young man's training. If there are costly institutions supported by the Native States for the education of the Chiefs, Government is bound to see that every rupee out of the money is well spent. The Chiefs can well turn round, and when taxed with faults, reply that they were taught no better when they were young by their instructors and guides. The case of the Rájkot Chief may be an extreme case. Yet we have heard that in several quarters complaints are made to the effect that the minors do not receive such a training as the funds placed at the disposal of Government for that purpose warrant them to expect. So with regard to the supervision of the Agency, too, the life of the deceased Thákore Sáheb shows that the supervision could be more careful, and yet less stringent, that it might meddle less and do more substantial good. We sincerely hope that with respect to the present heir to the throne the Government will make a better use of its opportunities, so that the future historian of current events may have to tell another and better story than that which is related here.

Remarks in connection with legal expenses in Káthiáwár and a request to Government to direct their attention to them.

25. The same newspaper writes:—The Government may ask the Political Agent in Káthiáwár to furnish information as to the amount of money spent by the different Native States in legal expenses. If only the approximate figures could be obtained, say, for the last twenty years, they would be not a little interesting. A quarter of a century ago no line of business was more flourishing in Káthiáwár than that of the writing of petitions and appeals. Exorbitant sums were charged for a single petition or appeal. Lawyers without much knowledge of law made their fortune that way. From that day to this the legal profession has been thriving in that province more than anywhere else. And the worst of it is that it alone is thriving. The tálukdárs have been playing

ducks and drakes with the money of the poor cultivators. Waking from their slumbers they have discovered that the alchemy of silver can convert a dubious claim into an undoubted right, and wash sinners into saints. It may be supposed that the agency of lawyers was necessary to perform these wonders in the legitimate way. And they were at hand to do what was wanted. The Native Chiefs have found that the English are fond of the forms of law, that with their aid they could do almost anything with impunity. They have been such apt learners that for several years past they have been squandering lákhs of rupees in support of absurd claims. It is easy to waste all this money, as it is not theirs at all, but their subjects'. While they can spare so little to improve the internal administration, or to develop the resources of their States, it is incredible how much they can find to pay to their legal advisers. The profusion with which money is spent naturally suggests the reflection that the spendthrifts act without a proper sense of responsibility. The sense of responsibility, which is wanting, must be awakened in them. Is it the business of the Government to do this? Their attention ought to be seriously directed to the waste they are committing. Government can, to a certain extent, discourage the existing practice by expressing its displeasure when necessary. In certain cases it will have only to point out the disproportion between the moneys spent in legal expenses and the usual administrative charges.

An appeal to His Highness the Ráo of Cutch in the case of certain persons who have been convicted of publishing a book reflecting on the character of the State authorities.

26. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 9th May, says that the subjects of His Highness the Ráo of Cutch residing in Bombay complain that some severity was practised in the trial and punishment of the persons who were accused and have been convicted of having published a book, entitled "Rustamkhán Bahádur," reflecting on the character of the State authorities, in so far as their trial was not held in the usual way, they were suddenly arrested and taken to Bhúj after putting handcuffs on them, the securities offered for their release were not accepted, and each of the accused has been sentenced to one or two years' imprisonment, in addition to a fine. The *Jáme* requests His Highness the Ráo and the Diván to enquire into the complaint and redress the grievance, if there be any.

Alleged misconduct of several officers of the Baroda State at Navsári and a request to His Highness the Gáikwár.

27. In a contributed article, headed, "Navsári—the seat of vice," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 4th May, bitterly complains that some of the officers at Navsári have grown careless, arbitrary, corrupt, vicious and debauched, and have made the place another "Sukhlaji Street" of Bombay. The *Mitrá* gives several instances of corruption and arbitrary conduct of these officers and their subordinates, and requests His Highness the Mahárája Gáikwár to dismiss them from his service.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th May 1890.

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(For the week ending 10th May 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH MAY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 3rd May, writes :—It is most amusing to see that Government appoint certain military officers as Assistant Commissioners in Berár, and in a few days after the appointment is gazetted they resign the service! This happened in the case of Captain Dressner, and we have got another instance in the case of Captain Purdon, a lately appointed Assistant Commissioner. We simply pity the administration, but cannot see why it should not appoint qualified men on the spot. There are a couple of attachés who have qualified themselves for the post of Assistant Commissioners, and they ought now to be permanently appointed to the post. It is but sheer injustice to them that outsiders should be put over their heads.

Suggestion with regard to the appointment of Assistant Commissioners in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th May 1890.

[illegible]

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 20 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 17th May 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahráshtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá...	Thána...	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	...
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
89	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	320
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
162	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	...
163	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Financial injustice to the Indian tax-payer at the hands of the India Office.

1. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—The India Office generously supplies, at the expense of the Indian tax-payer, a hand to work under the English Chancellor of the Exchequer for the second time, but it never happens to need or obtain the services of any official paid by the English treasury. This, however, is only the straw which shows the direction of the wind and marks the financial relation between England and India, the latter being made on all possible occasions, great and small, to pay charges which justly ought to fall on the former. Thus is the whole cost of frontier wars and politics, which are admittedly more imperial than local in their nature, saddled on India. In these and other instances of financial high-handedness, indeed, lies the chief, if not the only, application of the principle "taxation without representation," &c. We commend it to the attention of the Indian National Congress delegates, who should talk it over quietly to every Englishman they converse with, and we feel sure that honest John Bull will see the injustice of it and arrange to put an end to the practice.

The share proposed to be allotted to the natives of India in the governing body of the Imperial Institute considered inadequate.

2. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 16th May, observes:—Though India has contributed to the Indian Institute nearly fifteen lákhs of rupees, that is, nearly one-fourth of the capital raised for the maintenance of that institution, she will be entitled to appoint only fifteen out of the one hundred and twenty members who are to constitute the governing body of the Institute, and this injustice is aggravated by the fact that the Native public and Native princes who contributed a large sum are to return only two members, while the Government of India, who gave only a lákh of rupees, and the European community, which contributed a very small sum, will choose the remaining thirteen.

Approval of the representation made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to Government on the subject of new legislation.

3. The *Gujarát Darpan* (82), in its issue of the 15th May, writes:—It is a real grievance which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has represented to Government. Those for whom a law is proposed to be enacted or amended are entitled to give their opinion before any practical step is taken. As it is, they are not asked to give it until a Bill is framed and is ready to pass into a law. The framers of the Bill do not like that it should undergo any extraordinary change. The time given to the public for its consideration is very short even after it is framed. It usually happens that complaints are made by the public after a Bill, has passed into a law. If the public were allowed to say their say before the proposals for a change in an existing law or a new enactment took the shape of a Bill, we think that it would give very little cause for complaint. When in the Legislative Councils any non-official member represents the views of the public about a certain legislative measure, he is scarcely heeded. The Government of India should, in justice, ask the opinion of the public along with that of the Local Government.

The memorial of the Chief Engineers of Indian coasting steamers to the Government of India recommended for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. In noticing the memorial submitted to the Government of India by the Native Chief Engineers on the Indian coasting steamers, praying that they should be exempted from being required to possess a knowledge of the English language, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 14th May, and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 17th idem, recommend the memorial to the favourable consideration of the Viceroy, observing that these Engineers are old and have long been at their posts without ever being found incompetent to discharge their duties, and that it would be a great hardship to them to remove them from their places and compel them to work on smaller pay than they now get, simply on account of their ignorance of English.

Remarks on the question of the *Padroado* in British territory and a request to His Excellency Lord Harris.

5. A correspondent, writing to the *Bombay East Indian* (2) in its issue of the 14th May, says:—The events which have recently taken place in Goa in connection with the election of the deputies shows in what a complete state of disorder must be the administration of that "land of cocoanuts and priests," and yet the fidulgos here in Bombay, with a host of tag-rags, are making an empty show of wishing to maintain that *effete* institution, the Padroado, in British territories. It is nothing but bluster and noise; tall talk and no deeds; or, if any, they are only such as reflect discredit on those who rejoice in the name of Portuguese. In fact, wherever the Portuguese have set their foot there has been nothing but confusion, discontent and disorder, and the Portuguese subjects themselves are so keenly sensible of this that they prefer to abandon their fatherland and settle in British territory. Fancy their impudence in wishing to maintain in the peaceful British districts all the horrors of Portuguese disorganization which is inherent in the Padroado. His Excellency Lord Harris would confer a lasting benefit on the Catholic British subjects by an enquiry into the extent of the injury done to them, morally, intellectually and religiously, by the existence of the Padroado on British soil. In fact, party spirit runs so high in this respect that at any time there may be a serious breach of the peace, and for this reason, if no other, Government ought, in my humble opinion, to lose no time in removing such a source of danger from our midst. The problem of the Padroado is, I understand, one with which Lord Harris is not unacquainted, and it is to be hoped that the solution so often suggested by the most distinguished of those who have entered the arena of discussion on this matter (viz., the abolition of the Padroado) will commend itself to His Excellency's Government.

The new rules about political movements and Government servants.

6. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 12th May, says:—The following instance will show how the foolish rules recently made by Government for the guidance of their servants as regards political movements will be productive of uneasiness among them. One of the subjects appointed for discussion at the meetings annually held at Poona for the encouragement of the art of elocution is of a political nature, and this year it was "the reform of Indian Legislative Councils." Some of the persons proposed as examiners to test the merits of the speeches of candidates on this subject were Government servants, and a few of them are said to have intimated to the managing committee of the elocution meetings that on account of the new rules made by Government they could not accept the office of examiners. This, if true, shows how expeditious and forcible has been the operation of these rules on Government servants. Properly speaking, elocution meetings are not meetings of the kind in respect of which the new rules have been made. In order that facility may be acquired in speaking extempore on diverse subjects, political topics are set as well as social and religious ones, but that does not make these elocution gatherings political movements. The European officers of the present day being narrow-minded are likely to interpret these rules in any way they like and to bring Native officers into trouble at any time. This being well-known to the Native officers, they will not venture to identify themselves with these meetings. Mere attendance at them, not to speak of actual expression of opinions, will be considered hazardous by some of them. The rules in question have thus invaded the liberty of Government servants in private matters. Their wording is not plain enough and hence there is fear of their giving rise to oppression. We therefore request Government to consider at any rate this circumstance, and to rule that persons attempting to needlessly interfere with other people's freedom of action will incur the displeasure of Government and will be dismissed from the service. A rule like this will remove all reasonable fear in this matter. From all this it will be seen that everything belonging to us has gone into the hands of Government and that we have no proprietary right in anything. We cannot recover our liberty by fighting with Government, and must secure it by constitutional means. Those who will not lose patience, and will persevere at all hazards in fighting out the question with Government, will, without doubt, be considered by the people to be the real friends of their country.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—The *Times of India*, the organ of the Anglo-Indians, gives currency to a statement that an order is issued prohibiting Government servants from taking part in political movements, or attending political associations, or being seen at public places where their presence is likely to give rise to unpleasant and compromising results. Is this a resuscitation of the Gagging Act in another shape? Lord Lytton, soon after the Delhi assemblage, silenced the mouths of the conductors of vernacular journals by the famous Vernacular Press Act. The present Viceroy seems to go a step further. We have had the Official Secrets Act, and now a further curtailment of the people's liberty is threatened. As a rule, no Government servant takes any part in any political movement, and there is good reason for the prohibition. But to prohibit the attendance or presence of Government servants at public meetings and like gatherings is a piece of despotism which we consider quite unwarrantable and irreconcilable with the genius of British rule. It will be a source of petty oppression, and make the life of public servants very miserable. Wherever such meetings might be held, the myrmidons of the police will inevitably attend on behalf of Government, and, to obtain credit for themselves or a badge of honour, will pounce upon some person or other and make him their victim. We know what a scare used to be spread throughout Bombay by the Diváli regulations under the administration of the late Sir Frank Souter. On the whole, the orders of the Government of India, if they are true as above described, are uncommonly illiberal and call for the strongest protest from all lovers of liberty. Is the British Government going to set up in India a hard and suspicious government like that of the Czar of all the Russians? Surely the promises of the Sovereign and the professions of her constituted representatives in England and India have thus far been conceived in a different spirit. We wonder if the term "public servant" is intended to include "*pensioners*" too. It is difficult to believe that the Government could be contemplating seriously such a retrograde measure. But if it is true, no time should be lost in giving loud and effective expression to the public indignation against such an oppressive order.

Violation of the rule of the Indian Post Office Manual in respect of the exclusive right of the Natives to higher posts in the Postal Department, and remarks thereon.

8. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—By the peculiar nature of the functions of the Postal Department and after many experiments it was found incumbent that the Postal Department should be in the hands of pure natives of India. This department, among a few others, was reserved exclusively for pure Natives and not even for Native Civil Servants. The Secretary of State for India, in 1872, issued an order against employing Europeans in this department. The Government of India, in its circular of 1879, not only promulgated this order, but distinctly laid down that with the exception of certain six departments none but natives of India should be employed in any department. Rule 732 of the Indian Post Office Manual of 1881 clearly and distinctly affirms this exclusive right of the Natives. Let us now see if this rule has been scrupulously observed by the department or by Government. We are sorry to observe that there has been a constant violation of the order since its promulgation. Not only is it that the Post Master Generalships are offered to Civilians, but even subordinate highly paid offices are bestowed upon non-Natives. Before the Public Service Commission this complaint was made and the attempt on the part of the then Assistant to the Director-General of the Postal Department to disprove the allegations only resulted in throwing blame on the shoulders of Government. Mr. Hynes admits the violation of the order, but justifies it on the ground that great difficulty is experienced in securing qualified Natives for the higher posts. We are surprised to find this plea put forth. We demur to believe it, for stout facts contradict it. If qualified men can be found to hold the posts of Postal Superintendents and Deputy Post Masters General, then no argument is more impotent than to say that great difficulty is experienced in finding really qualified Natives to fill the higher posts.

9. A correspondent, writing to the *Indian Spectator* (3) in its issue of the 11th May, says:—The condition of the Indian agriculturist is becoming a source of anxiety to everyone interested in the welfare of India. Everyday estates, both large and small, are passing from the hands of the agricultural into those of the money-lending classes; even big landholders are heavily in debt, holding their lands at the mercy of their creditors, while the rigid and inflexible machinery of law crushes all those who get entangled in it. Litigation has so much increased of late that one might think that India is becoming another Ireland, where the lawyer flourishes and the farmer decays. That this miserable condition of the agricultural classes is a source of political danger admits of little doubt, and the first victims of any serious disturbance in the country would be the money-lenders. Instances of the courage of despair having induced their victims to take the law into their own hands and make short work of their extortioners are not rare, and few auction-purchasers belonging to the class of professional money-lenders care to show their faces in the village they have purchased, unattended by a rabble of cudgellers. They may sue their tenants and attain decrees and invoke all the machinery of the law in their favour, but payment of rents they do not get without a series of struggles and affrays, much resembling the disputes between landlord and tenant in Ireland. I have often come across instances where whole villages have combined in resisting the pressure of modern laws relating to auction-sale of land. At the same time, it is a notable fact that private sales of land are now-a-days becoming extremely common, and my enquiries from all classes of agriculturists have resulted in showing that these frequent transfers are due, both to the rigidity with which the Government revenue is collected, as well as to the indebtedness of the landed classes. In the North-West Provinces alone sales of land within the last five years have reached an aggregate of some five millions sterling—a fact which speaks of the agriculturist having lost much of his credit in the money-market, and instead of being able to raise loans by mortgage of his estate he has now finally to part with it. The whole subject is one of painful interest and deserves serious study. For, while the educated classes in India can make themselves heard, there is behind them a large class of people who suffer in silence, and who therefore deserve greater consideration. The causes that have led to the present condition of things are partly due to the rigidity of the Government demand, partly to the influence of the Anglo-Indian laws, and partly to the habits of the people themselves. The British Government has always shown much anxiety for the agricultural classes in India, but it has not been so successful as it deserved to be. Various remedies in the shape of agricultural banks, restrictions upon auction-sales of land, abolition of imprisonment for debt, creation of special tribunals for the trial of suits against agriculturists, improvement in the native method of agriculture, model farms, the creation of an elaborate department of agriculture, have been tried, but seldom with much success. The reason appears to be that the very root of the evil, that is, the agriculturists' indebtedness, and the causes which give rise to it, have not been vigorously attacked. The pressure of the revenue demand, its inelasticity and want of allowance for circumstances, the periodical revision and enhancement of Government revenue are among the chief, if not *the* chief, sources of the evil. The increase of litigation and the complexity of the laws is another.

Condition of the Indian agriculturists and remarks thereon.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 12th May, gives the following brief outline of a series of resolutions which were adopted at the third Provincial Conference in this presidency:—The Conference was very happy in its choice of a president. Both in point of position, experience, and sober and practical good sense, Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhábudin was eminently qualified to make an excellent president, and the proceedings of the Conference fully justified the choice. The first subject considered was the ábkári. The resolution consists of four clauses and runs thus:—"(1) That the number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drink should be gradually reduced to a safe minimum; (2) that the power of determining the localities of liquor-shops should be handed over to Municipal and Local Boards, subject to the control of the Commissioner and Collector; (3) that where a majority of the

The third Provincial Conference recently held at Poona.

adult residents of a locality desire that a liquor-shop in that locality should be closed, steps should be taken to give effect to that desire ; (4) that the minimum guarantee clause be expunged from the licenses of liquor farmers, as is done in the case of the Kolába and Thána Districts." The resolution is for the most part well framed and ought to commend itself to the acceptance of the Government. In so far as it attempts to introduce a qualified form of local option it is doomed to failure. Local option is a principle which has yet to fight for its acceptance even in England. In India, where the liquor farmer and the ábkári officer are much more powerful and public opinion much less powerful, it will be long before it will be accepted as a principle of ábkári administration. The reduction of shops and the removal of the minimum guarantee clauses are more feasible reforms. Two amendments, somewhat wild in their nature, one imposing the penalties of imprisonment and flogging on drunkards and another strengthening the authority of caste organizations, were rightly thrown out. The second resolution proposed to so modify the District Municipal Act as to invest the executive power in one person. The resolution did not meet with the approval of the Conference, but to our mind it was a sensible resolution which the Conference would have done well to adopt. We own to have a partiality for the Bombay municipal constitution, which makes a clear division between the deliberative and administrative functions of a municipality. The constitution of the District Municipal Boards, which makes every member an executive officer, is to our mind very faulty, and we think it would be improved if the change suggested in the resolution were carried out. The third resolution proposed an address of thanks to the Liberal Electors of Finsbury for their accepting Mr. Dádábhái Navroji as their candidate. This resolution was withdrawn at the suggestion of the president as being more of a national than provincial character. Mr. Dádábhái's candidature in England is unquestionably a national question, but there is a special provincial interest attaching to it in that he is a Bombay man. The fourth resolution provides for a deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Governor to make a personal representation of the grievances. This follows the happy precedent of Lord Reay's farewell meeting in Bombay and is to be commended as a more effective way of drawing the attention of the authorities to the resolutions than mere publication or communication by post. The fifth proposition related to the pensions, leave allowances, and so forth of railway employés. Its consideration was postponed as it was thought that the question concerned the different railway administrations, and they would have something to say to it. We wonder, though, why the Conference need have forborne from giving expression to its views. The administrations would then have been more fittingly called on to communicate their views on the questions raised by the Conference. On the question of education the Conference repeats the resolution of last year and makes the somewhat trite complaint about the neglect of education by Government. But education is such an important subject that it can never be too often hammered at. The seventh resolution suggests a Forest Commission for the rest of the presidency like the one we have had for Thána and Kolába, and a provisional extension of the reliefs proposed by the last Forest Commission. A complaint is made about the operation of the income-tax which we think requires to be supported by concrete instances. There is an elaborate resolution about the working of the police and the Police Act which deserves the attention of the Government. The question of the admission of the vernaculars into the higher Arts course of our University has also been unanimously resolved upon. This point, too, requires to be constantly placed before the public in such a manner as to create a strong public opinion in its favour. As we said on a former occasion, the subject must be again brought before the Senate when the champions of the vernaculars, armed with this resolution, will find their hands considerably strengthened. The last subject dealt with is the Succession Certificate Act, which we know works very oppressively on the people and is a subject of just complaint. The Conference suggests that certificates should be made obligatory only in cases of disputed succession.

Remarks and suggestions in connection with the Provincial Conference.

11. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 14th May, approves of the resolutions passed by the Provincial Conference recently held at Poona and says:—The question that forces itself upon one's attention is how to make these Conferences useful. As it is, all the resolutions passed in

the solemn conclave fall to the ground as soon as the assembly disperses. We think a permanent association like the Bombay Presidency Association would prove of far greater utility than such Conferences. The Conference might be held every year, but there must be a permanent working body to watch the existing system of administration and to place its report before the Conference. The vagaries of officials, the tyranny and oppression of the police, and all such matters should be carefully watched and brought to the notice of Government.

The Honourable Mr. M. G. Ránade and the Industrial Conference.

12. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—The Provincial Conference at Poona was followed by an Industrial one. The Honourable Mr. M. G. Ránade was undoubtedly its moving spirit. We cordially congratulate him on the public spirit and courage displayed in being present at the Conference and taking an active part in it, despite the circular order enjoining officials to hold themselves aloof from all political organisms, however benevolent in their intentions. We wish other State servants were equally courageous and independent; for then the authorities would soon be convinced of the utter fatuity of issuing that ridiculous order which is now going the round of all the State departments.

Working of the Arms Act and remarks thereon.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—Our grievances under the Arms Act are twofold, sentimental and practical. That the Government should pass a stringent disarming Act, where the population has been law-abiding and has never risen in arms against it, cannot but be felt as a serious discount on our general sense of loyalty, especially in view of the fact that certain sections of the population are totally exempt from it and enjoy the possession of arms as a birthright. But what affects even those who are not sentimental is the practical side of the grievance resulting from the harsh rules under which the Act is worked. It may be wise not to permit an unrestricted possession of arms to the entire population, but it is surely going to the other extreme to be very niggardly and sparing in the grant of licenses, and to require their renewal frequently at great inconvenience and at least some expense. Why should not the license, once granted, be held good for a long period or even for life, so long as the licensee does not abuse the privilege? Such a provision would tend much to minimise the evil effects of the policy of the general disarmament as to sentiment, and greatly to obviate the practical inconveniences resulting from it. How much of the annual loss of human life, cattle and property, for instance, is due to the restriction of the Arms Act, as also the depredations of dacoits and other desperadoes on the disarmed and peaceful population? It seems to us, therefore, that our National Congresses and Provincial Conferences should work incessantly at seeking to soften the provisions and rules of the Arms Act rather than aim at its total repeal and abrogation. The members of these gatherings come from all parts of the country and profess to represent the interests of all classes of the people. They should, therefore, find no difficulty in gathering such an amount of evidence of the hardships which the people suffer on this account as would suffice to render effective any reasonable representation based thereon. The number of people, whether *Kunbis* or *Pándarpeshas*, from town or country, who have been unreasonably refused licenses or have been obliged to remain without arms, because of the difficulties in the way of their frequent renewals; the injuries sustained by them in consequence, whether from wild beasts or bandits;—these and similar other points would be the particulars of such evidence: but we need not go into them. They can easily suggest themselves to anyone who would take up the matter in practical earnest. As we have said before, until it is dealt with in some such regular and responsible manner, the grievance will ever remain unredressed, for general propositions and vague demands for relief can lead to no enquiry or action on the part of the authorities. They must be challenged to it by specific proposals, based on specific allegations. We trust, therefore, that this question will be handled at the next meeting of the National Congress in a businesslike manner, and that with a view to it the steps necessary for the collection of the requisite data will be taken at once. Some time ago there was an agitation made for the Arms Act. We said then that what was objectionable was not the principle of the Act, but the working of it.

There are some provisions in the Act which require to be struck off or modified. The Act is, moreover, as worked in practice, a source of great irritation and trouble. The renewal or the granting of the licenses is a small part of the routine of most offices, and as such is entrusted to the inevitable *kárkuns* and *sheristedárs*. These men know very well whom and when they can wrong with impunity, and they behave themselves accordingly. They make themselves sure that the person injured at their hands will not or cannot seek redress for his grievance. The victims of their petty oppression, therefore, suffer in silence. Rarely one of them finds a friend that works to see him righted. Such instances occasionally come before the public, as some have recently done. It behoves Government to give strict instructions to Magistrates of all grades and ranks that they are to be constantly watchful that under this Act, which is itself regarded with much jealousy, no needless annoyance is given to any person. Magistrates then would not be so indifferent, as some of them now are, to the degree of vexation and disappointment they inflict through their subordinates' high-handedness or their own *laches*. The Arms Act is an evil. Some contend that it is an unmitigated evil, others aver that it is an evil, but a necessary evil, considering the circumstances of India. It restrains the free action of the people, and forces them to comply with certain forms before they can be entitled to the use of any arms even for self-defence or for the protection of their farms or other property. Now, when policy or public interests, or both combined, require a law which, by its very nature, is unpopular, wisdom dictates that its practical working should be marked with moderation and tact, so that those who come under its provisions may feel its burden as little as possible. On the other hand, in this instance, a harsh measure is in its application rendered much harsher. Most complaints never reach the public ear. Those that do, show how the wind blows, and are a fair indication of the sense of soreness left behind in the minds of the aggrieved persons.

Remarks in connection with the drink question.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—Mr. Caine's conclusion that the consumption of liquor is increasing at a rate calculated to give the gravest alarm to everyone who cares for the welfare of the Indian people is fully borne out by the experience of every Indian observer. Whatever Government figures may prove or disprove, the fact that the habit of drinking liquor is year by year increasing among our people is a most painful reality which puts itself obtrusively into evidence at all times and at all places. It is possible that a despatch of Government, written with the set purpose of showing a diminished consumption, may show by figures that consumption has diminished, but we cannot accept this evidence of the figures against our own daily experience and observation. It has been said that nothing is more deceptive than facts except figures. The facts and figures put forth by the Government, obtained from official reports, we consider of less value than personal observation, and in spite of the laborious attempt of the Government to disprove Mr. Caine's conclusion, we think Mr. Caine is substantially correct. The increase of consumption of liquors is a hard fact. What the causes of the increase may be there may be room for dispute. We shall not charge Government with consciously increasing facilities for liquor consumption. But whatever the causes, the increase is a fact, and the duty of Government to protect the people from the risks of such increase is plain. It is this duty which Messrs. Caine and Smith have accentuated by their vote of censure. The Government is showing signs of an awakening. There is a readiness to reform. The establishment of the central distillery system, the abolition of the outstill system, the removal of the minimum guarantee, and so forth, are distinct steps in the right direction, and are the fruits of the labours of Mr. Caine and his friends. Mr. Caine's case is strong, and he has abounding faith in the strength of his case. He winds up his article with a challenge to the Indian Government to try conclusions with him once more in the House of Commons. Says Mr. Caine:—"*Will they ask the House of Commons to reverse its vote of censure?* With regard to the censures of myself, which the 'Reply' contains in almost every one of its 400 pages, neither I, nor anybody else, will be likely to care a brass farthing while the vote of Parliament stands unreversed." Will the Government accept the challenge?

15. The *Pratod* (59), in its issue of the 12th May, complains of the crime of robbery being rife in the districts of Poona and Sátára, and says that the police force being unable to cope with the extent of the crime and the people being unarmed, Government should employ Native infantry to detect and suppress crime, though this step may entail some extra expenditure by way of *batta* to the military so employed. The same paper, in another place, says that the police have adopted a new mode of hushing up thefts by asking owners of stolen property either to deliver into their hands certain members of their families for purposes of investigation, or to state in writing that the thefts complained of did not occur at all. Heads of families, adds the paper, being afraid of rough treatment at the hands of the police of persons given in their charge, prefer to state in writing that no thefts have taken place, and to pay in addition blackmail to the police that they may not take action against them for false complaints. Thus people are put to a twofold loss on account of the roguery of the police, and it is extremely desirable that Government should take steps to find out the real state of things by setting efficient detective officers to the task and to bring to account such policemen as may be found guilty of the trick above mentioned.

The crime of robbery on the increase in the Poona and Sátára Districts and suggestions to Government in the matter.

16. A correspondent of the *Snehá Sindhu* (129), in its issue of the 16th May, complains that Mr. Spence, Police Superintendent of the Kaira District, although young and able, is inexperienced for the responsible office he holds, and that he issues eccentric and high-handed orders, which are likely to endanger the lives of his subordinates and the safety of the people. The correspondent adds that robberies are committed in the villages both during day and night, and yet no protection is afforded to them by the police.

A complaint against Mr. Spence, Police Superintendent, Kaira.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

17. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 15th May, writes:—The general opinion in India is against the new Factories Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council, and there is no doubt that the mill-hands of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies are better off than those of England, not because they enjoy higher pay, but because their habits are simpler and their wants fewer, their diet cheap and their clothing not of the kind needed to counteract the rigour of a cold climate. There is not the least necessity for repeating in this place that not only the Factories Bill but many other so-called reforms have been and are being proposed under the beautiful cloak of philanthropy, but in reality by selfishness.

Remarks on the Indian Factories Bill.

18. The same newspaper writes:—In reply to a question in the House of Lords, Lord Cross is reported to have announced his intention to ask the Government of India to induce the Native States in which there are factories to follow the proposed factory legislation for this country What right, we say, has the British Government to ask the Native States to follow our legislation for the regulation of factory labour? Do they not know how to take care of the well-being and interests of their own labourers? Again, has it been proved that factory legislation will tend to the amelioration of the condition of the working classes of this country? The English authorities are forcing the enactment upon this country in spite of protests from influential quarters and even from the labourers themselves, and, not satisfied with that, they are going to ask the Native States to do the same in their own territories. Is this in conformity with the oft-declared policy of the British Government not to interfere with the internal affairs of the Native States,—a declaration which Lord Cross did not fail to reiterate even on this occasion?

Remarks on the proposed introduction of factory legislation in the Native States.

19. In noticing the same reply, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jámé Jamshed* (109), in their issues of the 15th May, observe that since in the case of ábkári and salt the paramount Government has compelled the tributary States in the name of imperial interests to adopt the measures and rules prevailing in

British territories, there is a likelihood of the Factory Act being forced upon Native States and the infant industries in them being crushed altogether, but it is to be hoped that nothing of the kind will be done by Government.

The postponement of the passing of the Lepers' Bill disapproved.

20. In alluding to the case in which two lepers were recently sentenced by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to the nominal imprisonment of a day for loitering in the public streets, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 11th May, says that the postponement of the passing of the Lepers' Bill until the contagiousness of leprosy is finally agreed upon is undesirable. Even Sir George Birdwood and others, in whose opinion the disease is not contagious, advocate the segregation of lepers as a desirable measure; and until a Bill is passed empowering magistrates to send lepers to hospitals specially provided by philanthropic gentlemen, it will be difficult to remove the evil from amidst the public, and the object of the donors of such hospitals and asylums will be defeated. The sight of the lepers in public streets is very revolting and the public ought to be saved from the infliction. It would be more kind to send the lepers to the leper hospitals. [The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

Part III.—*Education.*

Introduction of the vernaculars into the University curriculum and remarks thereon.

21. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 15th May, advises the advocates of the vernaculars as a subject in the University curriculum, and public bodies and associations, to memorialize the Bombay Government on the subject, requesting His Excellency Lord Harris to withhold his sanction to the recent resolutions of the Bombay University on the subject until he has heard what the public has to say on this important matter.

Alleged intended abolition of some Government high schools and remarks thereon.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—It is currently reported that the Director of Public Instruction has received orders to abolish all high schools that are not self-supporting or cannot pay at least two-thirds of their expenditure out of their fees. The Government high school at Ahmednagar has been taken over by a new association, under pressure from the Director. The Dhulia High School will also shortly cease to exist as a Government institution, and the Director proposes to abolish the high school at Hyderabad (Sind) also if no local body can be found to take it over. We must confess these proceedings have taken us by surprise. We were under the impression that at least the principles laid down by the Education Commission would be followed by Government, but it appears we were mistaken. Nothing can be more opposed to the recommendation of that Commission than this wholesale transfer of high schools in places where the people are hardly ripe for the management of such institutions. The recommendations of the Education Commission in the opinion of several publicists went too far; but the present policy of Government casts even those recommendations to the wind and mercilessly swoops upon all expensive high schools, with a view apparently to reduce educational expenditure. The Director has not yet ventured to abolish any high school altogether, but he has taken indirect steps to secure this end. These indirect steps are to raise the fees to a prohibitive scale, to do away with the lower standards so as to cut off the necessary supply for the higher, and to impose stringent restrictions on admission. By these means even a flourishing school can be made to appear a failure and a burden, and we shall not be surprised if this policy, vigorously pursued, ends in reducing the number of efficient feeders to our few colleges and retarding high education.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Officers required to detect breaches of the rules made by Government for the guidance of railway companies.

23. The *Shri Shivájí* (67), in its issue of the 9th May, says:—Though Government have made all the rules that can be made for the comfort of railway passengers, yet many of them remain unenforced, and therefore it is desirable that Government should appoint officers to bring to light the breaches of these rules by railway servants

with a view that the guilty parties may be brought to book. These officers should be Natives and well paid; for, if they were Europeans they would not be able to discover many of the hardships of Native passengers, and if they were low-paid, they would be exposed to a temptation to hush up offences.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

A request in connection with the withdrawal of the right of local self-government from seventeen municipalities, sixteen of which are in the Belgaum District.

24. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 16th May, observes that in the last *Government Gazette* it is notified that the right of local self-government has been withdrawn from seventeen municipalities, sixteen of which are in the Belgaum District, on the ground that the people thereof do not take interest in local government, but the public wishes that the details of their inattention and apathy to public matters would be published, in order to serve as a lesson to other municipal corporations, and that this course is certainly preferable to the deprivation of the right on the mere report of the district officers, who lack sympathy for local self-government, that certain corporations have failed in the performance of their legitimate duties.

Remarks on the formation of the new town municipality at Amod in the Broach District.

25. The *Din Mani* (80), in its issue of the 13th May, expresses dissatisfaction at the establishment of a town municipality at Amod in the Broach District, says that the population of the town is hardly up to the number required by law for the formation of such a municipality, strongly objects to the present non-official members, who are said to be hardly fit to discharge their duties, does not understand why Government should have chosen them when much better persons were available, remarks that the house-tax levied in this town is very burdensome, and that when the inhabitants of a town are, in addition to the land-tax and other taxes, burdened with heavy municipal taxes they prefer to emigrate to villages in British territory or to Native States, and requests the president of the Amod Municipality to suspend the levy of the house-tax until deserving persons are nominated on the commission.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Welcome to Mr. Ollivant as Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and some suggestions to him.

26. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 14th May, writes:—We welcome Mr. Ollivant to Káthiáwár. He is a very energetic, able and thorough business-man, and promises to prove a very efficient Political Agent; and it is to be hoped that he will not disappoint us, for Káthiáwár has not always been fortunate in its Political Agents. If Lord Reay has done nothing else for this province he has at least given us a good Political Agent, and we have to thank him for it. With Lord Harris as Governor, Mr. Lee-Warner as Political Secretary, and Mr. Beaman as Judicial Assistant, Mr. Ollivant will be able to introduce reforms in the province and infuse new life into it. Mr. Ollivant comes among us with a reputation of being a strong man, and we hope that as at Bombay he will commence reforms and conquer opposition, if opposition there be at all, for he is a clever hand at re-organization and possesses administrative capacity of a high order. All that he has to do is to keep his eye steadily upon all the States, make most minute enquiries into the real state of their subjects, into the administration of justice, and call upon each Chief to furnish an accurate report of his year's stewardship. The reports submitted at present, it is believed, contain mere trivial details, the proper destination of which, perhaps, is the waste-paper basket. A standard form of report should be introduced throughout the province. The present policy of Government, which inclines more on the side of lenity, is interpreted by selfish and interested parties as one of oppression and tyranny, simply because the Government chooses to do everything secretly. We beg Government to set the whole administrative work before the public eye and take unto itself the fair share of credit to which it is entitled. All confidential reports and confidential resolutions should be done away with.

These may be reserved for State occasions, as, for instance, when a Chief or a political officer comes in for his share of wigging. As Mr. Ollivant comes from the land of progress he should give us progress. He should see proper administration of justice and the stoppage of corruption and litigation throughout the province. Some of the political suits which have just been decided will give Mr. Ollivant and His Excellency the Governor a fair idea of the litigious spirit in the province. His Excellency might inquire what each of the suits has cost from the very beginning. This will give His Excellency a fair idea of the Káthiáwár *khatpat*. Mr. Ollivant will have not only to do his work well, but to sit in judgment on his own work, for popular criticism is regarded as much out of place here as it was essential in the corporation. Mr. Ollivant must not forget for a moment that Káthiáwár is a little presidency with a large population, whose destinies are placed in his hands, and that he should, therefore, endeavour to rule justly and conscientiously, and to seek to promote the welfare and happiness of the people entrusted to his care. Judging from his past brilliant antecedents we may safely hope that he will not disappoint us.

Remarks in connection with the Kashmere affairs.

27. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—We are happy to learn that the friends of the deposed Mahárája of Kashmere have succeeded so far that at no very distant date a commission of enquiry will be appointed to investigate the complicated question of Kashmere affairs. We also learn that interesting revelations have lately been made regarding the honesty of the Kashmere Council. All these augur good days to the poor Mahárája and we hope justice will be done in his case ere long. The Kashmere correspondent of the *Statesman* makes some important disclosures, and if they are true, then, as the *Statesman* says, "the Government have good reason to keep their designs secret and to work in the dark, for it is an unworthy policy that they are pursuing and one that will end in shame." The ruler of a friendly State is deposed avowedly on the ground of wasteful expenditure of the resources of his State. Advantage is taken of his absence in completing strategic designs in his own territories without having had to consult him. Advantage is also taken of the control over his treasury and it is to be expended in works to which the Mahárája was opposed and to the benefits of which the people of Kashmere are indifferent. A military road is to be made from Shrinagar to Gilgit at the expense of the Kashmere State—a wasteful expenditure, for the Kashmere people do not want it. A railway is to be constructed connecting the Panjáb to Shrinagar, in which Kashmere will have to bear a large share—a wasteful expenditure again. When the military road is completed, the Gilgit fort must be repaired, for it is believed to be merely an earthwork. Why should a military road be constructed at the expense of Kashmere? Because China or Russia may one day take possession of Kashmere and the people of Kashmere will then see the advantage of the road, for British troops will be easily sent by the road to their aid. Why should the Gilgit fort be repaired? Because the Kashmere Valley will otherwise be an easy prey to the trans-Hindu-kushian people. Why should there be a railway? Strategic designs on the frontier require it. All nice, indeed! The Government deposed the Mahárája for his extravagance and it committed the same blunder, and committed it in the interest of despicable selfishness. Shameful! But how much more shameful is it to silence all inquiry about the Kashmere affair by trumpeting to the world that the defence of the sacred rights of the Kashmere people induced the Government to depose the ruler, when we are inclined to think that that was not the only motive. We are sorry to remark that the Government has acted unfairly in the affair, and the sooner it sees the necessity for rectifying the mistake the better.

Remarks in connection with the appointment of Mr. Johnstone as tutor to His Highness the Mahárája Scindia.

28. The same newspaper writes:—The appointment of Mr. Johnstone as tutor to His Highness the Mahárája Scindia has excited a deal of displeasure among the Hindus. The wishes of the late Mahárája of Gwalior were explicit and the reply of the Viceroy to the Mahárája's letter expressing his dying wishes was plain and simple. The drawbacks of a purely English mode of tuition under a direct English agency in the case of Indian Princes are worthy of serious

consideration, and the misgivings of the late Mahárája Jayáji cannot be said to be altogether unfounded. The paramount power has committed a series of errors in this affair. In the first place, it ought not to have grossly abused the trust reposed in it by one of the principal princes in India, and thus to a certain extent shaken the confidence of other princes in its promises. In the second place, the Government ought to have consulted the wishes of the Mahárani before taking this step, which was in direct contradiction to the explicit desires of the late Mahárája. Lastly, the Council of Regency should have been consulted. *India* has published the correspondence, though the Under Secretary of State for India refused to produce it on political grounds. The young Mahárája of Gwalior is now at a critical period of life, when habits grow and the plastic nature of youths receives lasting impressions for good or for bad. If the Government thought that a stronger control was necessary at this period to counteract the harem influences, it could at the best have removed the Mahárája from the harem where the usefulness of such a good person as Pandit Dharma Náráyan is said to be merely thrown away. It is really a serious question if entire European supervision and control are productive of real good. Instances have not been wanting to the contrary. It is only a few days back that a friend of ours had a pretty long talk with one whose views on Gwalior affairs are expected to be correct. The appointment of Mr. Johnstone may, in the long run, be beneficial, but we are inclined to think that without this breach of faith Government could have done as much good to the Mahárája.

The administration of Rájpipla and Porbandar and a request to Government.

29. The *Vártáhar* (23), in its issue of the 11th May, expresses utter disapproval of the action of the Bombay Government in Lord Reay's time in placing the Rájpipla State under the sole administration of a British officer to the exclusion of the Chief Gambhir Singji, and in still withholding full powers from the Rána of Porbandar, considers this action to be the result of red-tapeism and official secrecy on the part of British political officers, and requests His Excellency Lord Harris, and if need be the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India, to reconsider the resolutions of Lord Reay's Government and restore the Native Chiefs concerned to power and authority.

Destruction of human lives and cattle by wild animals in the forests of Dharampor and Bánsda States in the Surat District.

30. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 14th May, after expressing gratitude to Mr. Reid, the Collector of Surat, for killing a few tigers in the jungles of the Dharampor and Bánsda States, observes that there are mountains and thick forests in these States which give cover to numerous tigers, leopards and other wild animals, which destroy every year numerous human beings and cattle, that this destruction of valuable lives and property is attributable to the absence of encouragement to Native sportsmen in the shape of pecuniary rewards from the Chiefs of these States, and expresses a hope that the necessary encouragement for the destruction of wild animals will soon be afforded by the Chiefs.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th May 1890.

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(For the week ending 17th May 1890.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 24th May 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	...
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
89	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadars ak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tiká ár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Mat	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhak a	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Bahádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannada Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	320
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
162	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	...
163	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Financial injustice to India.

1. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—Government have declined, we are told, to alter the rules of the House of Commons so as to secure the method formerly obtaining with regard to the debate on the Indian budget. Why should they have not declined? It matters little to the Ministry in power or the English people under the existing state of things whether the Indian budget shows a deficit or a surplus, or whether the financial resources of India are properly husbanded or not. India can be easily saddled with Imperial burdens and has even to pay for annexations made in the interests of Lancashire. Where is then the inducement for Parliament to take up the Indian budget at a date earlier than the fag end of a session? England has never done financial justice to India, but the time must come sooner or later when she will have to make amends for her iniquities. In the meanwhile, people must rest satisfied with a growl of discontent, if they cannot help it.

2. The *Hindi Punch* (107), in its issue of the 18th May, in its usual humorous way, gives the contents of a page purporting to be taken from the diary of one of the members of the British Ministry, describing the measures to be adopted to put a stop to discussions on Indian matters being held in Parliament. The minister seems disgusted with the unceasing complaints of the natives of India and the agitation made in Parliament in respect of them, and notes down the idèa that the Indian budget should not be allowed to be placed before the House of Commons, but only before a Committee. By this means, says the *Punch*, the minister hopes to prevent men like Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Smith, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Caine and other advocates of India from advocating Indian interests before Parliament.

Evidences of the dependence of the people of India.

3. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 20th May, says:—Though the fact of India's dependence and want of freedom is ignored by some of our countrymen, who being in easy circumstances themselves do not care much for the good of the country at large, and who being devoid of ambition and patriotism take interest in nothing except the work of maintaining themselves and their families, yet it is patent to all right-thinking men. In England the House of Commons, which is an assembly of the representatives of the middle classes of the people, is all in all. Its powers in political, legislative and financial matters are very great,—nay, even greater than those of the Lords and the Sovereign. No tax can be imposed and no expenditure incurred in England without the consent of the Commons. In India, however, the state is quite different. Here the people have no voice whatever in the administration of the country or in its taxation and expenditure, which are left solely to the discretion of the Executive Government. Indeed, some help is required from the Legislature before a new tax is imposed; but Indian Legislative Councils, composed as they are of officials and members nominated by Government and having no elective element in them, very little difficulty is met with in getting them to legislate in conformity with the wishes of the executive authorities. The nominated Native members being, in a sense, obliged to Government for their nomination, and having no support from the people to back them, are not in a position to do anything beyond nodding their heads to the measures proposed by the officials. Taxation without representation and expenditure without popular consent are the main sources of the manifold evils which the country suffers from and lead to an increase of the public debt and an undertaking of expensive and ruinous wars for the benefit of England, such as the Afghan war of 1878-1880, which has resulted in mulcting the country of an annual sum of 12 lákhs of rupees as hush-money paid to the Amir of Afghanistan. Another grievance of the country is that higher posts in the service of Government, such as those of the District Collectors and other heads of departments, being conferred exclusively on Europeans, the Natives do not acquire the experience and training needed for the administration of their country, and consequently their opinions on questions concerning the details of the administration carry no weight with Government, who disregard them on the score of want of practical experience. Thus in every way the people of India are kept in a state of continual dependence.

4. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 19th May, reflects as follows :—The wheel of Fortune is ever revolving, and its rotations bring one nation to its highest pitch of earthly grandeur and power and lowers another to the abyss of poverty and misery. Look at the history of Rome and Greece, and see how they have lost their former greatness and have collapsed into a state of backwardness and obscurity. Direct, on the other hand, your attention to the rapid, onward progress of the people with red faces who were once next to beasts in their mode of life and could hardly be distinguished from them except by their human features, but who have now under the smiles of fortune risen to a high state of material prosperity. All, therefore, depends on the freaks of fortune and no nation has cause to be hopeless of rising. India was once in a flourishing condition and in the full enjoyment of the pleasures of independence, and though she is now in a very low state she need not despair, for in the fitness of time she will again rise by the grace of God to the highest summit of glory.

Instability of earthly glory and hope of the rise of India again.

5. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 17th May, writes :—It is already well known that Lord Dufferin, before laying down the Viceroyalty of India, recommended in a carefully reasoned minute the introduction of a system of election into the Indian Legislative Councils. Sir William Hunter calls it "a statutory recognition of the principle of representation both in the Governor-General's Council and in the Provincial Councils." Portions of Lord Dufferin's minute have been officially published, but the important portions have been withheld. The entire text of the minute is, however, public property, and has been so for some time. The present Viceroy, there was reason to believe, was opposed to any system of election, although he had no time to form a definite opinion as the result of personal experience. However, Lord Lansdowne has now changed his opinion, and has recently, after the introduction of Lord Cross' Bill, sent a despatch to the Secretary of State endorsing Lord Dufferin's views. In arriving at this view Lord Lansdowne has had the support of Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Auckland Colvin. This information comes from very good authority and has already appeared in some English papers. It will be, no doubt, asked for by Mr. Bradlaugh or some other member, and the Secretary of State will as surely decline to lay it upon the table. The position in which the Ministry now find themselves in regard to this question is anything but pleasant. To declare Lord Dufferin's minute or the one now sent by the present Viceroy to be confidential because they are opposed to the views of the Ministry is a very poor subterfuge. There is absolutely nothing confidential in these communications. Lord Salisbury's premature but positive declaration has placed the Ministry in a very false position; otherwise, after Lord Lansdowne's opinion, they might readily accept an amendment introducing the elective principle. The highest authorities in India are agreed upon the subject and the agitation in its favour is growing in volume daily. The opinions of Viceroys and Governors ought not to be always suppressed as confidential. The mock opposition that has been set up in India is, perhaps, calculated to strengthen the hands of the Ministry. There are some Indians who are quite satisfied with nomination and do not want the principle of election. But there were also people who were quite happy to kill their infants and burn their widows, and who did not want any change. The recommendation of the Government of India would have been quite enough for another Ministry. It might have been enough for the present Ministry also, but for the unwise declaration of the Prime Minister. No reasonable man can believe that the Ministry can hold out very long against such a unanimous demand. How many Viceroys are to be ignored, and how many despatches suppressed? How long will the agitation which is becoming wider every day remain unnoticed? The only difference will be that the Ministry will have hereafter to yield to pressure what they could now so gracefully concede with a show of spontaneity. Between these two, the course which true statesmanship would dictate is quite clear. [The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 19th idem, expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks in connection with the system of partial election in the Indian Legislative Councils approved of by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Legislation and public opinion.

6. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 18th May, writes :—The complaint which the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji L. Nulkar made with regard to the Indian budget may be made with regard to the legislative measures of our Government. There is no necessity for proving now the importance of sound public criticism of any projected measure of legislation. The wants and wishes of the people should be and are recognised as the guiding principle of legislation in other civilized countries. But under the present system in India sound public criticism is very often impossible. For, as a matter of fact, the proposed measure comes before the people couched in technical language which is not understood by the people. Secondly, ordinary publicists, or even our political associations, have rarely the means of knowing how to view the questions and issues involved in a particular Bill, how the provisions contained in the Bill were found to be necessary,—in fact, all the previous history of the Bill. Then there is the further disadvantage that if these public bodies, after mature deliberation, come to the conclusion that legislation on the matter was uncalled for or that the projected form of it was unsuitable or objectionable, Government could not retrace its footsteps even if it would ; for it would be derogatory to its dignity to retire from a declared position. So very often the criticism of public bodies becomes futile, and places the Government in a false position and gives a handle for carping criticism of its indifference to public opinion. All these things could be avoided if the Government followed the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber, after pointing out the defects of the present system, suggests that the Government of India should take this matter into consideration with a view that, when it is necessary or desirable to obtain non-official opinion upon proposals affecting existing laws or prospective legislation or upon any rules or amendments of rules already passed, utmost care should be taken to obtain that opinion at as early a stage as possible. We would add to the above suggestion another one, namely, that in obtaining this non-official opinion every facility should be given to the public bodies consulted to give a well-matured opinion. For this purpose the reports of officers and other papers upon which the proposed legislation may have been based should be made available to these public bodies.

Criticisms on Lord Cross' despatch to the Government of India on the excise question.

7. After expressing hearty thanks to the Secretary of State for India for expressing in his despatch of 27th March last addressed to the Government of India on the excise question a disapproval of the farming or outstill system, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 24th May, says :—Lord Cross seems to have given preference to the central distillery system of excise management under the belief that whereas private farmers manufacture lower kinds of spirituous wines and sell them in large quantities at a cheap price, Government will be able to manufacture superior brands, selling them at the proper price. A superficial view only makes this arrangement appear unobjectionable. Under all civilized governments and according to the rules of Political Economy it is wrong that Government should have a monopoly in any trade ; and if one trade is to be managed by Government, why should it not undertake the management of others also ? Competition ought to have a free scope, Government only seeing that no fraud is committed. The evil of the farming system is that the consumer is obliged to purchase the article produced and to pay the price asked for it by the farmer. If Government alone manufacture superior spirits, the consumer will have to pay the price fixed by them ; but if freedom is given to the public to manufacture and sell, the healthy principle of competition will come into play and the public will get good stuffs at a cheap price. If it be feared that such freedom will lead to the manufacture of inferior brands and to an increase of intemperance, a law should be passed for the confiscation of brands inferior to a certain specified standard and for the exclusion of the person committing the offence from thenceforward engaging in the trade for the manufacture and sale of spirituous drinks.

8. In noticing the A'bkári Report for 1888-89 which has recently been issued by Mr. Spence, Acting Customs Commissioner, the *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 18th May, regrets that Government should not have published their resolution on the report and that Mr. Spence should have expressed his inability to do full justice to some of the important questions and shirked his responsibility under the excuse that he joined his present post only two months before the publication of the report. The *Rást* asks whether the report was prepared by him or by his subordinates and whether he had satisfied himself about the correctness of the figures and statements given therein before he signed it.

Remarks on the A'bkári Report for 1888-89.

9. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 19th May, writes :—The difficulties under which the Native candidates labour in competing with English candidates in an examination conducted in a language which is not their mother-tongue must under any circumstances be great. But these difficulties are much aggravated by Native candidates being required to present themselves at an age when their English studies and their general education must be necessarily very incomplete. This hardship will now be removed to a very material extent, and our candidates will hereafter appear for the Civil Service Examination considerably better prepared than hitherto. But this advantage is counterbalanced by the consideration that the English candidates will also be better read in the several subjects than they could hitherto be. Altogether, therefore, we may not look for any very great benefits resulting to us from the recent raising of the age-limit. And yet four worthy members of the India Council considered themselves called upon by *British interests* to oppose even such a trivial concession as that! What wonder, then, that the people of this country should loudly call for the abolition of this body of costly, but useless, nay mischievous, "fossils"?

Raising of the age-limit for the Indian Civil Service Examination and remarks thereon.

10. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 18th May, observes :—We hear that the Madras Government have recommended the Government of India to extend the powers and jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court of Madras and a Bill to that effect is shortly to be brought before the Supreme Legislative Council. If this reform takes place, litigants will be saved a great deal of expense and the High Court will be relieved of much of its work. We recommend a similar change in our presidency.

Approval of the recommendation of the Madras Government to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, Madras.

11. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 22nd May, writes :—The caricature drawn by some anti-Congress Anglo-Indian journals of the work done in England by the Congress delegates need not discourage our people. There is an opposition party, and a very strong party too, and an official-ridden country is often the very fountain-head of unreasoning opposition. We may not say this of every official here, but that there is a very strong current of feeling against the demand for fresh reforms is evident. It is the eventual loss of potential power which is the cause of all this. But be that as it may, the very pronouncements of opinions by leading members of Parliament, among whom prominently shine Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Jacob Bright (brother of the late Mr. John Bright), Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and a number of other minor lights about the moderation of the Congress demands, ought to be sufficient to disabuse English public opinion of the wrong ideas with which it has unfortunately come to be flavoured. Our first endeavours may not achieve success, but the encouragement derived from the opinions of such men as are mentioned above ought to convince us of our ultimate success in the direction of legislative reform. Moderation and consistent and legitimate endeavours ought to form the very basis of every movement, and then gain, howsoever late in coming, cannot but be sound and permanent. The average Englishman is slow to understand, but is prompt to execute when fully convinced that reason, justice and common sense are on the side of the demand. Let not our people, therefore, feel discouraged by the side-gusts of virulent anti-Congress criticism; let us remember that in

Opposition of the anti-Congress Anglo-Indians to the demands of the Congress and remarks thereon.

opposition there is the foundation of future success. Let us ourselves be reasonable and open to conviction, and we need not doubt that the very worst of our enemies will be forced to concede our demand.

The Provincial Conference held at Poona and the vanity of the agitation of its leaders in the interests of public good.

12. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 18th May, says:—The speeches made at the Provincial Conference recently held at Poona were sober and thoughtful and not, as usual, in a tone needlessly harsh towards Government. This was due to the suggestions of Khán Bahádur Kázi Shahbuddin, who was President of the Conference; otherwise the speakers would have indulged themselves in vituperating Government, as if they were themselves very just and impartial. But the fact is that all the hardships and oppression the rayats suffer from are of the making of these men themselves. As for Government, they are foreign and ignorant of the condition of the Natives and are guided in their administration by their Native subordinates, the *Pándharpeshás* or the classes wearing white garments. In these circumstances Government cannot be held responsible for any oppression that may be practised on the rayats. The *Pándharpeshás*, and particularly the Bráhmans, when they are appointed Government servants, oppress the subjects for their own aggrandisement. The Government is professedly blind and helpless in the matter. Who are the perpetrators of the oppression which Ráo Sáheb Námjoshi showed by reference to official reports to be in existence in connection with the levy of the income-tax? Our own people and none else. If, therefore, the leaders of the Provincial Conference are honest in their profession of a desire to do good to the people, they should privately request their friends and relations who are in the Government service to behave themselves in such a way as not to oppress the people. It is no use being good outwardly and treacherous internally. It is at present a matter of everybody's experience that in every department the officials are all in all, all orders of Government being treated as if they were thrown into the waste-paper basket. It is therefore useless to meddle with an administration which has been in such an odd state. If the leaders of the Conference or Government really wish to put a stop to the present state of things, they should girdle up their loins to spread instruction among the people as suggested by Khán Bahádur Kázi Sáheb. The spread of education not being sufficiently wide among the people of all denominations and the orders of Government with respect to their officers not being what they ought to be, poor rayats are put to hardships and inconveniences, which will be greatly diminished if the officers in all departments be drawn equally from all the castes. But the *Pándharpeshás* will not like this, because they consider all clerical work to be their own monopoly and the appointment of other castes such as Kunbis, Mális, Kolis, Musalmáns, &c., to it an invasion of their monopoly. So long as this belief of theirs continues, all their agitation in matters of public interest will be to no purpose.

Advisability of holding a separate Provincial Conference for the province of Gujarát.

13. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—The Poona Conference is already more than a week old and has been universally pronounced to be a success. Yet our friends in Gujarát are dreaming of a Conference for their province. One of our Surat contemporaries thinks that a large fund is required to be collected before any such movement can be started. If our Deccani friends had acted on this principle, it would have been some years before any Conference could be convened at Poona. If the interests of Gujarát could by any means be effectually represented in the Poona Conference, there would be no necessity for holding a separate Conference at Surat. But experience has shown that the Deccan is invariably well represented, while Gujarát and Sind are nowhere. There is another reason for starting a separate movement. A local movement in a province like Gujarát, with the characteristic torpidity of its inhabitants in all matters, is much more likely to enlist their sympathy than a movement elsewhere. What is required is a few energetic and persevering workers like Messrs. Námjoshi, Tilak and Gokhale, to whose disinterested exertions the success of the Deccan Conference is mostly due. Cannot our friends at Surat find two energetic men to organize a similar movement?

14. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (14), in its issue of the 21st May, publishes an essay read before the Industrial Conference recently held at Poona by a young money-lender of Násik named Nayanasukh Kevalchand, in which the writer pathetically describes the miserable condition of the Indian money-lender of the present day, and the worry and inconvenience he has to put up with in the recovery of his debts at the hands of his debtors and the officers of the Civil Courts, and prays Government to afford certain facilities to money-lenders by (1) extending the period of limitation for suits for recovery of debts from 3 to 12 years; (2) by repealing the new provisions regarding imprisonment for debt and enforcing the old law on the subject; (3) by ruling that warrants for the execution of decrees shall remain in force for at least 3 years; (4) by reducing the income-tax; and (5) by repealing the enactment relating to certificates of heirships.

The Indian money-lender and his grievances,—an essay read before the Industrial Conference held at Poona.

15. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—The recent ruling of the Bombay Government compelling engine-drivers on board the steamers plying between Bombay and places along the adjoining coasts to learn the English language sufficiently well to be able to perform the duties required of them on board a British vessel before they become qualified for the post of engineers is, we think, of an extremely harsh character. During the last twenty-five years the existing system has worked well, according to which the engine-drivers are called upon to submit to an examination in their mother-tongue. The captains on board are Natives and the words of command are also in the vernacular. We can well understand the anxiety of Government to render the examination test as rigorous as possible or to raise the standard of professional qualification. But a rule which deprives experienced engine-drivers of the prospects on which they have so long counted under the system in vogue and drives away all engineers from the service of the owners of the coasting steamers because they are ignorant of English, is defensible on no intelligible ground whatever. Messrs. Shepherd and Company have already informed their Native engineers that they must obtain certificates of qualification under the new rules or make way for better men. This has naturally alarmed the servants of the company. Many of them have been in the service of the company for 20 years and we were hardly prepared to hear that the Bombay Government did not think it proper to reconsider their ruling, as requested in the memorial addressed by these people. The retrospective operation of the new rule is certainly very objectionable, and we can scarcely persuade ourselves to believe that the Supreme Government will accord their sanction to such an oppressive regulation. Will Government venture to deal with their own servants of long standing in this manner? Let us hope Government will take a more practical and equitable view of the grievances of the memorialists and not cruelly send them adrift upon the world.

The ruling of the Bombay Government compelling the engine-drivers on board the coasting steamers to learn English, and remarks thereon.

16. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 19th May, says:—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company employs Natives alone on its steamers and thereby supplies the convenience of cheap freight and passage-money for the goods and passenger traffic between Bombay and the ports on the Ratnágiri coast on the south and on the Káthiáwár coast on the north. The recent order of the Bombay Government requiring chief engineers in charge of engines of the company's steamers to possess a knowledge of the English language to a certain standard will necessitate the employment of highly paid engineers by the company, the burden of whose increased pay will ultimately fall upon the traffic. To make matters worse, another order has been recently issued by the Bombay Government in connection with the steamers of this company. Hitherto these steamers have been licensed to carry five hundred and fifty passengers in the rainy season, and no evil consequences are said to have ever ensued from this practice. But a recent order of Government, which has come into effect since the 15th instant, directs that no steamer of this company should carry more than 250 passengers. No reason has been given for the change, which has caused the passage-money to be raised three

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers and the traffic on the seaboard.

times. For instance, the passage-money for Ratnágiri or Goa has hitherto been one rupee, but it has been since last week raised to three rupees. The enhanced rate is sure to induce poor passengers, whose number is large, to betake themselves to country craft, which is not a safe conveyance at this time of the year, when the weather is unsettled and stormy. Messrs. Shepherd and Co. have done a great deal for the convenience of goods and passenger traffic on the sea coast, and deserve better treatment at the hands of Government.

Alleged injustice done to several clerks in the Judicial Department by Mr. H. F. Aston, late District Judge, Ahmedabad.

17. The *Nyáyadarshak* (119), in its issue of the 19th May, bitterly complains of the gross injustice alleged to have been done to several clerks in the filling up of vacancies in the Judicial Courts of Ahmedabad by Mr. H. F. Aston, late District Judge, particularly in connection with the appointments of Messrs. Ramanbhái Mahipatrám and Gopilál as Head Clerk and Názar, respectively, in the Judge's Court in supersession of the just claims of Messrs. Chunilál Lakhmichand, Kharsedji Temulji and other old and experienced hands in the department, and requests Mr. Fulton, the present District Judge, and Government to do justice to the unfortunate clerks whose claims have been disregarded or who have been transferred from one place to another without cause.

Disapproval of the recent distribution of Birthday honours.

18. In alluding to the recent Birthday honours, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—The old complaint about the distribution of Birthday and New Year's honours continues unabated, that the higher Government servants are more fortunate than others in getting these honours, whether their services have or have not proved beneficial to the public, and that really deserving persons do not get any honours. It is much to be regretted that the same complaint has to be made in regard to the recent distribution, which has been largely among European and Native officials and a few Native Chiefs, while there is a complete absence from the honours' list of private gentlemen well-known for their liberal public charities or their public spirit or acts of public usefulness. This mode of distribution is not approved of by the public. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in their respective issues of the same date, express similar sentiments.]

Mischief caused by the Arms Act and a modification thereof suggested.

19. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—It is, no doubt, true that the Arms Act causes a good deal of preventible mischief. A resolution of the Provincial Conference of this year points out the case of the poor agriculturists who are helpless against the ravages of wild beasts. A similar case can be made out in favour of the inhabitants of certain tracts in the Mával sub-division of the Poona District which is constantly subject to the depredations of Koli dacoits. These fellows manage to get hold of some old weapons, and armed with them they form a formidable band even when their numbers are small; for the wretched villagers have no arms wherewith to drive them away. Under these circumstances they have to give up everything demanded by the dacoits and to keep quiet besides for fear of falling victims to their rage again if they gave information. And for this the Government punishes them on the ground that they are in collusion with the dacoits. This is undoubtedly hard upon the poor people. We would suggest to Government the necessity for giving a few arms in the charge of the patel of the village, the arms being used against dacoits and other criminals in cases of necessity. If this were done, the villagers would be in a better position to resist the marauders and Government would have some reason to suspect them of collusion with the dacoits if they failed to give to the police officers information of their whereabouts. Of course, there is one danger. The dacoits, if they came in large numbers, would be able to carry away the arms. But this can be provided against by banding three or four villages together and forming for them a defensive league of armed men.

20. The *Gujarát Mitra* (82), in its issue of the 18th May, disapproves of the rule under which candidates who are prevented by some unforeseen cause from presenting themselves at a departmental examination for which they have paid fees forfeit their money, and recommends Government to rule that these fees shall be available if the candidates should appear at the next year's examination.

A suggestion to reserve the examination fees in departmental examinations.

21. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—It appears that the standard of education in the Postal and Telegraph Departments is so low that some of the clerks experience great difficulty in understanding the rules laid down in the Postal Guide. As by this not only is office work hampered but constant annoyance is caused to the public, we suggest to the Post Master General to raise the standard of education and not to employ dunces. Sheer stupidity is passable, but stupidity plus brutal obstinacy is intolerable. The telegraph signallers, too, sometimes make very stupid mistakes.

Raising of the standard of education in the Postal and Telegraph Departments called for.

22. The *Hitechchhu* (85), in its issue of the 22nd May, complains that since the transfer of the management of the Savings Bank from the Collector to the Post Master at Ahmedabad, the accounts, which ought to be adjusted immediately after the close of the official year, are not made up for a long time and in some cases they are held over for two years together, and believes that the delay is probably due to the fact that there are not sufficient hands in the post office. The *Hitechchhu* suggests that the authorities should see that all accounts are properly adjusted by the end of April, so as to avoid confusion or mistakes in the calculation of interest.

Alleged mismanagement in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ahmedabad, and a request to the authorities in the matter.

23. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 13th May, writes:—On a question of so much public interest as the organization and efficiency of the local police force, regarding which, it is understood, inquiries have been made for some time past, the Government might well be expected to take the public more into their confidence than they appear disposed to do. The police system is so intimately connected with the daily life of the people, and its efficiency or inefficiency so much concerns every individual citizen, that it is not desirable that a reform in the Police Department should be decided on official opinion without the public voice being consulted. Though the reports of the Local Governments are believed to have been for some time in the hands of the Government of India, not a word of information has been vouchsafed to the public on the subject. That the police organization is unsatisfactory is the common talk of the country, and now that the subject of reform has been taken in hand, we trust the Government of India will not be satisfied with any perfunctory solution of the problem, but will deal with it in a manner that will afford reasonable promise of greater efficiency in future.

Reform of the police organization and remarks thereon.

24. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 19th May, bitterly complains of the depredations of thieves and robbers in the district of Sátára, and particularly in its sub-divisions of Válva and Karád, saying that these miscreants have become so bold as to plunder people on thoroughfares in broad daylight and in some cases even to strip women naked and carry away their clothing, and that the people on account of the inefficiency of the police and insecurity of person and property are reminded of the doings of the Pindháris and other peace-breakers in times gone by. The paper adds that it is surprised to see that notwithstanding this state of insecurity the Police Superintendent of the district should have, instead of moving in these two sub-divisions and making extra arrangements for the detection of the criminals, gone to enjoy the cool weather of Mahábaleshvar, that the head of the Police Department thus

Crime in Sátára and the local police.

neglecting his duty his subordinates naturally neglect theirs, and that Government should take notice of this dereliction of duty.

Comments on the refusal of the authorities of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital to admit into the institution a leper who was suffering from fever and cough and who afterwards died.

25. In alluding to the sad death of a leper, who though suffering from fever and cough was refused admission into the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital and died outside the building, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 21st May, says :—The medical hospitals were founded by charitable persons on the understanding that persons suffering from any disease whatever should be admitted and treated in these institutions. Moreover, when there is a leper ward in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital, why should the doors of the hospital be closed to leprous, cholera and small-pox patients? The Government of India have not yet come to the conclusion as regards the contagious nature of leprosy. It behoves the present Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai to bring the matter to the notice of Government and to get the doors of the hospital kept open to patients suffering from all kinds of diseases.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks in connection with the advice given by Lord Cross to the Indian Government to induce Native States to introduce factory legislation.

26. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 18th May, writes :—It would seem that the party of English politicians, who would repress Indian industries by legislative measures in order to prevent their competing with English manufactures, is not content with inflicting factory laws suited to their own ends on British India alone, but would also include therein any straggling enterprise of that kind which may exist in any of the Native States; for it is impossible to put any other construction on the fact that Lord Cross, replying to a question in Parliament, said that he would ask the Government of India to advise Native States in which there were factories working to follow the factory legislation of British India. Now, this advice must, of course, mean irresistible pressure exercised through the Political Agents, as everybody knows; and we would, with all respect, warn Government to beware how it is applied. This is a matter in which the motive for interference cannot be mistaken, and the only effect of the Government of India using their influence for such a purpose would be to weaken its effect in all other cases in which the real welfare of the subjects of Native States was involved, and which might call for its legitimate exercise. Nothing can be more mischievous in its consequences than such a lowering of the moral influence of the Government.

Part III.—*Education.*

Remarks on the attitude of the Government of India towards higher education and on the action of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in conformity therewith.

27. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 18th May, writes :—The Government of India has decided that its expenditure on higher education shall be a constantly decreasing quantity, and our Director of Public Instruction seems inclined to push on that policy with all haste. For, what other inference can be drawn from his attitude towards the high schools? This policy is to be regretted; for, though it may tend at present to save a small amount of money to the Government, its ultimate general results cannot but be disastrous, because even under its action the educational stream cannot be dried up entirely. But what is worse is that it will be muddled, and the consequences will be more unwelcome than anything which has been witnessed at present in that direction.

The alleged intended severance of State connection with the high schools of this presidency disapproved.

28. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 19th May, says :—The old rumour has once more appeared that the local Government have resolved upon severing their connection with the high schools, and the Director of Public Instruction is engaged in making arrangements accordingly. This time the rumour has assumed the

specific form that such high schools as do not realize in the shape of school-fees ten-and-a-half-sixteenths of the cost of their maintenance are to be totally abolished if these institutions are not taken over by local committees. This old rumour shows that the authorities, though intelligent and wise, do not seem to realize to themselves the evil consequences of severing the connection of the State with public education. The present system of education is to teach school-boys that the Government is very powerful and just, and that they should fear, respect, and love it. With this object in view the school-books have been prepared, and the teachers who are Government servants take particular care to stamp these impressions on the young mind. These are the advantages of public education being in the hands of Government, and they cannot be expected to the full extent after the State severs its connection with it. The conductors of private institutions will not at once make the school-boys disloyal, but will not at the same time make them so good and loyal as they are under the existing arrangements, while opportunities will be found by evil spirits to mislead young students. Several Europeans complain that some of those who receive a free education from the State write against Government in newspapers. There is some exaggeration in this charge, but matters will grow worse when people pay for their own education. It is therefore to be hoped that the authorities will take the final step in the matter after mature consideration.

Necessity for giving elements of technical education in primary schools.

29. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 18th May, says that its editor having recently visited the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, learnt from its Superintendent that the students of that institution being unaccustomed to manual work during their school course find it tiresome to do it in the technical school, and proposes that students while learning to read and write should be made to devote a portion of their time to manual work of a technical nature, special instructors being provided for them by Government or by the people themselves, if the former should be unable to undergo the additional item of expenditure.

Professor Jinsivále on female education.

30. Several newspapers of the week have criticised the sentiments reported to have been expressed by Mr. Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M. A., Professor of Sanskrit, Dr. Wilson's College, Bombay, in the course of a speech made by him on the subject of female education at a meeting at Poona. The Professor is reported to have said that Indian women are not, as alleged by many people, tyrannised over by their mothers-in-law, that by reason of female education the state of some English homes has become very dirty as he has learnt from newspapers and works on fiction, that the household condition of an Indian is fairly good and there is no necessity whatever for imitating English manners and methods, that Native women need not receive a liberal education at schools like the Female High School at Poona, the Lady Superintendent of which asks her pupils to eat a plantain polluted by her by taking a mouthful of it; and that though his wife has impaired her health for want of free air and exercise, yet in deférence to Native public opinion he has refrained and will refrain from taking her out with him for evening and morning walks, &c., &c. These sentiments, coming as they have done from the lips of an educated man, have provoked a great deal of adverse criticism, though at the same time it must be said that the Professor has thereby won the admiration of a few orthodox newspapers, such as the *Arunodayá* of Thána and the *Poona Vaibhav* of Poona. The *Indu Prakásh* (17) of the 19th May, in reviewing Mr. Jinsivále's rhetorical performance, regrets that there should be educated Natives of such narrow views, and expresses its difference of opinion from that of the Professor, saying that he is wrong in pronouncing on the household condition of an Englishman from his knowledge of English society derived from newspapers and novels, that though Englishmen need not be imitated in all matters yet there are points in which salutary lessons may be derived by Indians from them, that though the Professor has found fault with the Female High School at Poona, yet he has not indicated the kind of educational institution he considers the country to be in need of, and that the Professor betrays a great weakness of mind by blindly submitting to public opinion and refraining from carrying out his honest convictions. The *Bakul* (26), the *Sudhárak* (22) and

several other papers have taken Mr. Jinsivále to task for expressing the views he has declared on such important subjects as female education and social reform.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Municipal administration in remote parts of the presidency and the opinion of the people thereabout.

31. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—It is no use hiding the truth. Whatever the success of local self-government may be in the more advanced cities, in the remoter parts of the presidency, in villages and small towns local self-government is hardly so well appreciated as it ought to be. The people are generally averse to the establishment of a municipality, and the reason is not far to seek. A municipality means payment of taxes and the people do not like to pay any taxes. They have done well, they think, without this adjunct of civilised life for hundreds of years, and they do not see why they should not go on without it for a good many years more. This is all owing to the fact that in India there is very little life left in the people. They do not want improvement. If the *Mábáp Sarkár* forces it down their throats like a bitter pill, why, then it must go. But if it be left to their choice, then they will have none of it. That is their attitude. They think that their sanitation is all right. For education they depend upon Government. Street lighting and other luxuries they can dispense with. Who is there out in the streets after dark? There is little business going on. The shops and houses are closed after dark. At best, the village *chávdi* and the Máruti's or some other god's temple contain groups of men talking on the latest topics of interest—the fall of rain, the prospects of a good or bad crop, the difficulties of some man of note among them, and such like. Outside the India of railroads and schools there is an India presenting to us the same picture as was seen by travellers hundreds of years ago. No wonder that such people should refuse the boon of local self-government. It would be therefore better if the Government blessed these people with a less generous hand in this matter. First, give the people a municipality after the good old pattern and restrict its functions to the simplest matters. Then raise it up gradually as the people get used to it and as their wants and capacity of self-governing increase to a higher status. This would spare us the regrettable spectacle of the Government giving with one hand and taking away with the other. Recently Lord Reay established partially self-governed municipalities in 17 places and His Excellency Lord Harris has had to deprive 18 municipalities of their higher privileges under Sections 11 and 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act. Fifteen of these municipalities are in the Belgaum and three in the Surat District. The municipal boards there are now to consist of nominated commissioners. The reason ascribed is "lack of interest of the inhabitants in municipal administration."

Remarks in connection with the deprivation of eighteen towns, sixteen in Belgaum and two in Surat District, of the right of local self-government.

32. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 21st May, says:—In one of his recent addresses Lord Reay took to himself the credit of having established nearly 150 municipal corporations during the last two years of his administration. The over-anxiety recently shown by Government for establishing municipalities does not appear to be altogether unselfish. It seems that this great anxiety is the result of the fervid desire entertained by Government to be rid of the educational and other similar expenditure, shifting it to the shoulders of the people. It is a very desirable thing, indeed, that this work should be undertaken by the people of their own free will, but much harm is being caused by the over-anxiety evinced by Government to throw it forcibly on the people before they are able to perform it satisfactorily. Before undertaking the work, funds have to be found, but the municipalities being unable to supply them they are forced to do so. The corporations try to get their funds after duly considering the actual condition of the towns and their people, but here the Government intervenes and compels the corporations to obtain the funds in a particular mode. For instance, the Government insists upon the abolition of the octroi duties in

the name of free trade and the imposition of the house-tax. The principle of free trade is not applicable to all places under all circumstances. To quote an instance, the free trade principle is not applied in England itself to all commercial matters. The Indian import duties on Europe cotton goods were abolished in the name of free trade without considering the loss they would inflict on the Indian treasury which could ill afford it, while the English duties on Indian silver-plate were refused to be done away with for the only reason that the English treasury could not afford it and the merchants in England opposed the abolition. Many other instances of a like nature may be quoted. Persons well acquainted with the actual condition of small towns are quite aware that the people thereof are not well able to pay a direct tax like the house-tax and it is simply oppression to compel them to pay it. The municipal commissioners who refuse to impose the house-tax under the pressure exercised on them by Government are declared incompetent and are deprived of their powers, and Government carry out their wishes through the Collector of the district or through the commissioners, who allow themselves to be guided by that officer. This conduct of Government has unpopularized municipal institutions among the residents of small towns, who refuse to accept the concession of local self-government even when it is offered by Government. The latest issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* supplies an instance in point.

33. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—At one stroke of the pen so many as eighteen municipalities have been deprived of their elective franchise on account of the lack of interest on the part of the inhabitants in municipal administration. These are the municipalities of Bágevádi, Sankeshvar and thirteen others in the Belgaum District, and Párdi, Chikhli and Samrodi in the Surat District. In each case the elected members are to be superseded by nominated members; in those of the Belgaum District there are to be four official and four non-official members, and in those of the Surat District there are to be six officials and four non-officials. This is to be greatly deplored, but we would ask Government to give to the public some specific reasons in each case instead of simply pointing out the "lack of interest" on the part of the inhabitants in municipal work.

34. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—The last *Government Gazette* pronounces a condemnation of a whole batch of municipalities—eighteen in number—for their lack of interest in their local affairs, and accordingly, the power of election is withdrawn from them. Municipal government in India is still an experiment. But there is no reason to condemn the experiment or to predict evil of it from the cases of municipal backsliding which are occasionally notified in the *Government Gazette*. In the meanwhile, these instances teach a moral. Will the Indian National Congress extremists learn to profit by it?

The mistake made by several newspapers with regard to the deprivation of eighteen towns of their right of local self-government pointed out.

35. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (6), in its issue of the 22nd May, writes:—With reference to the large number of notifications which have appeared in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of last week (Part I-A, pages 48-54) there seems to have been a considerable amount of misunderstanding in certain quarters. We are not surprised that some of our local contemporaries, especially those which take their cue from the *Mahrátta* should have been misled; but we confess we are in no small degree surprised that the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Native Opinion*, both of whom have a character and reputation for sobriety to maintain, should have been led into committing the same blunder. Excluding, for the present, Notification No. 1890, there are in the *Gazette* 36 notifications in all, 18 of which are issued under Sections 5 and 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act (Act II of 1884), and the remaining 18 issued under Section 13 of the same Act. Both these batches, however, refer to the same towns or villages, and *not* to different towns or villages, as the unwary reader may be led to believe by the criticism in the press referred to above. So practically there are eighteen notifications, referring to an equal number of towns or villages, but issued for technical purposes under two different sections of the Act. Of these 18 towns or villages, 16 are in the Belgaum District and 2 in the Surat District. It will

be seen that the action of the Bombay Government in respect of the 36 notifications referred to above is not open to the criticism directed against it in the Bombay press. If the writers in the *Native Opinion* and the *Bombay Gazette* had taken ordinary care to compare the eighteen notifications in question under Section 13 of the Act with the eighteen notifications under Sections 5 and 10 of that Act, they would, we feel sure, have abstained from writing in the strain they have done. Misrepresentations such as these, howsoever unconscious, are calculated to do a great deal of harm, especially when they are made in the columns of papers enjoying a reputation and character for sobriety and generally well-informed writings. The evil in the present case may be easily judged of by the perusal of the following telegram from Bombay to a Calcutta paper:—"Lord Harris, considering the lack of interest taken by the inhabitants of eighteen towns in municipal administration, has dissolved their municipalities, which, in future, will consist of Government nominees." As a matter of fact, Lord Harris has not done anything which under similar circumstances his predecessor did not do, without giving rise to any criticism of the nature referred to above.

A request to the municipality of Bombay to strictly enforce the provisions of the law against the storage of kerosine oil in thickly populated parts of the town.

36. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their respective issues of the 24th May, attribute the recent disastrous fire in Pársi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, to careless use and storage of kerosine oil, complain that large stores of this oil are to be found in the shops of Borahs in thickly populated parts of the town, and request the municipal authorities in the interests of public safety to strictly enforce the provisions of the law prohibiting the storage of this dangerous oil in populated parts.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Breach of faith with the late Mahárája Scindia by the appointment of a European tutor to his young son.

37. With reference to the appointment of a European tutor to His Highness young Scindia, the *Kalpataru* (42), in its issue of the 18th May, remarks:—Breach of promise implies breach of faith, and it is a great misfortune of the people, and greater still of the present representatives of the British Government in India, that they do not guard against this sin. It is useless to recount all the instances of breach of faith hitherto committed by Government. But many of them have occurred during the last two or three years. The present policy may be said to consist of nothing but faithlessness. The Kashmere affair, the Crawford and the Mámlatdárs' cases, the Begam of Bhopál's and other matters have hardly been forgotten when this tutor affair has come to the front. Promises in writing are said to be more binding than verbal ones, but the English disregard even the former. If the *sanad* granted to the Mahárája of Kashmere had no effect given to it, can a written promise given to a dying Prince hold good? What should one say of this breach of a promise, and that, too, committed for the sake of providing for a countryman? Who would call this administrative policy or honesty? The late Mahárája was a friend of Government, and should the latter be so dishonest to him? Very nice, indeed! Are we, after all, to carry the impression that the English have no regard for their promises? Well, there is no help. But this will prove very disastrous in the long run, and we request Government to be on their guard. [The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 18th May, approves of the intention of Government to give the young Scindia an English education under a European tutor, and says that unless the old prejudices are removed the evil results they have produced will never be counteracted and that no treachery is involved in Government having disregarded the wishes of the late Mahárája Scindia in the matter of his son's education.]

Observations on Mr. Bradlaugh's taking up the question of the appointment of Mr. Johnstone as tutor to His Highness the Scindia.

38. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—We are not in a position to form any definite opinion about the disturbances in the indigo villages of the Jessore district in Bengal, and therefore cannot say whether Mr. Bradlaugh is well-advised in taking up the cause of the Jessore rayats and pressing it on the attention of the House of Commons. Independently of that

question, we concur in the suggestion made by the *Bombay Gazette* to Mr. Bradlaugh that he should make a "judicious selection of occasions for intervention," because his intervention in the matter of Mr. Johnstone's appointment as tutor to the young Scindia shows that his advisers or informants are not always wise in the choice of subjects for Mr. Bradlaugh's advocacy. Mr. Bradlaugh and the Congresswallahs now in England are telling British audiences how English education, English literature, and English ideas have created in this country a craving for European institutions and fitted the people of India for representative institutions, and yet this very English education Mr. Bradlaugh and his advisers would deny to the young Scindia, on the ground that his father did not want it for him and Lord Dufferin said the father's wishes would be respected. We observe that the newspaper *India*, which is published in London by the Indian Political Agency, is also being turned to use by the feeble old party that cries down English education. We must warn both Mr. Bradlaugh and the editor of *India* against being misled in this matter and speaking on the subject as if their view was shared generally in this country. The Government of India could not have done better than it has by placing the young Scindia under an English tutor and thus guarding him against the evils which surround a Native Prince. If the Government of India is wrong, then Mr. Bradlaugh ought to tell that Government to shut up our schools and colleges and advise the Congress to annihilate itself.

A Pársi convict in the jail at Navsári said to have been deprived of the *sadra* and *kasti* he wore on his person.

39. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 23rd May, says that a Pársi named Rastamji, a resident of the village of Kathor, who has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for committing a theft and is confined in the jail at Navsári, is said to have been compelled by the jail authorities to throw off the *sadra* and *kasti* he wore on his person, and hopes that the proper authorities will enquire into the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th May 1890.

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(For the week ending 24th May 1890.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH MAY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 16th May, says :—Our people have acquired the fatal habit of submitting quietly to all sorts of annoyance and vexation, and therefore they are being trodden under foot day after day. None complains against the imposition of any tax by the Government or disputes the illegality of any municipal measure. In short, though every one of us travelling by railway in the third class is put to a great deal of inconvenience and discomfort, nobody makes a complaint to the Traffic Manager. This is much to be regretted. If we are so regardless of our own private interests, we shall never dream of the interests of the public. If we do not utter a single word expressive of sorrow or indicate a sign of discontent even when we are actually lashed, it is plain that we can do very little for the good of others. On account of indifference to our grievances, we are getting accustomed to bear misery and hardship, while on the other hand the servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company are growing day by day more and more insolent and troublesome in their behaviour towards the passengers. The railway company is no more than common carriers. If we insist, one and all, on our grievances being redressed, the company will be compelled to provide for our convenience and comfort. None can treat public opinion with contempt. On the whole, what we have to impress on the mind of the people is that they should always be on the alert to defend their private and public rights. The journalists always watch the interests of the people, but much benefit will accrue if the people support their views by constant efforts to have their complaints removed by the authorities.

Inactivity of the Natives reproved.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 17th May, writes :—Of late the Engineering Department of Berár, or rather its officers, have become notorious for ill-treating poor Natives. Some time ago an Executive Engineer was fined Rs. 20 for ill-treating a Maistri. Later on, another Executive Engineer had to pay a considerable sum to compound a criminal case filed against him by certain municipal peons for assaulting them; and now we have

'Ill-treatment of Native servants by the officers of the Engineering Department.

to notice a third case. Mr. Light, Assistant Engineer of the Akola District, was about to be prosecuted by a servant in the employ of Mr. Lobo for ill-treating him, but the matter was settled through the mediation of friends for Rs. 5 paid by Mr. Light. Officers of the Engineering Department have always to deal with poor Natives, and if they give such treatment to them it is evident that their (the officers') usefulness will be much impaired. We hope the higher authorities will take notice of these incidents and see that matters are set right.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th May 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 31st May 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárásh trá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárai	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	...
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
89	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	320
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
162	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	...
163	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—The attitude of the new Governor is promising. Though a Conservative, he sought an interview with Mr. Bradlaugh in England before he left for Bombay. This shows a praiseworthy openness of mind and a desire to hear both sides of a question. His willingness to receive a deputation from the last Provincial Conference at Poona is another instance of the same spirit. Of course, an important test case is necessary to show what stuff he is made of and what line of policy is to be expected of him; but at present the indications are favourable. The recent withdrawal of the right of election from some of the mofussil municipalities is no proof to the contrary, as it could not have originated in his time, and similar measures were not unknown during the late *régime*.

The policy expected of His Excellency Lord Harris.

2. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16) of the 26th May says:—At the end of the 13th century, when the English people got the right of electing Members of Parliament, their condition was, as can be seen from a review of past history, much worse, or at least no better, than that of the Indian people at the present moment. This fact ought to silence those who are opposed to the Indian people being granted the right of electing members for their Legislative Councils, saying that the people of India being ignorant, superstitious and in a deplorable social condition the concession would prove harmful instead of beneficial to them. We grant that the assertions of the opponents of the elective principle are not totally unfounded, but we at the same time maintain that there is no reason why in the alleged state of India the introduction of the elective principle should prove harmful in India if it did not do so in England at the beginning.

India and her fitness for the introduction of the right of election.

3. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—Since the introduction of Lord Cross' Indian Councils Bill into Parliament enlightened Indian public opinion has expressed itself in an emphatic manner, and it is now as clear as noon-day that Government have lost a golden opportunity of earning the gratitude of the people of India by meeting their wishes half-way and thus reducing the vitality of the agitation for reform which, unless Lord Cross is wise enough to recede from his present position, is bound to grow in intensity and volume despite the miserable concession vouchsafed by his Bill. The expression of public opinion on this unfortunate measure has had, however, a visible effect on His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's attitude towards the question. We are very much pleased to learn that His Excellency has changed his former views and declared himself in favour of the elective principle in one of his latest minutes on the subject after consulting Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Steuart Bayley. This change of attitude in consonance with the strongly expressed opinion in this country is very creditable to the candour, courage and magnanimity of the Viceroy. We are also not a little thankful to Sir A. Colvin and Sir Steuart Bayley for the large-hearted and sagacious advice they have given to Lord Lansdowne, who has nobly acted upon their suggestion with commendable alacrity and wisdom. Lord Cross is now in a painfully awkward position, but one cannot sympathise with him as he has led himself into it by his own obstinacy. Lord Salisbury has openly declared himself in the House of Lords against conceding the principle of representation on considerations which do little credit to his political sagacity, and we doubt if Lord Cross has sufficient courage to work upon the English Premier so as to bring his views into conformity with those which have found expression in the speeches and minutes of eminent Viceroys. The Secretary of State has, with singular absence of foresight, withheld Lord Dufferin's minute from the members of the British Legislature; but its contents are now known to everyone, and we do not know how the wilful suppression of that document will strengthen his hands when he is called upon to defend his ill-fated measure in the House of Commons. If he succeeds in getting it passed in that House, he will have done so in direct opposition to the express

Declaration of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in favour of the elective principle and remarks thereon.

declarations of eminent Viceroys and to the loudly declared wishes of the Indian public, and thus supplied fresh vitality to the Congress agitation. If, on the other hand, the Bill is modified on the lines suggested by cautious statesmen and the Congressionists, Lord Cross will be scarcely entitled to any credit or gratitude. A concession reluctantly granted and, in a sense, forced as it were by outside pressure scarcely deserves the name of a concession that ought at once to evoke lively feelings of gratitude and satisfaction. There are instances well-known to students of history in which governments have delayed much-needed reforms by mistaking perverse obstinacy for far-seeing caution and thus helped in the end the cause of popular reform. We believe the India Office is now trying a similar experiment, and we, for our part, are not sorry that such a political game is being unwisely played by the Secretary of State for India. Political agitation on a larger scale means increased political education and unity of the people, and although Government may not render themselves a whit more esteemed or loved by the people, the cause of progress and reform will have advanced to a perceptible degree.

Remarks in connection with the petition sent by certain Mahomedans protesting against the elective principle in India.

4. The same newspaper writes:—A petition signed by about twenty thousand Mahomedans, embodying a protest against the concession of the elective principle which is the main feature of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, has, it is announced, been presented to the House of Commons. We do not think it necessary to quarrel with our Mahomedan brethren on account of the suicidal step they have adopted under not very enlightened guidance. The petition is but another proof of the backward condition of the Mahomedan community and of the necessity for increased education among its members. No one need be indignant, though one cannot help pitying the shortsightedness of the signatories to the protest. Even though the elective principle be recognized, the elected members cannot initiate any measure for the exclusive benefit of their community. They will be called upon to deal with provincial and imperial questions and not with class-legislation. Whatever Bill affects the Mahomedans will also affect the Hindus equally, and if our Mahomedan friends were sufficiently enlightened, they would see that under the existing system of Government it is absolutely impossible for the Hindus to gain their own ends at the sacrifice of Mahomedan interests. The protest is expressive of distrust in the Hindu community, which is as ungenerous as it is unworthy. Even the Congress scheme provides sufficient safeguards for the effectual representation of the Mahomedan community, and it is a pity that the protesting Mahomedans could not see that even if the Councils were modelled on a partially elective basis, Government would have ample opportunities of redressing any inequality that might happen. Besides, the elective system would afford independent Mahomedan gentlemen an opportunity of entering the Councils by popular vote. All these considerations have been ignored by the memorialists. The Hindus sincerely wish well to their Mahomedan countrymen, but the latter desire, as is evident from their protest, that the Hindus should wait for an indefinite length of time, because the latter have with eyes open lagged behind in the race. There is neither magnanimity nor wisdom in this policy. We know that in course of time they will repent of what they have done. Experience is the best teacher, and it is perhaps necessary in their own interests that the story of the woodman and the axe should receive a striking exemplification in Indian politics. If our backward countrymen have chosen to be ungenerous let us not be angry with them, but, on the contrary, let us help them, if we can, in dispelling the clouds of prejudice and ignorance that have obscured their understanding, by the diffusion of increased light and enlightenment among them.

Questions in Parliament put to the Ministry on Indian affairs.

5. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 24th May, writes:—Is there a danger that members of the House of Commons, notably Mr. Bradlaugh, may be overdoing their part if they continue interpellating the Ministry on Indian affairs without exercising any discretion? It would be unsafe, we think, if every possible grievance mentioned in Indian newspapers were to form the subject of a question in the House of Commons. We can fully appreciate the anxiety of those who want all Indian grievances to be brought before Parliament, but we have at the same time to consider that we want

something more, namely, that the grievances should be redressed and that questions put in Parliament should have a good effect upon the administration. Aiming at this very desirable result, our friends in Parliament should conserve their energies and exercise the faculty of selection to some purpose. It would be wiser and more effective if fewer questions of a really important nature were put instead of a miscellaneous multiplicity of questions of doubtful utility and sometimes of a trivial character.

News about the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the grievances of the uncovenanted civil service in India and remarks thereon.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—The telegraph flashes the news that "an excellent Parliamentary Committee has been appointed on the uncovenanted service grievances," which must, of course, lead to excellent results—to the tax-eaters, but not necessarily to the tax-payers. It would not be difficult to benefit both alike if our finances were fairly administered as between England and India. But they are not, and the tax-payer's grievance against those members of Parliament who are ready to champion vigorously the "service grievances" is that they are perfectly indifferent to the disposal of his finances by the Government, except when they affect or are supposed to affect the interests of their friends. And it is only then that they address themselves to the "honour and justice of Britons." This is neither just nor generous, except at other people's expense.

This year's Birthday honours and remarks thereon.

7. The same newspaper writes:—The list of Birthday honours has been published, and so far as it relates to the official recipients thereof it is very satisfactory; but distinguished Natives, who have laboured with the Government to help forward the material and moral progress of the country, have again had a very poor or no recognition at all of their public services. It is quite surprising that, among the 250 millions of Natives who inhabit the country, there should not be found one worthy of a gracious recognition in the honours' list published on an auspicious day!

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—This year's Birthday Gazette will be uncommonly disappointing to many of our people. Rumours were afloat that the Honours Gazette was to be a long one and that titles were to be distributed with a free hand. It is inevitable that at each distribution of honours there must be some surprises and some disappointments. We are not, indeed, sorry that the list is short. In fact, we wish the distribution were more limited. At present it has become quite an institution. This opening of the spring of Royal favours twice during the year as a matter of regular routine makes it trite, and lessens, in our view, the value of the favours bestowed. It is further politically injurious as giving rise to unnecessary hopes and disappointments. The favours should be reserved for special services and should be conferred whenever such services may call for them without any regularity as to time. We should, for our part, never complain that the honours are too few, because we think they are rather too many. Our only ground of complaint sometimes is that really deserving men are omitted while less deserving ones are overwhelmed with rewards.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—Those who expected a lavish bestowal of the Queen's Birthday honours, in consequence of the visit of Prince Albert Victor to India, are doomed to disappointment. The customary reward of knighthood, or a humbler honour, to men entrusted with the task of reading formal addresses of welcome to Royalty has not been given to any of those who had the pleasure of performing this honourable function during the tour through India of the Queen's grandson, the future king of England. The honours' list, so far as it goes, is open to little objection. But it is not free—it cannot be free—from the sin of omission. In Bombay we may mention some names which ought to have been rewarded some time since. We refrain from mentioning them, lest we should unconsciously omit from our list equally deserving names, if not better. Turning to the published list of honours we find several persons whom it is a pleasure to congratulate. The Honourable Mr. Scoble, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, becomes a K.C.S.I. and the Honourable Mr. Naylor, Legal Remembrancer of

Bombay, is made a C.S.I. As an old Bombay citizen, who made his mark in this city, Mr. Scoble's elevation is particularly gratifying to us all here, as is the honour conferred upon Mr. Naylor, who is an honest, industrious and capable officer of Government. The services of the Honourable J. B. Richey, as a hardworking and able revenue official who retired a few months ago, have been fitly crowned with a K.C.S.I. Colonel Walter, of the Rajputana Agency, is made a Companion of the Star of India. He is best known for the laws which the Rajput Chiefs have been persuaded by him to subscribe to, prohibiting the ruinous expenditure used to be made by them at death and marriage.

10. The same paper, in another place, regrets very much that Khán Bahádur Mancherji Cawasji Murzban's name should have been omitted from the honours' list and observes that his merits are widely known and that though he did not try to secure any personal distinction the public is disappointed that his services have not been recognised. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the same date, observes :—The Nawáb Sáheb Bahádur Khánji of Junágad has been made a K.C.S.I. to the satisfaction of Káthiáwár. The distinctions conferred on Messrs. Richey and Naylor must prove satisfactory to the Bombay Civilians. The omission of the names of distinguished Natives of Bombay and of the districts, however, has given rise to public dissatisfaction. We hope the list will in future be prepared with such care and attention as to meet with public approval.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments and regrets that the names of Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Badrudin Tyabji, Khán Bahádur M. C. Murzban, the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, and members of the Allbless and Motlibái families should have been omitted from the Honours Gazette. The paper observes that Messrs. Scoble and Naylor have well deserved the honours bestowed on them, but regrets that while Mr. Richey, whose work has not been half as popular as Mr. Propert's, has been honoured with a K.C.I.E., the latter, whose long, honourable and meritorious career is so well appreciated by the public, should not have received a similar favour.

12. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 24th May, writes :—The usual list of honours for the Queen's Birthday is a very satisfactory one, that is to say, it is a very uninteresting one. Year after year these honours are losing their character as rewards for special merit or special services. A careful student of these lists can prophesy the future course of those who begin their career in these lists. There are certain high offices which carry their honours with them. A certain number of years brings the companionship of an order, another number of years in the same office or a higher office a knighthood. Some honours are conferred after assumption of office and others on retirement. And the great impartiality with which these honours are bestowed makes it impossible for the public to judge which of two persons who have filled the same office is more deserving and which less. So we must conclude that all are equally deserving. In this respect, however, the decorations must be pronounced satisfactory. Government officials render services the value of which must be known to Government, and when the seal of approval is set upon them in such an unmistakable manner there can be no question that the selections have been well made. The decorations conferred upon princes and noblemen are purely ornamental. There is some difficulty when honours are conferred for services rendered to the public as distinguished from services rendered to the State, for here public opinion may well differ from the opinion of Government.

13. The *Gujarát Darpan* (82), in its issue of the 25th May, writes :—The Birthday honours' list contains very few names in whom we on this side of India have any interest. His Excellency Lord Harris is made a G.C.I.E. for no other reason than that he is the Governor of Bombay. The retired Councillor Mr. Richey gets a K.C.I.E. Many of his friends will be glad to learn of this. Mr. Naylor is decorated with a C.S.I., and in his case true merit has been rewarded. The honour of a G.C.I.E. bestowed on the Nawáb of Junágad is more an honour to his Diwán, who has conducted the administration so well, than to him. The C.I.E. bestowed on the Honourable Mr. McHinch of Karáchi will please the people of that city, where he is so popular. But the name in the honours' list which immediately concerns us is that of Khán Sáheb

Nánábhái Kávasji, the City Police Inspector of Surat. The new Khán Bahádur has won his laurels by his real merit. The Police Department does not contain an officer who is at once so much loved by the people and liked by his superiors. There is no love lost between the people and the police. But Khán Bahádur Nánábhái has made himself so popular in Surat that his request is command and he a police force in himself.

Remarks in connection with Mr. Crawford's claims and the India Office.

14. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 25th May, writes :—Mr. Crawford, it is said, has poor chances of getting his expenses in connection with the Commission. His friends are trying their best for him and we have little faith in the firmness or consistency of the India Office. The uncovenanted civil service were at one time declared to have no grievances, but now the India Office seems to be prepared to make a surrender all along the line, even though it would cost a good deal to the poor rayat of India, about whose interests it pretended to feel much concern at one time. Where the interests of a powerful individual or of a class of influential officers are concerned anything is possible and one need not be confident that justice, and nothing but justice, will be done. Was not Mr. Wilson paid his expenses? Why should Mr. Crawford be dealt with less indulgently? He was acquitted of the serious charge of corruption. His stainless character was attacked with unnecessary severity by Government and the wily Brahmins. He certainly deserves to be pitied and rewarded. The India Office does many silly things, and there is no reason why this line of reasoning should not convince Lord Cross of the justice and equity of the innocent and much-maligned Crawford's claims for reparation.

Remarks on the memorials from Messrs. Propert and Keyser to the Secretary of State for India.

15. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 26th May, writes :— Both the memorials, one from Mr. Propert and the other from Mr. Keyser, addressed to the Secretary of State for India in connection with the breach of the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case, are extremely well written, stating in the most lucid and candid manner the feelings and opinions entertained by the Civil Service, which happen to coincide in the present instance with those of the entire Native public. They are masterly statements of the arguments against the course pursued by Government. No one is so sanguine as to expect that these memorials will be the means of any reversal of orders, but they are valuable as expressing a consensus of opinions which eminently calls for respectful treatment. Here are officers of Government, one a Member of Council, another a Commissioner of a Division, a third a Senior Collector, and so forth,—men in the best position to know the truth and fully conscious of the responsibility of their statements,—solemnly declaring their conviction about Mr. Crawford's guilt. These memorials are a highly significant commentary on the finding arrived at by the Commission and so fatuitously adopted by the Secretary of State against his own better judgment. In spite of the perverse finding of the Commission and the consequent acquittal of Mr. Crawford by the Secretary of State, the public, the Native public at least, has been unhesitatingly convinced that Mr. Crawford was guilty of all that he was charged with. We doubt if there are many even among Europeans who still entertain any honest doubts, but should there be any, the circular signed by the Honourable Mr. Moore and others and the memorials of Mr. Propert and Mr. Keyser ought to remove all doubt from their minds. The circular and the memorials are primarily meant as protests against the breach of the guarantee. But, to our mind, the failure of conviction of Mr. Crawford is, if possible, a greater calamity. Mr. Crawford's was a most flagrant case of corruption and the failure to bring him to justice shows the utter hopelessness of bringing guilt home to a high-placed European offender. It will be a standing stigma upon English administration of justice which nothing can wipe out. The people of this presidency will never forget that in a case where the guilt of the offender was a matter of common notoriety, where the whole strength of the Government, pecuniary, moral, and intellectual, was thrown on the side of the prosecution, and where the strongest body of evidence was collected to prove the guilt, a bench of three English Judges could not find it in their heart to convict a brother Englishman, and although the local Government and all its officers declared the man to be guilty the Secretary of State blindly followed the Judges and acquitted him. The people, we say, will

always recall to mind these facts and they will inevitably bring into train reflections not by any means creditable to the British Government. If anything could be done to set right or efface their memory, the Government would be doing a great service to itself by doing the same. We know it is impossible to formally set aside the verdict of acquittal and undo all its results, and it is equally impossible to undo the order cancelling the guarantee. If, however, a resolution could be passed in the House of Commons condemning Lord Cross' decision in the Crawford case as well as his orders on the guarantee question, it would go in some measure to redeem the honour of the Government. To secure this condemnation the Civilians' protest may serve as a good lever, and the presence in England of some of the principal actors in the drama may supply the power to work the lever. The most noticeable characteristic of the protest is its extreme earnestness. The circular as well as the memorials are remarkably sincere. They are, indeed, chiefly valuable as excellent statements of the arguments against the policy pursued by the Government, and also as bearing personal testimony to the character of the persons assailed. But their greatest interest arises from the fact that the officers, to prove the sincerity of their complaints, offer to resign their posts in case their wishes be not acceded to. Mr. Propert pleads his long service and experience of executive government in this presidency as a title for being heard, and says he felt "astonished and pained" to see the guaranteed witnesses punished. Mr. Keyser, too, pleads a like title and winds up impressively by warning Government that "he cannot render the same zealous service to Government as heretofore, when he is unable to defend it with conviction against those who might cast reflections on its method of keeping promises." Both insist upon the difficulties of administration when confidence in the word of the Government is lost. Both describe the conditions under which the witnesses gave their evidence, and certify to their character being quite unimpeachable in all respects. The restrained vehemence with which Mr. Propert writes is remarkable. Mr. Propert winds up with an assurance that he could still carry on the administration with the discredited officers as his subordinates. Mr. Keyser writes at fuller length. He gives his personal testimony about Mr. Crawford's misdoings, shows how from time to time he had warned Government about Mr. Crawford's notorious corruption, how he asked to be relieved of service under him, how he prevailed upon some of the witnesses to disclose the information they had, and how he felt deeply mortified at seeing those witnesses punished by Government for their honest endeavour to assist Government. The facts and arguments in both the memorials are so convincing that they will not fail to carry conviction to any except those who are obstinately wedded to a foregone conclusion. Mr. Keyser's memorial is so full of personal incidents and valuable information bearing on the principal point of Mr. Crawford's guilt that we sincerely regret that with all the information he possessed he did not come forward to give evidence during the enquiry. The failure to call European official witnesses of the position of Mr. Keyser was a tactical blunder of the most grievous sort. The Commissioners repeatedly intimated that no amount of tainted evidence would satisfy them. The evidence of officers like Mr. Keyser would have been above all possible taint or suspicion, and the Commissioners would have found it difficult to disbelieve their statements. We give in another column the full text of Mr. Keyser's memorial in spite of its length. Our readers will find there ample corroboration of all the statements made off and on about the knowledge of subordinate European officers of Mr. Crawford's ways and doings, their refusal to serve under Mr. Crawford, their communication of that information to the local Government, and so forth. With these facts stated by a person of unimpeachable character, the public would find enough material to pronounce its verdict untrammelled by the perverse decision given by the Commissioners.

16. The *Arunodayă* (24) of the 25th May, while writing about the same memorials, says that they are such as will be commended not only by the Mámlatdárs concerned but even by disinterested persons, and are patent evidences of the straightforwardness of the memorialists, though they have not been of much practical use. The Secretary of State has, says the paper, by his action in the Crawford case granted, as it were, a license to high officials to indulge themselves in bribery, interdicted all persons from exposing such corruption, pronounced Messrs. Propert, Keyser and others to be ignorant and lacking political insight,

and declared that the British Government does not much care for the confidence of its subjects. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 27th May, admires Mr. Keyser's love of justice, truth and straightforwardness evinced in his memorial, regrets that not a single graduate subjected to oppression at the hands of Mr. Crawford, with all his boasted knowledge of English history and biography abounding in instances of men of honesty, generosity, moral courage, fortitude, benevolence, &c., should have dared complain to Government as Mr. Keyser did of Mr. Crawford's practices, and says:—We sometimes feel tempted to believe that the Crawford case came to light for the purpose of enlightening the Natives in various ways. As the great fire of 1665 in London led to the improvement of that city, the murder of Sambháji was the occasion of the revival of the Maráthás in the Deccan, the mutiny of 1857 has made the rule of the British permanent in India, the disturbances raised by Vásudev Balvant served to ensure the people the liberty of the press, so if the Crawford case serves to drive away the vice of bribery and corruption from the Natives, Mr. Crawford will be noted for his obligations to India. We shall also be grateful to him if moral courage and love of truth and duty be learnt by our people from Lord Reay and Messrs. Ommanney, Propert, Moore, and Keyser.

Criticisms on the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government.

17. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—It should be remembered that it is wrong in principle altogether to fix a tariff for toddy. It is opposed to all laws of economies. But the Abkári Department of Bombay has always been above learning any lessons either in political economy or political ethics. So that what has happened is this. It has prescribed so many oppressive regulations regarding the drawing and sale of toddy as to practically restrict its consumption. Secondly, it has imposed a most burdensome tax on toddy-trees. Thirdly, it has fixed prices of sales which are absolutely below cost price. The combined result of these regulations is that toddy is comparatively difficult of procurement for the masses, and that very few dealers trade in it, it being found unremunerative on account of the too many artificial restraints purposely put on it by the department. What is the motive of this determined procedure? This only—to kill the trade in toddy, so that the drink traffic in mowra spirit may be stimulated *ad libitum*. The department from its chief to the lowest officer may repudiate this ugly charge. The repudiation will not hold water. The motive is too transparent. Government may be deceived, but not the public, who possess ordinary intelligence to fathom the object. Toddy being cheap can never bring in that large revenue which mowra yields to the State treasury. You can count on your fingers' ends the few hundred thousands which toddy can bring, compared to the lákhs which mowra spirit pays to the State. *Toddy does not pay.* And the department would not be worth its salt if it neglected to pour into the State treasury a large drink revenue, which is only possible from the spirit that pays. This is the "policy" of the department, and the official world of India is directed by the Imperial Government to follow this department as a "model"! A wonderful "model," indeed! But what are we to say of the wonderful ignorance of the authorities at head-quarters? How little they seem to know of the practical inner working of the "model" Department of Bombay Abkári! But we have barely exhausted the iniquities of this great sinning department. We have to point out many a glaring sin yet, which we shall do piece-meal. If it is to be beat, it must be beat in details, though we are not at all sure whether any amount of public castigation or reproaches it may receive will make it turn over a new leaf. It is an incorrigible sinner, and beyond all reclamation. Nothing but a flaming Vesuvius of righteous public indignation can burn it off its existence. A new organization in sympathy with the wants of the people can only be built upon its burnt ashes. Such is the Abkári Department of Bombay.

A public meeting held at Nárgol, in the Dáhánu Táluka of the Thána District, in connection with toddy and forest rights.

18. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their respective issues of the 31st May, contain an account of a public meeting held on the 27th idem at Nárgol in the Dáhánu Táluka of the Thána District, attended by 500 inhabitants of the surrounding villages, for the purpose of memorializing Government on the inconveniences suffered by the people of the táluka

in connection with toddy and forest produce, and state that at this meeting the following four resolutions were passed:—(1) No steps having been taken to redress the grievances in regard to toddy represented to Lord Reay's administration in September last, His Excellency Lord Harris should be memorialized, drawing his attention to the same. (2) The memorial about toddy to be presented to Parliament having been read and adopted at the meeting, signatures to the same should be taken and the memorial should be sent to Parliament. (3) A petition should be made to Government in connection with the harsh restrictions imposed by a recent Government resolution about the grazing of cattle, *ráb*, fuel, &c., and a prayer should be made not to disturb the existing arrangements. (4) Government should be requested to supply the memorialists with a copy of the new resolution about the proprietary right in trees growing in fields, and an enquiry should be made as to whether the resolution applies to the Umbargaon Peta of the Sanján Táluka, where the old settlement is already in existence.

Comments upon the alleged erroneous interpretation by the High Court Judges of a section in the Evidence Act relating to accomplice evidence.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—There have been recently several cases in which learned High Court Judges have treated the public to elaborate dissertations on the worthlessness of what is called accomplice evidence, and the necessity of independent corroboration of such evidence. All these dissertations proceed upon a solitary illustration to a section in the Evidence Act and upon a vast amount of Judge-made law in England. But it is clear that we here in India are bound by our own Codes and not by the complicated and puzzling myriads of precedents to be found in English Codes. The illustration in question is to the effect that an accomplice is unworthy of credit, *unless he is corroborated in material particulars*. It is certainly a difficult fallacy to understand how these words can be made to mean that ordinarily none should be convicted on accomplice evidence, howsoever strongly corroborated in many material particulars, if there is no independent evidence as to the *corpus delicti* and as to the identity of the accused. And yet this is what has been laid down, and unless the Legislature interferes, the High Courts appear bent on riding their hobby and letting off all criminals who have taken good precautions to make their offence as secret as possible. The decisions we are commenting on have done an enormous amount of mischief, and it behoves all publicists having the welfare of the country at heart to expose the unsound logic and the erroneous interpretation of law upon which they are based. The Evidence Act did away with numerous technical rules which obtained in England. It laid down, for example, that no particular number of witnesses was in any case to be required for the proof of any fact, and it directed that a fact should be deemed *proved* when, "after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a *prudent man* ought, *under the circumstances of the particular case*, to act upon the supposition that it exists." In the spirit of these precepts, the Act clearly lays down that a conviction based on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice is not illegal. But, as Mr. Cunningham says, this provision is "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." We do not say that accomplice evidence is always sufficient for conviction. Nor do we say that it is always insufficient. What we wish to point out is that the rule laid down by the Courts, a rule which is becoming practically inflexible, is a rule to be considered in connection with the circumstances of each case, and that when those whom the Legislature has made Judges of fact have pronounced their belief in the existence of a fact, their verdict should not be set aside. We may consider the circumstances of each case first, and then say whether the accomplice evidence in it is false. The Judges may consider the accomplice evidence as totally unworthy of credit, independently of the circumstances of the case, unless, besides the accomplice, some one else not so tainted comes forward to prove the secret crime. In other words, if the judgments are clearly analysed their tendency seems to be that in every case of a secret crime there should be at least two direct witnesses, if one of these is an accomplice. In the classers' cases decided recently by the Bombay High Court the Judges appeared to think that because the law on the subject of the accomplice

evidence was not mentioned in the judgment of the Magistrate it had not been attended to. It follows that a Magistrate or a Sessions Judge should be presumed to have misunderstood the law or not paid any heed to it, unless the judgment expressly says what the law is. In other words, every Judge or Magistrate, when writing a judgment in a case in which there is any accomplice evidence, is bound to consider himself an examinee who has to answer this examination question over and over again, though he may have taken honours in law. The Indian Legislature, following the opinions of eminent jurists, aimed at the abolition of all hard and fast rules for the appreciation of evidence. The Judges now aim at the enforcement of such a rule for the appreciation of evidence given by an accomplice. There are to be no distinctions between accomplices. The testimony of an accomplice who was hardly a free agent is as worthless as that of an accomplice who was perfectly a free agent; for, says Mr. Justice Jardine, are they not both accomplices and both criminals? It is assumed *a priori* that every accomplice and every criminal is a liar. This is assumed not as a mere presumption of fact variable with the circumstances of each case, but as a presumption of law. The Evidence Act says the Courts *may presume* an accomplice to be a liar. The Courts read the illustration as if the words were *shall presume*, and as if no regard was to be had to human conduct. The Courts have forgotten their duty of administering the law as it is and have gone so far as to make the existing law nugatory and to make a new law for themselves. They have disdained to follow the Indian Legislature and the philosophical jurists who cried down the English law. It is noticeable that Mr. Justice Bayley, in his judgment in the classers' case, cited Taylor on Evidence and a repealed Indian statute without caring to discuss the law laid down in the Evidence Act. He quoted the definition of "may presume," but his judgment shows that he thought these words equivalent to "shall presume." This, shortly, is the common judicial fallacy in approvers' cases. It is an interpretation of law fraught with grievous consequences, likely to increase the number of secret crimes year by year and to shake the confidence of the public in the good sense and efficiency of the Courts. Have not the High Courts laid down the law, not as interpreters, but as legislators?

Some of the alleged defects in the Indian Penal Code pointed out.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—There are districts in this presidency in which cattle-thefts are very rife. Recently, a bold thief drove away no less than seventeen cows and bullocks in open day from a pasture ground to a distance of nearly 120 miles. Fortunately, a clever tracker after six days' tracking obtained a clue to his whereabouts, and the thief was eventually caught with the cattle. The Penal Code allows only a sentence of three years' imprisonment for such an offence. We think the sentence ought to be heavier, and there ought to be a separate provision for cattle-thefts on a large scale. There is another defect in the Penal Code. A, through malice, goes to the nearest police officer and informs him that B's wife has been poisoned to death by B, and insists that he should detain the corpse and have it dissected. The police officer detains the corpse and makes an investigation which shows that the woman died of fever. But to make assurance doubly sure, he sends the corpse for dissection. The *post mortem* examination proves that there was no foul play, and A is prosecuted for bringing a false charge before the police. It is well-known that the dissection of a Hindu woman's body after death entails social consequences of a grave character. But the Penal Code, as interpreted by the High Court, allows only a sentence of two years at the most for A's offence. Surely, it ought to be greater.

The question of murders of Natives by Europeans.

21. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 26th May, tries to solve the question why so many murders of Natives occur at the hands of Europeans, and arrives at the conclusion that, though the laws of India are good, they are not enforced by European Magistrates strictly and impartially in these cases, the result being that soldiers and other Europeans recklessly commit murders under the conviction that they will come by no harm. As a remedy against this state of things, the paper suggests that, with a view to prevent all chances of partiality, the Ilbert Bill should again be brought forward and passed.

22. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—

An income-tax grievance of tradesmen.

Immense anxiety and disquietude have of late been prevailing amongst tradesmen since the promulgation of the Government resolution regarding the future assessment of the profits of merchants by a very extraordinary process. Government claims the right of personally scrutinizing their account books, on the plausible ground that the existing system of assessing tradesmen's profits fails to point out to the authorities the actual profits, and that the Government is defrauded by the people. Under the circular the Income-tax Collector is empowered to call upon commercial circles to send in a return showing names of persons, &c., who consign goods to them for sale; also a statement showing the profits made by consignors on the sale of their consignments. The traders are further informed that under the circumstance of the various items of information that they are desired to furnish to the officer being insufficient, they are requested to furnish him with returns showing the gross proceeds realised by them on account of each consignor during the financial year 1889-90, a percentage of which, varying according to the circumstances of each case, will be held to be profit. These hard-and-fast rules, and the almost staggering scrupulosity with which income-tax authorities bring them into execution, may, in all probability, ripen in a rancorous discontent, and the results may surely be painfully serious. If Government have adopted such an impolitic and high-handed course, it runs very little short of a resolution somewhat to this effect, coming out at no very distant date, that the Government of India, in the interests of the Financial Department, considers it imperative on their part to keep vigilant agents in every commercial firm of India, whose chief work will be to keep the daily, nay the hourly, accounts of tradesmen, and furnish Government with reports of the actual position of commercial firms in India and their relative capacity for the payment of the income-tax. That would perhaps be the best mode of securing reliable information! Instead of issuing such resolutions, it behoves Government to inquire through honest and impartial officers into the grievous and oppressive working even of the present system. Official despotism in the exaction of the income-tax from the poverty-stricken people in the mofussil really reminds the readers of history of the old extraordinary methods of Empson and Dudley in the early days of the pious miser Henry VII. Instances are not wanting to show that the income-tax collectors at present tax the people in the most arbitrary and inconsiderate fashion. Very often the notices issued to the rate-payers never reach them on account of their absence from the city, and yet the tax-gatherer with his long retinue parades the streets on the last day, and if the owner is reported to be far away from home, and even if it appears from reliable sources that the poor man has never received the notice, still his house is unlocked by the police and his effects confiscated. This is truly a shabby affair. Yet the tax-gatherer is thanked by Government because he is supposed to have rendered a valuable service to the State and to have collected the largest amount. Such an encouragement, it is not strange, gives rise to a good deal of malpractices in the administration of this tax-gathering organization. For our own part, it is much to be regretted that we are obliged to speak in such strong terms of the process under contemplation. But looking to the widespread discontent and restlessness that the new proposal has created throughout the length and breadth of the land, we think we are justified in calling timely the most serious attention of Government to the absolute necessity for refraining from such a crooked policy. We have sufficient faith in the justice of the ruling nation, and we question not that Government will soon try to remove the general outcry.

23. In alluding to the statement made at a meeting of the supporters and friends of the Mission to Lepers in India held on the 2nd May in Exeter Hall that lepers were more ready to become Christians than any other class of people, and to the resolution passed at the same meeting to start more asylums for the benefit of the lepers and their children who are not tainted with the disease, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 28th May, says:—The Leper Bill, which

Leper asylums in India should be kept free from all religious interference, whether it be from Hindus, Mahomedans or Christians.

has been without due cause allowed to stand over for the present, contains a considerate provision to the effect that the leper asylums to be opened hereafter shall not be allowed to receive any help whatever from Christian missionaries. Notwithstanding this, the Native population of Bombay are left without the assurance that the Allbless Leper Home is and will be kept in future free from missionary interference. It has been more than once stated by the *Jáme* that this assurance would be secured if there were a few Native gentlemen on the managing committee of the Home. The Allbless Leper Home would have been very popular with the class of persons for whose benefit it has been established, if the above suggestion had been adopted by appointing on the managing committee a few eligible Native gentlemen of different persuasions, if a few more comforts and conveniences had been provided, and if some means had been supplied for the entertainment of the unfortunate inmates of the Home. It is to be hoped that these suggestions will be attended to in the future. The statement made at the meeting of the supporters and friends of the Mission to Lepers in India that the lepers were anxious to become Christians does not appear to be correct, and the mission ought to publish the number of those who have been already converted. Whatever it be, it is highly desirable to make the leper asylums popular with the lepers, and to secure that end they should be completely kept free from all interference from religious sects aiming at conversion, whether they be Hindu, Mahomedan, or Christian. The children of the lepers who are not tainted with the disease should also be protected from such interference.

Remarks on the new law for the Kaidva Kunbi caste.

24. The *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 29th May, observes that several Kaidva Kunbis at Ahmedabad were arrested and placed before a Magistrate by the police for violating some of the provisions of the new law of their caste, such as inviting a larger number of people to a marriage dinner party than sanctioned by the law. The accused have been fined and summonses against others have been issued. The *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 25th May, observes:—The new law for the Kaidva Kunbi caste has been passed without the consent of a large number of the members of the caste, and is therefore generally disapproved. The agitation for the law was set on foot by a few members of the caste, who freely used various devices, temptations, threats and other means to gain over their ignorant brethren, who hardly understood the responsibility they were undertaking by putting their signatures in the presence of the Collector to the petition to have a new law to regulate certain social customs. The leading members of the caste should have taken measures to fully explain to their caste people what was aimed at before asking Government to pass such an Act.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., as Collector of Surat.

25. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—It is with no little pleasure that we welcome Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., as our District Collector. As Assistant Collector some years back he is remembered by the public to have done all that lay in his then limited power for the improvement of the city and the condition of its people. Our ábkári agitators have a special reason to congratulate themselves on their having obtained an officer who is anxious to see several undesirable restraints removed. We hope Mr. Lely will prove to us what Mr. Reid has been to Ahmedabad—an energetic and popular officer. [The *Súryá Prakásh* (89) of the 24th May expresses similar sentiments.]

Complaint against the 3rd Class Magistrate at Junnar.

26. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 25th May, publishes a letter in which its writer, B. K. D., complains against the 3rd Class Magistrate of the Junnar sub-division of the Poona District, saying that the said Magistrate being a Brahmin and there being a difference of opinion in religious matters between the police pátil and the Brahmins of the village of Otur, he (the Magistrate) at the instance of the Brahmins needlessly blamed the police pátil in connection with a fire which broke out at Otur on the 22nd April last, took him to task for being one of those who performed their marriages without the help of

the Brahmin priests, called him a rascal, and threatened to get him dismissed and punished if he did not resign his appointment as police pátil which the First Assistant Collector had made a mistake in conferring on him instead of on one Appáji Krishnáji recommended by the Mámlatdár. The correspondent adds that in connection with the same fire case the 3rd Class Magistrate, on the 1st of May current, put the police pátil under wrongful restraint for not attending at the Magistrate's Court as complainant, and that reports have been made to the Mámlatdár and the First Assistant Collector of this.

Disapproval of certain orders issued by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, regarding convicts in the Nára convict gang.

27. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 21st May, writes:—We learn that in consequence of the stringent orders of the Inspector-General of Prisons of the Bombay Presidency, prohibiting convicts in the Nára convict gang to wear shoes upon any account, the privations and hardships of the convicts while employed on extra-mural work are very great. Cases of pneumonia in winter and heat-apoplexy in summer are heard of. A representation on the subject to the Government may result in the order being rescinded.

Alleged insufficiency and want of proper supervision on the Sátára police.

28. The *Pratod* (38), in its issue of the 26th May, bitterly complains of annoyance from robbers in the Sátára District owing to the insufficiency of, and want of proper supervision over, the police force of that district. The police, says the paper, generally look to their own interests, as if they had no other duty to discharge than to enrich themselves. Unless the present police force is doubled and the present Faujdárs and Jamádárs are replaced by able men, the police management of the district will not be satisfactory. The paper refers to an assault made at 5 P.M. by a thief on the wife of one Mr. Pándu Anna Desái, a pleader at Sátára, with a view to rob her of her ornaments, and observes that it is very disgraceful to the police as well as to Government that such a thing should happen in broad daylight in a house situated on a public road and in the neighbourhood of the Mámlatdár's *kacheri*.

A request to the Police Superintendent, Kaira, in connection with the accidental death of two women at Mahudha.

29. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 28th May, recommends the Police Superintendent, Kaira, to institute an enquiry into the accidental death of a *Kumbhár* (potter) woman, whose corpse was found in the Dadakuva in Mahudha on the 20th instant, and regards as unsatisfactory the verdict come to at the inquest. It also complains that no inquest was held on the body of a young Darji (tailor) woman, who died suddenly the same night.

Disapproval of the rules made by the Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar for preserving the sanitation of the place.

30. The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (18), in its issue of the 24th May, disapproves of the rules said to have been promulgated by the Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar in regard to the number of persons living in a room, the number of horses to be kept in a stable, the erection of new huts and the selling of milk at that station, saying that they show want of sense in the person who framed them. The position of persons for whom the rules are intended seems, adds the paper, to have been ignored when it was laid down that a certain fine will have to be paid for every breach of the rules. The rules will moreover put a severe check on trade and deprive many persons who solely maintain themselves by it of the means of their subsistence. It would not matter much if Native Princes did not visit this hill station owing to the severity of the rules; but in the interests of those who will suffer much from the consequent decrease in trade, it is very necessary that the Bombay Government should direct the Superintendent to modify them.

PART II.—*Education.*

Moral instruction and the Government of India.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 26th May, in treating of the question of moral instruction in schools, says that it would be more efficacious in the interests of morality to enforce a good moral character from

grown-up persons and to set lessons to the younger generation for guidance in future practical life than to insist upon the giving of moral instruction in schools by means of text-books. Government, says the paper, should take strict notice of the vicious conduct of men in their service, and should not view it with indifference simply because public duties are satisfactorily performed. Though the Crawford case has been so much noised about, yet the practice of corruption is being indulged in at the present moment as largely as before the Crawford enquiry, and the vices of drinking and fornication are openly on the increase and there is fear of their being in course of time looked upon as virtues. Superior officers take no notice of the vicious conduct of their subordinates though it be well known to them. Nobody inquires how bailiffs, paid Rs. 8 or 10 a month, are able to keep a carriage and horse and defray other expenses. Not to speak of other departments, there are high salaried teachers in the Educational Department who are well known for their habit of drinking, and yet nobody takes the slightest notice of them. In short, Government are indifferent to the moral character of their servants and let them indulge themselves in the vices of drinking and whoring and be atheists, while they issue elaborate resolutions on the subject of moral instruction in schools. This is what nobody can account for. Government servants in this country exercise much influence and are imitated by the people at large. If, therefore, Government really desire to make the Indian nation a nation with good moral character, the best means to do it is to improve the morals of their servants, high and low. As soon as there is the least ground for suspicion as regards their conduct inquiries should be set on foot, and should they show the suspicion to be well founded, the defaulting servants should be severely reprimanded, and dismissed if necessary. From a well informed gentleman we have learnt that the daily life of European society of Calcutta in the time of Lord Lytton was quite changed on the arrival of Lord Ripon. In the time of the East India Company there was much restraint on the conduct of its servants. Persons not going to church on Sundays were reprimanded and occasionally fined too, and consequently Government servants were of a better moral character than now, and there is some truth in the popular saying that "Topiwállás" or Europeans of the old type do not now come out.

Prayer of the students of the Deccan College, Poona, and the committee appointed to enquire into it.

32. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—We are glad that the prayer of the Deccan College students has not gone in vain. The Government of Lord Harris has been, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, pleased to appoint a "strong" committee for inquiry into the complaint, of which Professor Wordsworth and Dr. Mackichan are members. What the scope of the inquiry is to be we do not know, but we would suggest that it should not be confined to the question how far the present increase in the rate of fees has operated disastrously in the matter of college attendance. In the matter of its organization the Deccan College has a history of its own, to the unearthing of which the scope of the inquiry should be extended, so that it may be easily shown that a separate fund was originally set apart for the purposes of the department out of which the Deccan College has emerged. Under the circumstances an inquiry into this side of the question becomes all the more necessary inasmuch as it will further elucidate the fact that the increase in fees was not justified by the circumstances of the case. We think the Poona public and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha which, only a few months ago, moved in the matter, ought again to take up the subject in hand and send up a representation to Lord Harris, urging the necessity of a Government college at the capital of the Deccan. His Excellency Lord Harris will do well to go over the report of the Education Commission, in which Sir W. W. Hunter repudiates the charge of Government withdrawal from the field of higher education. Government perhaps believe that private enterprize can well take up the place of Government, but we assure them that one or two instances of the kind here and there are not enough to substantiate the conclusion that private enterprize has reached a stage when Government may well leave the field entirely to it.

33. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—We are fully sanguine that the committee consisting of the most profound scholars and experienced educationists of the presidency, like Professor W. Wordsworth

and Dr. Mackichan, to whom the Bombay Government has referred the memorial of the Deccan College students against the recent enhancement of college fees, will suggest to the authorities the most satisfactory course in the matter. Their investigations into this particular question will, it is to be hoped, throw some further light upon the difficulties presented of late by the most vexing question of the day, viz., the duty of the State with regard to higher education.

Alleged charges against the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kántha, and a request to the Director of Public Instruction in the matter.

34. The *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 29th May, observes that the following charges, among others, are said to have been brought against the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Mahi Kántha Agency: That he distributed, as prizes, books written by his friends but not sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction; that he purchased, through *mehetájis*, several articles for which he did not pay them properly, and that in cases in which they insisted on having the full price of the things bought through them, he is said to have deliberately found as the result of his examination that their classes were not well taught; that he sent his clerk to examine several schools, made false statements and charged travelling allowance. The paper hears that some of these charges have been admitted by him and that the Educational Inspector has sent him back to his original post, namely, that of the head-master of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Kaira. This punishment, the *Hitechchhu* says, is too mild if the charges brought against him have been proved, and it requests the Director of Public Instruction to prosecute him criminally. It also wants to know what punishment has been inflicted on the clerk.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Casualties in the railway third class carriages in Central India.

35. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 28th May, says that from the newspapers of Central India it seems that in this hot season there have been frequent deaths in the third class railway carriages and that these casualties are not of unusual occurrence as they occur annually, that these deaths are to a certain extent attributable to the overcrowding and other inconveniences of this class of railway conveyances, and requests the attention of Government and the railway authorities to the casualties, exhorting them to ascertain their exact causes and to remove the same.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Celebration of the eighth anniversary of local self-government at Surat and remarks thereon.

36. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—Surat has celebrated her *Ripon Jayanti*, or the eighth anniversary of the local self-government resolution, with eloquent speeches and sonorous music. We do not know in what light Lord Ripon would look upon the ceremony, if its description were accompanied by an account of the measure of success achieved by the Surat Municipality. It would be interesting to know if any of the speakers had anything to say on the subject from this standpoint. It is something, however, that people are at least conscious of the trust reposed in them, though their appreciation has not yet perceptibly increased their capacity for its proper fulfilment. Let us hope that the anniversary will have increased significance each year and that our friends in Gujarát will learn to realize that the highest honour that can be accorded to Lord Ripon lies neither in offering lip-homage nor in celebrating mere anniversaries in his honour, but in unqualified success laboriously achieved in the management of their civic affairs.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The administration of the Cambay State by Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád declared unsatisfactory and a request made to Government in the matter.

37. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 25th May, observes:—The administration of the Cambay State by Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád is a complete failure. The Diwán is paid a high salary, while the educational and other important departments of the State are starved. He is very unpopular, evidently from the fact that several efforts have been made to get him removed from the

State. About a month ago an attempt was made on his life. In this case two men, who were found guilty of attempt at murder, have been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, while a third man, named Ratanchand, in the employ of Mirza Najumkhán, brother of the Nawáb of Cambay, who was charged with aiding and abetting the crime, has been acquitted, the charge being withdrawn. Government ought to inquire into the causes of the Diwán's unpopularity.

38. The *Nyáyadarshak* (119), in its issue of the 26th May, requests the Political Agent, Cambay, to ascertain if there was sufficient ground to arrest and accuse Ratanchand Pánáchand, who was kept in police custody for nearly a month and put to unnecessary expense and trouble, and observes that there are two parties at Cambay, one siding with the Nawáb and the other representing his subjects, and that as Ratanchand belongs to the latter party, it is desirable that inquiries should be made regarding his arrest on such a grave charge.' [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86) and the *Ahmedabad Times* (90), in their issues of the 25th and the 27th May, respectively advise Mr. Shámráo to sever his connection with the State as he is very unpopular. The latter adds that it was fortunate for the Diwán that the charges against Ratanchand were withdrawn, as it was believed by the public that they were fabricated.]

39. In alluding to the same case, the *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 28th May, remarks:—The prosecution was compelled to withdraw the charge against Ratanchand, either through a fear of the serious consequences of a public excitement or through a sense of justice. It is talked about that the persons convicted of the alleged crime are innocent and will receive justice from the appellate court, and that confessions were obtained from the accused by ill-treatment. It is said that in accusing Ratanchand the principal object was to implicate Mirza Najumkhánji, and that if he had not been acquitted the consequences would have been as serious as the events of 1883. The State has been mismanaged, the Diwán has not been able to effect any reform whatsoever, and serious charges have been preferred against him. It would have been better if Lord Reay had directed his attention to the Cambay State instead of to Porbandar, and we urgently request His Excellency Lord Harris to appoint a better Diwán.

G. M. SA'THE',
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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST MAY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A proposal of the British Indian Association regarding physical fitness of candidates for the Indian Civil Service commented upon.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (2), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The British Association has sent a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council, proposing that to the many qualifications necessary for candidates for the Indian Civil Service physical strength in addition to physical fitness should be added. This proposal sounds so well that it would appear a heresy to discountenance it in any manner. We are not, however, concerned with any opinion that others may form about us, since we have undertaken to watch the interests of our countrymen. This proposal is a direct discouragement to Indian youths desirous of competing at the Civil Service Examination. In the many games in which examinees will be examined by the Commissioners, Indians will, as a matter of course, fall far below average Englishmen and will therefore necessarily be debarred from joining the service. Indians, as a general rule, are healthy, but do not possess that physical strength which Englishmen of literary pursuits do. An Indian soldier of Her Majesty's Native army is certainly possessed of a strong body and has in him more strength and valour than perhaps a British soldier has; but Indians working at the desk cannot be expected to cope with Englishmen who for generations past have led an active life. The object of this proposal is then clear, and it is this that natives of India should not join the service in any appreciable number. The limit of age was raised by the Secretary of State for India to 23, and it was apprehended in many quarters that this would highly facilitate the way of the natives of India to that much coveted service. The British Association has made the above proposal in order to effectually defeat the object aimed at in raising the age-limit. The Association is a respectable body of scientists; and it is no small wonder to see that such an association should enter into politics. This action on the part of the Association teaches us a lesson that British people are careful about their own interests, while we in India are not so. This proposal has found favour with many Commissioners and is highly praised by eminent journalists of England. But the proposal, if accepted, would prove highly injurious to the natives of India generally, and therefore public bodies in India ought to show that it will be so.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd June 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 7th June 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona...	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

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	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vídushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	...
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
89	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarsak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Mat[illegible]	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	320
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
162	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	...
163	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Alleged ingratitude of the British Government.

1. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 2nd June, in an article, headed, "Gratitude of our Government," says that the British Indian Government have proved ungrateful to those who rendered them assistance in critical times, and in support of this assertion refers to the annexation of some Native States which rendered assistance to the British before and during the Mutiny of 1857, to the conduct of political officers towards Native princes of high rank like His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda, the Crawford case, the refusal to continue the pension of Bájiráo II. to his adopted son Nánásáheb and the confiscation of the former's wealth, the annexation of the Jhánsi State and some other acts in connection with that State, and concludes with the following remark :—Those who are ungrateful, not ashamed to break their promises and inconsistent in what they say, do not deserve to be called kings and may be appropriately styled fiends.

Fitness of the natives of India to be rulers.

2. The *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 1st June, in an article, headed, "Are the Natives unfit to govern the country?" writes :—We recommend those who say that the natives of India are unfit to govern their country, that but for the civilised rule of England, India would have remained in darkness and that therefore we are highly obliged to Englishmen, to look at the Travancore State. For some years past this State has been governed by laws enacted by a Council of elected members. If persons of anti-Native tendencies be pleased to go over the administration report of that State for the last year, they will see how nicely the Natives manage a State without the help of Europeans provided they are freed from the trammels and interference of the latter. In British territories taxation is ever on the increase and Government is never satisfied. Such is not the case at Travancore, where many taxes have been reduced and large sums have been expended on roads, sanitation, education and the medical department besides leaving a surplus of 6½ lákhs. After briefly referring to the administration of several departments of this State the paper says :—The credit of all this is due to Diwán Rámráo. The administration of Travancore shows that Natives are not unfit to govern, but are said to be so by Europeans only out of selfishness. Natives who are given to flatter Europeans through selfish motives should remember that it is not right to condemn Natives as unfit to rule the country simply because persons like Mr. Lee-Warner consider them to be so.

Disapproval of the proposal of Sir C. Dilke to call on the Native Princes of India to contribute to the cost of the defences of the Empire.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 1st June, writes :—It is not a little disheartening to the cause of financial justice to India that a statesman like Sir C. Dilke should propose to call on the Native States to contribute to the cost of the defence of the Empire. These States are related to the paramount power by treaties, under which the latter is bound to protect the former from all external aggression in return for their surrender to it of all rights of independence, including even the right of employing in their service any men or class of men they might choose and communicating with each other without the permission of the British Government, and to this is added tribute, in most cases, which commutes for money payment all obligations of service or otherwise owing by them. We do not regret this loss of independence on their part, but it is plain that it is the result of a bargain in which they have exchanged independence for complete protection. How, then, can they now be called upon to pay for it again? They have, indeed, accepted or are accepting the proposal to render at their own cost, portions of their armies fit for efficient co-operation in the field with the Imperial service against a foreign foe. That is creditable to their loyalty and may tend to bring them closer to the paramount power; but surely it cannot justify a proposal to tax them in the name of that or any other object. On the contrary, as we showed some time ago while noticing the question of the offers of military aid by the Native Princes, any such proposal is calculated to mar the good effects of their proffered co-operation in the field. The truth seems to be that the empire in India is being extended on all sides to meet the commercial or political aims and objects of the ruling country, and

the resources of poor India are not found equal to the enterprises which are necessitated in consequence. Hence politicians and financiers, who have to find the means or wish to suggest them, are driven to put their fingers on any source in this country which may seem promising; and as India has no representative in Parliament to raise objections, the cost of every measure with which its name is or can be connected is proposed to be saddled on its shoulders! Did any such measure concern a colony, such as Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which were once parts of the Indian Government, a very different course would be followed and the whole cost would be borne by England. But India can expect not even a half share of it, and has to pay even the salary of her Secretary of State, who is a Cabinet Minister of the English Crown, and the whole of his office including the charwomen and porters. Contrast this attitude with the position urged on by the late Sir R. Montgomery when member of the India Council. "*All* extraordinary charges and *all* charges for troops replaced (during the last Afghan War, because it was a war for Imperial purposes waged beyond the frontiers of India) should be paid by the Imperial Government. The course of events, during and after the conclusion of the war, may necessitate a considerable permanent addition to the military, civil, political and administrative charges of India. This increase should be *shared* by the Imperial Government." That the necessity for adopting this just and generous course occurs to no one is, we repeat, very disheartening to the cause of financial justice to India. The result is an addition to the tax on such a necessary of life as salt, and the proposal to impose, in defiance of all rights and obligations, burdens on Native States which can have no liability whatsoever in the matter.

Indian delegates in England and the sympathy of some Englishmen with the cause they advocate.

4. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 1st June, says:—We cannot too highly praise the delegates of the Indian National Congress who have gone to England at great personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss, but we are astonished to see that Native newspapers, even after an experience of the last seventy years of the wily character of Englishmen, are elated with joy at the sympathy shown by the latter with the cause advocated by the delegates. Although it cannot be asserted that there is no Englishman who heartily sympathises with the people of India, still it can be said that not only the Parliament but most Englishmen are careless about Indian matters and believe that the country is a gold mine which they have come to possess as a reward for the virtues of their forefathers, and that they have full right to appropriate and remove from it as much wealth as they can well do under British rule. Englishmen are sweet-talkers and liberal in making promises, but do not do all that they say and do not hesitate to disregard justice in matters in which their interests are concerned though remotely. Are our people still ignorant of the origin of the Parnell case? We must not forget that we are praying a Government which has disregarded the demand for home rule made by the Irish people, who closely resemble Englishmen in all respects, to concede to us the right of election in the Legislative Councils. The absence of most members from the Houses of Parliament when Indian questions are being discussed shows what little regard these members have for India. We therefore advise our people not to be overjoyed at expressions of mere sympathy by some Englishmen.

Resolution of the Government of India prohibiting the attendance of Government officials at political meetings.

5. With reference to the resolution of the Government of India forbidding the attendance of Government officials at political and quasi-political meetings, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 7th June, says:—It is quite right that Government should take care to keep its officials aloof from all political movements, but due caution ought to be exercised in issuing orders on the subject that they may not give rise to a misunderstanding, leading the people to believe that injustice has been done to them. Though the Government officials should cease to attend or to take an indirect part in the Indian National Congress, this important movement will not in the least be prejudiced. The same may also be said as regards the exposure of the severities of the Ábkári system by the Government officials, since private individuals can very well expose these defects without official aid. But what about the uncovenanted service agitation started to secure advantages to which that service has no right at all? If the uncovenanted

European servants are to be permitted to set up a strong agitation in such a matter, what wrong could there be if Native Government servants joined an agitation to secure some of the rights and concessions promised in the Queen's Proclamation of 1859? It is to be hoped that this question will receive due attention from the Supreme and Local Governments, and will be satisfactorily settled.

The uncovenanted service agitation in England.

6. In noticing the telegram from Calcutta that the terms of reference to the Uncovenanted Service Committee included questions about leave and pension, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—The reason assigned by the uncovenanted service for demanding an increase to the salaries paid them is unique. They say that as their families are left behind in England they have to suffer a heavy loss on account of exchange in sending monthly remittances for the maintenance of their families. But the question is, why should the Government, or rather the people of India, contribute to the maintenance of their families if they prefer not to bring them out to India? This demand of the uncovenanted service must strike any impartial person as extremely unreasonable. In the House of Commons Sir George Campbell brought forward a motion with which he blocked the Committee, but was eventually induced to withdraw it. This incident is to be much regretted, since it supplies a fresh instance of how helpless the people of India are for protecting their own interests. Even when the authorities in England find that the grievances of the people of India are well founded, if they see that in making an attempt to redress them the interests of their party would be prejudiced they close their ears against those grievances and sometimes do not scruple to injure Indian interests. An Irish member has renewed the block, but this should not make the people of India inactive in the matter, as the friends and relations in England of the uncovenanted servants are very powerful and there is a probability of Parliament succumbing to their influence.

Alleged injustice done by Lord Cross to the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case.

7. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—Lord Cross does not seem to have decided with proper care the question of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case. Ordinary persons cannot distinguish between the Bombay Government and the Secretary of State. Although it is a fact that the latter as superior authority refused to uphold the promise given by the former, people in general believe that Government have broken their promise. This belief is most injurious to British prestige and the Secretary of State will do well to reconsider the matter. Injustice has been done to the Mámlatdárs, and not only the civil servants of this presidency but people in general are very sorry for it. Some people might say that the civilians who protested against the decision of the Secretary of State did so in obedience to the wishes of Lord Reay, but we for ourselves are of opinion that they did it because they could not silently put up with the injustice done to the unoffending Mámlatdárs.

Messrs. Moore and Keyser and the inculpated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 2nd June, praises Messrs. Moore and Keyser very highly for representing to the Secretary of State for India the urgent necessity for Government keeping in their entirety their promises of indemnity to the self-inculpating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, and exhorts the natives of India to exert themselves in all matters to keep up the prestige and reputation of their country, just as Englishmen, like the two abovenamed gentlemen and others of their type, do their best to preserve the honesty and good name of England even at the cost of their personal interests. The *Indu* supports Mr. Keyser in his observation that Government in their own interests must respect their promises to their subjects, and asserts that the establishment of provincial and national conferences and other public associations in India has been necessitated by, among other things, the neglect which has been displayed by Government in fulfilling the pledges given in the Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and in the public speeches of Governors-General delivered at different times, and that if Government will keep

their word the public associations will become unnecessary. Incidentally the paper refers to the times when, it says, Europeans had to appear before Native Princes with their hats and shoes doffed and their hands bound before them, and says that as the Europeans have forgotten this mode of politeness, so also have the Natives lost the faith which they formerly had in the word of an Englishman.

9. While writing on the same subject, the *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 27th May, regrets that though it is nearly fifty years since the English language began to be studied in this country the Indian mind should not be purified and ennobled after reading a large number of English books vividly depicting the life and character of patriotic men like Simon de Montfort, Hampden, Pitt, and several others.

An amendment of the Income-tax Act, and not its abolition, desired.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 4th June, says that the memorial from the British Indian Association correctly represents Native feeling against the income-tax and properly asks Government to abolish the tax, but that since the impost has been levied in aid of the mistaken North-West frontier policy and it is not likely to be given up without substituting for it some other tax that would fall on the poor people more heavily than the income-tax, it would be right to soften the asperities of the latter tax by raising the assessable limit to incomes of Rs. 100 a month, to increase the burden of the tax on annual incomes of Rs. 10,000 and upwards, and to bring under the tax military officers drawing Rs. 100 and upwards per mensem and all owners of lands whose income exceeds that limit.

Remarks in connection with the income-tax.

11. The *Vidya Vilás* (72), in its issue of the 30th May, says:—Many of us know how we came to be burdened with the license-tax and the income-tax, and we are also aware how far the objects of this taxation have been fulfilled. The license-tax was created for the express purpose of giving help to famine stricken people. But its proceeds have been expended on the frontier defences. The income-tax, which is very oppressive in its incidence upon the poor people, was imposed upon us under the plea that the financial wants of the State compelled Government to impose it. The financial budget has shown a surplus, but the wants of Government have not disappeared so as to permit the abolition of the tax. Several departments of the State are maintained by the revenue realized by those departments. Some departments, such as the A'bkári, Postal and Customs, yield surplus revenues after defraying the cost of maintaining them. The only department that exhausts the treasury is the army. Even the cost of this expensive department may be met, and a handsome surplus shown every year. But this cannot be done so long as Government go on increasing the expenditure for the benefit of their own race.

Mr. Jinsivále on Lord Reay.

12. Under the heading "Random Notes" the *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 1st June, contains the following comments made by a correspondent on Messrs. Nátu and Jinsivále's remarks on Lord Reay made by them at a public meeting at Poona:—Mr. Nátu took a very strange position in regard to the Crawford case. He said that Lord Reay had done us harm by exposing the weakness of the Native character! Mr. Jinsivále, who, as befits a scholar of vast historical information, commenced his speech with an allusion to Lord Dalhousie's wish that his papers should not be published within fifty years of his death and with the remark that we must observe, therefore, a reticence in the matter of forming an estimate of Lord Reay so soon after he had left us, answered Mr. Nátu effectively, and also stultified himself by giving a very decisive opinion about Lord Reay's administration on certain points. With regard to the Crawford case he said that the exposure of our weakness was a blessing. He expressed the greatest regret at the fact that among the witnesses who had come forward to confess their own weakness there was none who could say that he had refused to yield to pressure and had left service rather than do a dishonourable thing. Here a voice in the audience drew the speaker's attention to Támbe's case, but Mr. Jinsivále did not heed the interruption. I might draw the attention of the learned Professor to a little logical defect in his reasoning. How is it possible to find among witnesses who were to prove that money had been given to

Mr. Crawford, one who had not given it? But let this pass. Mr. Jinsiválе said that the lesson learnt was a valuable one and that for this we ought all to thank Lord Reay. Then Mr. Jinsiválе turned to Lord Reay's educational policy. Here he waxed very eloquent in enumerating the many sins of omission and commission of which in his opinion Lord Reay was guilty. He alluded to the fact that Lord Reay's fame as an educationist had reached us before His Lordship placed his foot on Indian soil. He said that His Lordship was one of those select few in Europe who had made educational questions the subject of their deep study — who were acquainted with the University systems of the continent. He referred to the high ideal of an University which Lord Reay placed before the Bombay University Convocation. He then referred to the proposed transfer of the Deccan College and blamed Lord Reay for it. He spoke bitterly of the raising of the fees at the Deccan College and cursed Lord Reay for it. He alluded to the University Bill and held His Lordship up to the contempt of the audience for discourtesy to such an august body. He touched the high ideal of a University and reached the climax by charging Lord Reay with deceipt for not doing anything to enable us to reach that ideal. (By the bye, I am not quite sure if this charge was made in connection with this matter or the Deccan College affair; but the charge was made.) Incidentally the Professor turned to the Deccan Education Society and dragged the members thereof over live coals while praising them for their self-sacrifice, &c., &c. He charged those gentlemen with selfishness in praising Lord Reay out of gratitude to His Lordship for giving them possession of Náná's Wáda, which again he declared was not a favour for which they need have been so grateful.

The grievances of the province of Sind.

13. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 28th May, writes:—Before His Excellency Lord Harris pays a visit to this province it is impossible to say whether His Excellency will take any special interest in its welfare, but an attempt should be made to bring some of the many grievances of the province to the notice of the Governor. The great disparity between the public service in the presidency proper and that in Sind would be certain to be removed if it could be pointed out to Government with sufficient persistency, and representations on this subject as well as others should be addressed to the Governor, so that His Excellency's attention may be drawn to them. The subordinate judiciary, specially, must be raised to the same status as in the presidency proper in order to attract better qualified men to the service. On account of its isolation the province suffers in almost every way. Even in the higher ranks of the service the members are placed at a disadvantage, and they never get the same chances as those near the seat of Government, or even in the presidency proper. But lower down the inequality is more marked and less equitable. In such matters as irrigation, survey and assessment the interests of the rayat can be consulted and proper representations made to Government. But who will make them? Among the many evils of isolation and backwardness is the absence of all activity, and we do not find here even a fraction of that activity and public spirit which are found in Poona and other centres of progress. But even here some attempt should be made in the direction of progress, representation, and keeping in touch with Government on local grievances.

Remarks on the petition which the inhabitants of the Dáhánu Táluka in the Thána District intend to submit to the Government of Bombay and Parliament in connection with ábkári and forest.

14. In noticing the petition against ábkári and forest, adopted at a public meeting recently held by the inhabitants of the Dáhánu Táluka in the Thána District, for the purpose of submitting it to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, and the House of Commons, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 2nd June, says:—The rule requiring a license from the authorities to take from one place to another more than a gallon of toddy acts very harshly. In a few villages of the Dáhánu Táluka there are toddy-trees, and the inhabitants of other parts of the táluka have to go long distances to obtain a supply of toddy for their use, and when it happens to be more than a gallon an applicant has to proceed to the (Mámlatdár's) office and present a written application with a one-anna stamp affixed to it, and wait for some time until he gets the required license. To avoid all this bother and expense it is no

wonder that the rural population should resort to intoxicating liquors. It is to be hoped that the petition of the people of the Dáhánu Táluka will succeed in getting removed the undue restraints placed by Government on the consumption of the healthy toddy drink. As regard the forests, the complaint of the petitioners is also well founded. From times immemorial the rights of grazing cattle and appropriating ráb and fuel free of charge from the forests had been enjoyed by villagers until 1879, in which year they were deprived of those rights and were made to suffer great hardships. These rights have been since restored under such restraints as to make their enjoyment a source of great annoyance. The villagers are required to obtain from time to time licenses for getting forest produce free of charge and to remove it in the presence of forest inspectors, and these conditions compel the rural population to spend much of their time in getting the licenses and finding out the inspectors. It is to be hoped that this grievance also will be removed by Lord Harris' Government. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in their respective issues of the 4th June, express similar sentiments in regard to the restrictions placed on toddy.]

A wholesome reform in the ábkári measures.

15. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 1st June, writes:—We understand that the means adopted by Government this year to put down illicit distillation in Sálsette have been eminently successful. It had become quite evident for some time past that illicit distillation had kept pace with the increase in the price of liquor. People who could not afford to pay the high prices took to illicit distillation, and no amount of police supervision and establishment of punitive police posts could effectually put an end to it, until Government were induced to try the only rational means of meeting the evil, that is, to reduce the excessive price of liquor to a point which, without unduly cheapening it, has brought it just within the means of those who are accustomed to the drink. Liquor 25° U. P. is now selling at eight annas a bottle, and the effect of it, as we anticipated at the time when the reform was introduced, has been very satisfactory all round. It has not led to any excessive sales, and has at the same time put a stop to illicit distillation. Now that the true cause and the remedy for illicit distillation of liquor have been discovered, will the Government of Bombay relax its tight hold over raw toddy, which has quite undeservedly been held to be the material for illicit distillation? There never was a greater error than this. Illicit distillation was first stimulated by the excessive price of liquor and was facilitated by the existence of cheap materials, such as mhowra flowers, for distillation. So far from toddy being used to any appreciable extent in such distillation, it was the want of it which drove people to drink licit liquor and to make illicit liquor from mhowra. We sincerely trust Government will no longer persist in their great error in hampering toddy—an error which has evoked an amount of ill-feeling and discontent for which all the increased ábkári revenue which it may have brought in is but a poor recompense, especially in the case of an alien Government.

Disapproval of the appointment of a Superintendent of Government Farms in the Bombay Presidency.

16. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 1st June, writes:—While Government have no money to spend on higher education and such other matters, they can sanction fresh fat berths for a department which, at least in this presidency, has never paid its way. We learn that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent of Government Farms in this presidency. If the Government farm at Bhadgaon did not pay and had to be sold off in consequence, where is the necessity for this new berth, unless the appointment means a fat provision for an Englishman? Again, supposing that the Bhadgaon model farm did yield a profit, could not the Agricultural Department, which is none the less a luxury, do so much as take under its care one or two model farms in this presidency? But Government want a Superintendent, and who can oppose them? Of course, the Government is the best judge of what it does, but we believe that the Agricultural Department is not so overworked as to be unable to superintend model farms. The whole presidency population has been praying for the organization of the so-called model Government

colleges with first class men from Oxford or Cambridge for the professorial staff, but the cry is either lost in the wilderness, or is unworthy of the attention of the authorities that be. We are persuaded to think that Government do not believe that the existence of model farms has made our agricultural populations wiser than they were before. But we find that while a universal prayer may not be listened to, Government may make provision for a Superintendent whose appointment is never asked for. Really, absurdity in this matter can go no further!

The sentence passed on a European by Mr. MacCallum, First Class Magistrate at Kalyán, in an assault case, considered inadequate and the Bombay High Court requested to revise it.

17. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 1st June, writes:—Mr. Shivlál Motirám, clerk to Mr. Greengrass, who is an assistant engineer in charge of a portion of the Tánsa works, started from Newada accompanied by a few friends for Tánsa, with a view to show them over the works now in progress there. After reaching the quarters for municipal servants he was looking out for his friends, as he had ridden in advance with a view to arrange for their accommodation and refreshment. A European gentleman happened to be standing there, between whom and Mr. Shivlál some high words were exchanged as the former charged him with causing hindrance to works by galloping. The latter emphatically denied that he caused obstruction and urged that he was simply riding on municipal roads. This seems to have been too much for the European gentleman and he at once went away and made some one-sided representations to Mr. Hill, Assistant Engineer in charge of the Tánsa works. Mr. Hill immediately sent for Mr. Shivlál, and without summoning any eye-witnesses or any independent inquiries soundly thrashed him with his stick in the presence of thousands of workmen. Mr. Shivlál lodged a complaint in the court of Mr. Porteous, but the case was transferred to Mr. MacCallum, First Class Magistrate at Kalyán. He held a preliminary inquiry, in the course of which he expressed his inability to believe that the complainant could have quietly submitted to thirty blows or that he received more than *two* cuts, despite the evidence of Mr. Hill's own peon on the matter. The complainant was refused the assistance of his Vakil in the enquiry on the ground that a complainant had no right to be represented and his application was rejected. The case was tried regularly this week and Mr. Hill was convicted and fined *five* rupees on his own admission that he tried his stick on Mr. Shivlál's person for about twenty times. We hope to be able to lay before our readers fuller details of the case in a future issue. In the meanwhile we draw the attention of the High Court to the utterly inadequate punishment meted out to Mr. Hill for having belaboured an "intelligent and smart clerk," as he himself says, in the presence of thousands of workmen for no justifiable grounds whatever. Mr. Shivlál had to incur considerable expenditure in connection with the case in addition to the sound beating he received. But Mr. Hill escapes with a fine of *five* rupees! This is justice, and cheap justice in the bargain!

Complaint against the manner in which a Magistrate is said to mete out justice.

18. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Not many miles from Bombay a Magistrate holds his Court, who is a very Daniel come to judgment! He has a rough and ready way of dealing out justice, which is as original as it is remarkable. It is said he is not very particular as to his hours of official work, and he often uses language of the most polished kind. To give relief to the men attending his Court from the effects of sun and heat he is said to carry his work deep into the cool hours of the night, although the people are obstinate enough to be in attendance from 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The people, indeed, fancy that they have to obey the summons which invites them to attend the Court at 11 and requires them not to leave it until the Magistrate permits them to depart. But our model Magistrate is a law unto himself, and has no love for law and lawyers. He would like, if possible, to banish them both from the precincts of his Court. The Magistrate's predilections are now so well-known that lawyers are very reluctant to appear before him, but if any one thinks his duty to his client requires him to overcome his reluctance he generally has occasion to repent his choice. The Magistrate is not a man of yesterday. He is pretty old in the

service, but apparently he has not profited by his long experience in the service like the rest of his brethren. As samples of the excellent justice which this model Magistrate metes out to the poor people who have occasion to seek it from him, we give here the facts of two cases as related to us by an eye-witness. In one case a clerk in the service of the Bombay Municipality, doing duty at the Tánsa water-works, went out some time back with a few friends to see the works. It happened that one Mr. James, an agent of Messrs. Glover and Co., contractors, mistook him for one Nathu and called out to him by that name. The clerk not answering to the name, Mr. James' *amour propre* would appear to have been wounded, and he made some representation to Mr. Hill, the Municipal Engineer, whereupon Mr. Hill charged the clerk with having obstructed the work. The clerk denied having done so and Mr. Hill forthwith administered to him some thirty blows with a stick. Mr. Hill was surrounded by hundreds of his workmen, whereas the clerk was almost alone. He therefore thought discretion the better part of valour, and bore the beating without any attempt at retaliation. When relieved from his unpleasant position he filed a complaint against Mr. Hill for assault in the Court of the District Magistrate of Thána, who transferred it to our model Magistrate. During the enquiry the complainant engaged the services of a Bombay pleader, but the Magistrate used his discretion by refusing permission to the pleader to appear before him and declined to accept the *vakalatnáma* tendered by the pleader. On the very first day of the enquiry the Magistrate told the complainant that he did not believe that he (the complainant) had received any cuts, that, at best, he might have received two or three cuts, and that he (the Magistrate) would not fine the accused more than ten rupees. On the second day the Magistrate suggested to the complainant to make a compromise. The complainant said he had been publicly assaulted, and a proposal of a compromise would not proceed from himself, but if Mr. Hill proposed one he would consider it. The Magistrate thereupon says: "What possible satisfaction would you derive if I fine Mr. Hill Rs. 10? I do not believe you have received more than two cuts, and I don't think I will fine him more than Rs. 10." The case proceeded. Mr. Hill's sepoy deposed that 5 or 10 cuts were given. Mr. Hill himself admitted 20. The Magistrate eventually let off Mr. Hill with a fine of Rs. 5. In another case, which, by the way, was disposed of during the continuance of the proceedings in the above case, an A'bkári Inspector came to the Magistrate's Court with a written complaint against the Inámdár of Done for obstruction to work, abusive language, and threat of assault. The Magistrate, on perusing the complaint, expressed an opinion that he did not believe there was any ground for a criminal proceeding, and that if the Inspector wished to proceed with the complaint he would have to go before another Magistrate. The Inspector, however, pressed him to give some relief, and the Magistrate, without calling on the other side, and in fact in the absence of the Inámdár, sent him a letter through the Mámlatdár to the effect that a complaint had been made by the A'bkári Inspector, that the latter did not wish to press it as being the first offence, but that a repetition of the offence would be severely dealt with. The Magistrate in a friendly conversation remarked by way of assurance: "I can say, there are many matters in which I can be disagreeable and unpleasant to the Inámdár." The unjudicial character of these proceedings requires no comment. A most flagrant case of the kind came before the High Court some months ago in which an Inámdár's peon was convicted for alleged personation of a Government servant by wearing a badge and a belt. The most delicious disregard of law manifested by the Magistrate in that case is a matter of notoriety. The very mode of recording evidence is, as reported to us, somewhat contrary to strict judicial procedure. Will the High Court and the Government enquire how justice is being administered under their very nose, so to say, by one of their high judicial officers?

Necessity for a ruling of the Bombay High Court in a case decided by the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

19. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 29th May, says:—We refrain from commenting upon the judgment given in the case of the complaint filed by the Mahuva (Bhávnagar State) Faujdár Sadáshankar Manishankar in the Court of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad against the editor of the *Rájyabhakta* and *Svadharmanishtha*,

who was charged with defamation, till it is finally settled by the higher authorities. As the case is of very grave importance, especially to the Agency and State officials, most of whom are subjects of Native States, a ruling of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay on the matter, especially on the fourth point in the judgment, is essentially necessary. We therefore earnestly invite to it the attention of the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris and strongly urge that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Government pleader to submit an appeal against the said decision. Or, to meet the ends of justice, the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Bombay might, in the exercise of their extraordinary jurisdiction, send for the proceedings in the case, and after hearing the counsels on both sides pass a ruling thereon.

The rebuke administered to Mr. Warburton of the Amritsar Police by the Panjáb Government considered inadequate to the gravity of the offence committed by him.

20. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 1st June, writes:—Attempts had been made in some quarters to pooh-pooh the charge of illegality brought against the conduct of Mr. Warburton of the Amritsar Police (Panjáb); but according to a telegram to the *Advocate of India*, the statements of the Lahore *Tribune* were not quite unfounded, otherwise no Government resolution condemning the conduct of Mr. Warburton would have been issued. That the Government of the Panjáb should have meted out open-handed justice in this matter and condemned the guilty party cannot but be highly commendable. We hope Government will not stop with mere condemnation, but will show its displeasure in some concrete way. We have no doubt that the action of Government in this matter will go a great way to allay the feeling of distrust created among the people of Amritsar. By the way, it is significant that the above telegram should not appear in either of our local dailies. To ask for further punishment may appear very vindictive, but there has been such an unusual increase in the number of official vagaries that unless some examples are made there is no possibility of putting them down. For aught we know to the contrary, Mr. Warburton may be a very good man, but since his vagaries are inexcusably culpable, there ought to be a severe reckoning of them.

Praises of Mr. FitzGerald, Political Agent, Hálár, and regret expressed at his transfer from the province of Káthiáwár.

21. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 31st May, writes:—We do not quite understand the motives of Government in transferring from this place old and experienced political officers. This policy of Government is not very commendable, for a province like Káthiáwár can never conveniently spare old hands. For this reason we cannot entirely approve the transfer from this place of Mr. FitzGerald—a son of Sir Seymour FitzGerald, the late Governor of Bombay, and Assistant Political Agent, Hálár, who has rendered to this province and to the Government most valuable service whenever the Mianas of Mália contemplated any mischief. How troublesome these Mianas are will have been judged by the last instance of the notorious outlaw Mowar Sadwani. The arduous and risky task of disarming the troublesome Mianas fell to the lot of Mr. FitzGerald, and he with unique tact succeeded in making all of them willingly surrender their arms. Colonel Walker's settlement and the subsequent reports of the Political Agents will give the Government some idea of the troublesome character of the Mianas and of their mischievous propensities. Mr. FitzGerald's connection with this province dates so far back as 1874. His ability, detective skill, suavity of temper, urbanity of manners, and honesty have won for him the affectionate regard of all classes, especially of the poor, whose welfare formed, as if, a part of his duty. The fact that not a single newspaper or person has complained of the slightest misbehaviour on his part during the fifteen years that he has been among us amply proves in what estimation he was held. We regret his departure much and the whole of the Káthiáwár public shares our regret.

22. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (27), in its issue of the 2nd June, says that it is reported that in spite of the resolution of Government and the order of the District Collector, the Land Improvement Fund is still being vigorously collected in the Chikodi Táluka of the Belgaum District, the persons collecting the fund informing the people that the District Collector is the president of the Fund Committee and giving it a vernacular name, meaning that it is a reception fund. The paper adds at the same time that if the promoters of the fund write to it as to what truth there is in the above report, it will be glad to publish it.

A complaint in the matter of the collection of a fund called the "Land Improvement Fund."

23. In alluding to the fines imposed on several Kaidva Kunbis at Ahmedabad for inviting a larger number of people to marriage dinner parties than that sanctioned by the law, the *Samsher Bahádur* (123), in its issue of the 30th May, observes that in future the bridegroom's party as well as others should also be fined for violating the law by going to a dinner party in a larger number than that allowed by the law. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 1st June, regrets that the caste of Kaidva Kunbis should try to impoverish itself by giving large caste dinners, and requests Government to amend the law so as to limit the number of persons that the bridegroom's party is to take with it to a *Dasaiya* dinner party.

Remarks on the law for the Kaidva Kunbi caste.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Government has been in a strange fit of economy in stopping the one o'clock gun which regulated the time not only of Bombay City but of the whole presidency. It was a most useful institution and one of so long a standing as to have become one of the most familiar incidents of our daily life. We wonder what policy or benefit is served by Government by this innovation, but, as far as we can see, it is causing great inconvenience to the people without bringing to Government any appreciable return. Government maintains the Time-Ball Office for the sole purpose, if we mistake not, of keeping correct time, and what is the value of this correct time, we ask, if it is not communicated to the people? If Government wishes to save gunpowder it can do so more effectually by stopping the firing of the numerous salutes which are perpetually booming at every arrival and departure of any notability. Governors and Commanders-in-Chief often make their arrivals and departures private by dispensing with the attendance of officers, guards of honour and so forth, but the salute is inevitable. It is often fired the next day after an arrival or a departure, when it is utterly unmeaning and is often unheeded by the people. Salutes should be restricted to special occasions of ceremony, and should be dispensed with on all other occasions. But whatever happens with salutes, let us have the mid-day gun. There are numerous other more eligible ways of economy. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 4th June, expresses similar sentiments.]

Discontinuation of the firing of the 1 o'clock P.M. gun in Bombay and comments thereon.

25. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 1st June, refers to a dacoity recently committed at the village of Salumba in the Mával Táluka of the Poona District by about fifty armed dacoits on which occasion they plundered five or six houses and wounded many persons, describes the feeling of insecurity of life and property which the people entertain, attributes this state of things to the disarming of the rayats, and says that the people in that táluka have begun to think that there is no Government to protect them and that the only difference between the present Government and robbers is that while the latter plunder them at night the former does the same during the day. We would, says the paper, have attached no value to this opinion of the people if Government had not been responsible for the occurrence of the dacoity. The Government collects various taxes from the rayats, sometimes even by practising oppression, and still does not protect them from robbers and wild beasts.

Dacoities in the Mával Táluka of the Poona District and remarks in connection therewith.

26. The *Vrittasár* (77), in its issue of the 2nd June, invites the attention of the authorities of the Engineering Department to the dangerous state of the road leading from Wái to the Wathár Station, the bends and turns of which require to be fenced by a strong paling to prevent vehicles from falling into the adjoining pits.

Dangerous state of the road between Wái and Wathár.

Part II.—*Education.*

27. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 1st June, asserts that His Excellency Lord Harris has issued instructions to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to close all High Schools the expenses of which cannot be defrayed from their fees.

An order alleged to have been issued by His Excellency Lord Harris to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to close certain High Schools.

28. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 5th June, writes:—We are glad to learn that the Committee appointed by Government to consider the memorial of the Deccan College students has recommended a reversion to the old rates of fees. It is to be hoped, however, that the Government of Lord Harris will accord their sanction to the recommendation and remove a cause of unnecessary dissatisfaction among the students. The annual collection of fees since the increase could not be very large, but that increase has brought the college down to a state of circumstances wherein a plausible justification might be found for its closing. But there is some hope yet, and the recommendation of the above Committee may be expected to remove this last vestige of the lurking suspicion on this score from the minds of the Native community. After this turning over of the first sod, we hope Lord Harris will direct his attention to the subject of the reorganization of what are now known as the model Government Colleges. Without meaning offence to anybody immediately concerned, we may say that, along rearrangements in our University curriculum, the strengthening of our collegiate staffs has become absolutely necessary. Will the Government of Lord Harris, therefore, look to this side of the question?

Rumoured report of the Committee appointed to consider the memorial of the Deccan College students and remarks in connection therewith.

29. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in their respective issues of the 3rd June, observe that as the Committee consisted of Professor Wordsworth, Dr. Mackichan, and Mr. Chatfield, it was sanguinely expected by the public that no other recommendation than the one said to be made by them would proceed from such sympathizers with the Natives, who respected them so highly, and that the public will be highly pleased to see that its expectation has been realized. Government must now be convinced, add these papers, that since this strong Committee has recommended a compliance with the prayer of the memorialists, it must have found good reasons for making the recommendation, and it is to be hoped that Government will, before the next college term begins, issue instructions to the Director of Public Instruction to give effect to the Committee's recommendation.

30. In writing on the same subject the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, says:—It is to be regretted that the Committee should have recommended not to levy the increased fee from the students of the Deccan College when it was reported only last week that if the fees in a Government High School did not come up to two-thirds of its expenditure the school was to be closed. If this report about the high schools be true it would look rather queer that Government should hesitate to lend pecuniary help for the encouragement of middle education while it is prepared to suffer a loss on account of high education. Properly speaking, Government ought to willingly bear the cost of the former, throwing the entire burden of the latter on those who require it. Moreover, there is already a private college at Poona which is doing well and there is every probability of its doing still better in future. Granting for the sake of argument that the people of the Deccan are poor, it has not been proved that the students of the Deccan College are also poor. There are many Government pensioners at Poona and several inhabitants of the same city are employed on

large salaries throughout the Deccan, and the sons of these persons are mostly to be found in the Deccan College. It may be true that some poor students of this institution have been much inconvenienced by the increase made in the college fee, but the proper remedy for it is to establish some "reduced fee studentships" and "free studentships" for the benefit of these students.

The Hyderabad (Sind) High School and its alleged intended abolition by the Director of Public Instruction.

31. The *Sind Sudhár* (161), in its issue of the 17th May, writes:—We are unable to understand what offence the Hyderabad High School has committed, that the officials of Government should seem to be against it. The Director of Public Instruction has always been trying to find fault with it. His main object is to impose upon the people the heavy burden of maintaining it, and in order to accomplish this end he is using all means in his power. In our opinion his proposal seems quite premature to be carried into effect. The people of Sind are neither so far advanced nor so rich as to be able to manage satisfactorily or to maintain the Hyderabad High School. The proposal of the Director is that, either the people of Hyderabad themselves or the Local Municipality or the Sind Arts College Association should take upon themselves the responsibility of maintaining the Hyderabad High School; Government, of course, will give them the usual grant-in-aid under the rules in force. After a mature consideration it appears to us that the proposal of the Director is not a feasible one. Seeing that party factions prevail in the town of Hyderabad, it is very much to be doubted whether the Municipality or the people of Hyderabad will be able to conduct the management of the school to the entire satisfaction of Government or the public at large. Moreover, the new grants-in-aid rules are not sufficiently liberal to induce the people to undertake the maintenance of the school. It is very much to be regretted that Government should reduce the cost of such an important department as the Educational and increase other unnecessary expenditure. It is true that in England the educational institutions are managed by the people themselves. But it is also true that the people of India are neither so rich nor so enterprising as the people of England.

A recommendation to people to take on themselves the responsibility of public education.

32. The *Hindustan* (108), in its issue of the 1st June, observes:—Education is the very basis on which are founded the independence of the country and the amelioration of social and political conditions. Its blessings are so well known that if Government resign unto the people this important branch of development, the latter must not scruple to take the responsibility upon themselves; they must not pause to consider the motive of this action of Government. In Europe there exists a kind of emulation between the people and the Government in this respect, and the latter are always loth to give up education to the people, as it is the corner-stone of the country's regeneration. It seems there are some special advantages in taking this responsibility on ourselves, when it is offered to us, because with it the desire for technical education will grow amongst us, and as technical education increases, the independence and prosperity of the country will enhance, and then people will begin to think aboutthe country and not fall into the lethargic condition of dependence upon Government service. It is a pity that amongst the educated people there should linger the feeling that Government are bound to support them. The claims of Government service do not admit of one thinking about his country, as is exemplified in the recent restrictive rules prohibiting the attendance of Government servants at the Congress and other political movements. We, therefore, request the people at large to take up public education upon themselves, and we are sure that their doing so will result in manifold advantages to the country.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

The necessity for the Municipal Servants Act in Bombay denied.

33. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 1st June, writes:—While the Bombay Municipality has yet to pronounce upon the desirability of having a special Municipal Servants Act, the *Advocate of India* has done well in giving a brief account of the way in which extortion is carried

on, on a systematic plan, by the immediate superiors of the *halálkhors* (sweepers). What we have all along been urging is that it is scarcely just to subject the municipal servants to further restrictions, unless a satisfactory enquiry is made into the real cause and origin of the recent strikes. The suspicion is that the servants are helpless victims of an organised system of bribery, and the provisions of the Bill so far are little calculated to afford them relief or remove the disabilities they groan under. They are ignorant and defenceless, and cannot bring to light their grievances—a circumstance which, we submit, ought not to be used against them. The sanitary inconvenience that they could inflict by their strikes upon the city cannot be denied, but if the causes which lead them to strike work are removed, they can set peaceably to work, for they ought to eke out means of subsistence. When the Bill comes before the Corporation for discussion, it is to be hoped that the question will be approached with no light heart.

Alleged objectionable surroundings of the Fanasvádi Vernacular School and a request to the Bombay Municipality in the matter.

34. A Mr. Náráyan Vishnu Gokhale, writing to the *Native Opinion* (19) in its issue of the 5th June, says :—Two or three days just before the commencement of the summer vacation, a teacher in a local vernacular school came to deliver me a message from a friend of mine. Since I was myself connected a few years ago with an Anglo-Vernacular School as head-master and as my subsequent experience and enquiries have convinced me of the existence of some radical defects in the management of primary schools, and especially girls' schools, I was naturally anxious to elicit his views on the subject. I do not propose to trouble your readers with an account of his experience as described to me. But he incidentally made to me one very startling disclosure which, I think, claims immediate public attention. He informed me that the Fanasvádi Vernacular School had been located since December last in a building with the most objectionable surroundings. To quote his very words, I was simply shocked to hear that " there is a liquor-shop on its ground-floor, the second floor is occupied by women of disreputable character, and the third is used for the purposes of the school." Though the teacher had personally seen the place, the arrangement struck me to be so monstrous that I accompanied him to the school with a view to assure myself of the truth of the description by personal enquiries with the head-master, who is a courteous and kind-hearted elderly gentleman, possessed of some of the best qualities of the older generation of capable and experienced teachers. He regretted the existence of unpleasant and impure school surroundings, but observed that unless a larger sum was sanctioned for school-rental, it was impossible to procure a tolerably good house in that locality, which must remain more or less objectionable so long as the presence of lewd women is tolerated in the very heart of the city. I need scarcely point out that this scandalous state of things makes it absolutely necessary that either the school should be immediately abolished or removed from the close neighbourhood of the unfortunate women. The school is now under municipal control, and although the municipality will scarcely be grateful for the onerous and unpleasant legacy they have received, I have no doubt that measures will at once be taken to remove a scandal, perhaps even more discreditable than that for which a mofussil municipality was administered but a few weeks ago severe wigging by Government and the public press. Mr. P. M. Mehta quite recently resisted with true prophetic instinct the proposal to saddle the municipality with the additional nine thousand rupees as asked for by the municipal school committee, and the state of things I have described and which has unaccountably been in existence since December last supplies, perhaps, the strongest reason why the necessary expenditure over and above the statutory liability of the municipality to maintain primary schools should not entirely be borne by this body. The school in question was opened two or three days ago after the close of the summer vacation, and if resolutions on moral education have any meaning in them, and the boys are to be made to breathe a purer moral atmosphere, early steps need be taken to locate the school in an unobjectionable building, unless it is to be abolished, or the Presidency Magistrate's Court is to be set in motion to drive away all infamous women from the locality. I deeply regret there has been unavoidable delay in sending this communication, but even now it is not too late to move in the desired direction.

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JUNE 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Remarks in connection with the deterioration of Berár cotton.

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—It is a matter of deep regret that the Bombay Cotton Trades Association should have passed a resolution to the effect that since the cotton produced in Berárs has considerably deteriorated in quality it should now be quoted as cotton of medium staple. Bársi and Nágpur have now been classed with Khámgaon, Akola and Karanja, Shevgaon has been classed second, and Amráoti, Akole and Dhámangaon have been ranked as *bitátee*, that is, of extremely inferior quality. The reason why Berár cotton has deteriorated is that it is mixed with cotton of inferior quality. When the Cotton Frauds Act was repealed in 1874, it was asserted that during the operation of the Act, superior quality of cotton was attained and adulteration was not allowed. Though recourse to legislation again is not very desirable, still it cannot be gainsaid that by the repeal of the enactment cotton has much deteriorated and that Berár has lost its old reputation. Will cotton producers and district officers pay attention to this and try to restore Berár cotton to its old position in the market?

Remarks in connection with some officers of the Educational Department in Berár.

2. A correspondent of the same newspaper, while exposing some of the failings of the Deputy Educational Inspectors in Berár, remarks that these officers having served in one and the same place for a number of years on account of the limited scope of the department have become proprietors of landed property, in the enjoyment of which they pass their time. Some of them, observes the correspondent, have become unpopular simply from being nailed to one place only, and others because they give promotions to their own relatives in supersession of the rights of the real claimants. He avers that he can name particular persons practising such things and assures the public that he will name them after the enquiry by the Director of Public Instruction into the matter is over. He hopes that the Director, who knows the merits and demerits of his subordinates, will take proper steps to improve this undesirable state of things.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th June 1890.

Record Dept.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 24 OF 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 14th June 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahráshtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	...
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
89	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadars ak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tiká ár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Mat	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhak a	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...			
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Gwalior	Do.	850
		Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Mr. A. T. Crawford's expenses in connection with his trial on charges of bribery.

1. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 8th June, writes:—In reply to Mr. Bradlaugh Sir John Gorst said that the report that Mr. Maclean, M. P., had applied to the Secretary of State that Mr. Crawford might be reimbursed the legal expenses he incurred in connection with the Poona Special Commission was true and that the matter was still under consideration. We hope that the Secretary of State for India will have perceived by this time that the verdict of the Commissioners in regard to the serious charges against Mr. Crawford has somehow or other been wrong. He must therefore resist the attempt made now to squeeze from Government a few thousands of rupees on the plausible ground that Mr. Crawford has been acquitted on the main charges. The breach of promise committed in respect of the Mámlatdárs has already shaken the confidence of the people in the word of the British Government. The verdict of the Commission has also raised doubts as to whether it is possible for Europeans to keep the equilibrium of judicial temper when there is a dispute between Europeans and natives of India. If the Secretary of State decide to pay Mr. Crawford's costs, we need not point out what the result will be. But let us wait and see if the India Office deems that in this matter also Mr. Crawford's services ought to stand him in good stead as they did in inducing it to sanction compassionate allowances to his family.

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—The Secretary of State's vacillation in regard to the payment of the legal costs incurred by Mr. Crawford requires the strongest protest. It is not surprising that Mr. Crawford's friends should be persistent and active in pressing the matter on the notice of the Government, but there is no justification for the Secretary of State showing any weak deference to impudent demands. Mr. Crawford has brought shame upon the British Government. Though technically acquitted, he stands condemned by the judgment of the public and of his own peers in the service. The State has already shown him indulgence by granting pensions to his wife and daughter. Any further kindness would mean a distinct premium upon guilt. It is indeed a matter of discretion with the Secretary of State, but Lord Cross cannot be blind to the true merits of the case. He has acquitted Mr. Crawford of the graver charges against the opinion of the Local Government and against apparently his own judgment. Whatever the propriety of the acquittal, it surely is no ground for paying the accused's cost from the revenues of the State.

Remarks in connection with the Government resolution prohibiting Government servants from taking part in political movements.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 8th June, writes:—The Government resolution which has just been published prohibiting Government servants from taking part in any political movement, may be taken as the direct outcome of the Indian National Congress movement. The Congress may be regarded, not quite incorrectly, as Her Majesty's Permanent Opposition, and it would not be decent, to say the least of it, for officers of Government to identify themselves with it. "Their participation in such movements is," says the preamble of the resolution, "open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted." So the guidance of political movements will mainly depend upon lawyers, who will combine, with independence, sufficient education and glibness of the tongue to shine on political platforms. If Government find any one particularly annoying, they may effectually shut his mouth and smother his patriotism by giving him a tempting appointment. Thenceforth his political career is closed, until he chooses to resume it after he has earned his pension and retired from the service. The resolution is not aimed at Government pensioners, and consequently Mr. A. O. Hume and Sir William Wedderburn may go on actively participating in Indian political agitations. So long as they are left free to follow their own inclinations, our politicians will find little to object to in the

Government order. But it is quite within the bounds of possibility that Government may some day consider it necessary to include even pensioners in their prohibitory order. It will all depend upon the way in which the agitation is conducted. We should like to know if the resolution applies also to the servants of municipalities, especially those which exercise the right of self-government.

4. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 8th June, writes :—The long expected order of the Government of India prohibiting public servants from joining political meetings and agitations has at last been published. It is very brief and couched in rather vague terms; but no objection can be taken to its purport. It is only proper and fair that servants of the Government should not join in any political agitation the object of which is to criticise or influence its conduct from the non-official point of view. We only wish its terms were less vague and trust they may yet be made plainer by a supplementary order which will distinguish between participation by Government officials in political agitation which may be considered objectionable and the exercise of their undoubted rights as private citizens in matters affecting their own interests as well as those of the people in general. What particular circumstances, however, prompted the issuing of the resolution at this time does not appear clear. We are not aware that any Government servants have as yet behaved in a manner contrary to its spirit. Again, it is neither intended nor likely to discourage all political activity among the people, unless perhaps Government take up the suggestion which, we hear, has already been made to include members of the legal profession in the category of Government officers to whom the resolution applies. For, both in popular estimate and in reality, such movements among Natives depend for much of their activity on that class of people. But as lawyers nowhere pass for Government servants nor is their action of any sort anywhere regarded as being countenanced by Government they can hardly be held responsible for the mischief which the preamble of the resolution states is intended to be prevented by its means. Again, the prohibition to attend certain classes of meetings, though harmless in itself, stands the risk of being carried to absurd limits by zealous heads of departments and may at times cause much expenditure of ink, paper and red-tape in conferring with superior authorities on what, after all, may be a very trifling matter indeed. Similarly, we are afraid that so long as the second prohibition stands as vague as it is, it can hardly be justifiable to hold a gathering like that the proceedings of which so recently scandalized the loyal instincts of Mr. Justice Parsons. The agitation against rupee pensions like one against the income-tax or the salt-tax is, we should think, liable to be construed as a political movement covered by the resolution in question. Yet we can hardly see why such movements should not be allowed.

5. The *Rasik Ranjini* (143), in its issue of the 5th June, complains in vague and general terms of the District Collector and other officers, such as the Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer, &c., not paying due attention to the petitions of the people and not replying to them though often requested to do so, and also of the superior authorities paying no heed to appeals made to them, and says that this state of things and the fact of justice being dispensed by some judges to those alone who can pay money, remind people of the old days of the Mogal rule and call for immediate remedy that the character of the British Government may continue unsullied.

Complaint against the district officers in general.

6. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 13th June, says :—The fall in the export of opium from Bombay has already begun and several Bombay dealers have retired from the opium trade on account of its having proved a losing business for want of sufficient sales. About three months ago a memorial was sent by the opium shippers of Bombay to the Government of India representing the actual position of the Bombay trade and praying for a reduction of Rs. 150 in the pass duty of Rs. 650 levied on each case of opium. It is to be hoped that the prayer of the memorialists will be granted by Government in its own interests as well as in those of the public. The *Jáme*, in its issue of the

Memorial of the opium dealers of Bombay to the Government of India praying for a reduction in the export duty levied on that drug.

14th June, observes that the official returns of the opium revenue for the opening three months of the current official year confirm the surmise that the revenue is largely falling off. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the 13th June, expresses similar sentiments.]

Alleged stringency of the forest rules.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 9th June, says that ignorant men, such as wood-cutters, cowherds, shepherds, &c., are being put to much annoyance by the ever-increasing stringency of the forest rules, and that it would be well if the authorities concerned would show some indulgence in the matter and thereby allay the discontent of the rustic population.

Alleged assault committed by a certain high military official in Poona on his syce which resulted in the death of the latter, and a request to His Excellency the Governor to order a full enquiry into the matter.

8. A correspondent, writing to the *Mahrátta* (5) in its issue of the 8th June, says :—I beg leave to draw your attention to a paragraph published in the *Broad Arrow* which has been reproduced in *Truth* and has also appeared in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd instant, having reference to an assault committed by a certain high military official in Poona on a Native syce in his employ, which resulted in the death of the syce. The details of the occurrence are not unknown to a number of the *elite* in Poona, and has also for some months past been the subject of conversation amongst the lower ten thousand. The authorities that be have either been kept out of the secret or have hoodwinked at the offence, probably because a very high official is connected with the affair. In justice to the feelings of the public it behoves His Excellency the Governor to take the necessary steps towards holding a full enquiry into the matter and meting out justice to the rich and the poor alike. [While writing on the same subject the *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 10th June, enquires who the military official may be and why no enquiry has been made, and awaits the action of His Excellency the Governor in the matter.]

Overcrowding in Bombay and suggestions in the matter.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 8th June, complains of miserably crowded and unhealthy houses in which poor men are obliged to accommodate themselves in the city of Bombay, and says :—This is the result of want of room, high rents and municipal taxation, aggravated by the addition of the Imperial income-tax. No wonder that, under such depressing conditions, life is made miserable and health uncertain. His Excellency Lord Harris is already familiar with the subject as regards England, and we implore His Lordship to give us the benefit of his knowledge and experience. Some restrictions of a well conceived Building Act are clearly necessary, and they should be reinforced by an early completion of the plan of extension of Bombay, both within the island and beyond it. The removal of the income-tax from buildings which have to pay the municipal house-tax, too, might afford some relief to the bulk of the residents who are tenants, as the imposition has, we believe, been used as an excuse by the landlords for the addition of a more than proportionate increase to the rents. We therefore respectfully but earnestly invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to these matters.

Popularity of Mr. Fulton, Acting District Judge, Ahmedabad, and unpopularity of his predecessor Mr. H. F. Aston.

10. The *Hindusthán* (108) and the *Ahmedabad Times* (90), in their issues of the 8th and 10th June, respectively, express great satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Fulton, Acting District Judge, Ahmedabad, has been discharging his duties, and observe that within a month of his arrival he has won popularity by hard work, regular attendance, and prompt, able and just decisions, giving no cause for complaint whatever to pleaders, litigants or witnesses, who wish to see him in their midst for a long time. The *Ahmedabad Times* adds that Mr. Aston was never systematic in his work, spent a great portion of his office time in amusements, sometimes delivered judgments after a long delay and overlooked the claims of his subordinates in filling up vacancies, and was therefore unpopular both among the public and his subordinates.

11. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 12th June, and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in that of the 13th idem, approve of the decision of the Bombay High Court reversing the conviction and sentence of fine inflicted by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on one Náráyandás Pránjivandás for having disobeyed the order of the police by insisting on entering an enclosure reserved for European military officers on the occasion of a display of military manœuvres on the Esplanade on the 6th March last.

Approval of the decision of the Bombay High Court reversing the decision of the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate in the Esplanade parade ground case.

12. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 8th June, disapproves of the arrangement by which the Subordinate Judge at Sangamner in the Ahmednagar District holds his Court for fifteen days every two months at Akola in the same district as being troublesome and expensive to the parties on account of the difficulty of getting pleaders, and recommends that the suits of the Akola Táluka should be tried at Sangamner.

A suggestion to Government with regard to the Civil Courts at Sangamner and Akola in the Ahmednagar District.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 12th June, approves of the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, ordering the plaintiffs in a certain case to pay to the defendant a sum of Rs. 250 as compensation for wrongful arrest before judgment, observes that in several cases plaintiffs coerce defendants by obtaining warrants for personal arrest or attachment of property without justifiable grounds, that the defendants, who are generally poor, do not seek redress of the wrong, that pettyfogging hangers on about the Court are generally instrumental in preparing and presenting false affidavits for obtaining orders for personal arrest or attachment of property, that it would be highly salutary to examine plaintiffs orally on oath before granting their applications, and recommends that plaintiffs as well as their pettyfogging advisers should be duly punished if the affidavits in such cases should turn out to be false.

Wrongful arrest or attachment of property before judgment in cases filed in the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

14. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 9th June, refers to a private enquiry which is being made by Ráo Bahádur Pánse, Assistant Collector, Sátára, into certain charges brought against Mr. Govind Gopál Ambike, Mahálkari at Shirála, and says that it is very surprising that the authorities should persistently disregard the prayer of the complainants in the case that the enquiry should be made in open court and that Mr. Ambike should be transferred from Shirála until it is finished. The charges, adds the paper, brought against Mr. Ambike being of a serious nature, it is not proper to enquire into them privately without admitting pleaders on both sides.

Necessity for a public enquiry into certain charges brought against Mr. Ambike, Mahálkari of Shirála, pointed out.

15. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 6th June, disapproves of Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste having been appointed Honorary First Class Magistrate for the Haveli Táluka of the Poona District, attributes this appointment of what it calls an undeserving person to the favour of the Honourable Mr. Moore, and prays that His Excellency Lord Harris may look into the matter and appoint for the Haveli Táluka a bench of Honorary Magistrates, as this institution has proved successful in the city of Poona.

Disapproval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur K. V. Ráste as Honorary First Class Magistrate for the Haveli Táluka, Poona District.

16. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 4th June, writes:—It is stated that on Sunday the 25th ultimo, a batch of Beluch sepoys belonging to the local regiment, about 70 men in number, on their return from the *Malakhra* held every week near the Miran Jo Pir, rushed into the bazar and caused a great consternation among the people who thought that the sepoys meant mischief.

Beluch sepoys in Karáchi and the consternation they cause among the people when they go in town in large numbers.

Most of the shops of the cloth-merchants were immediately closed and people confined themselves within doors for some time till the sepoys disappeared. The privilege given to the regimental sepoys to go into the town in such large numbers is very objectionable and causes great alarm to the people.

Baneful customs of the Audich Brahmin caste much regretted and a request made to Government to enact a law to check them.

17. The *Praja Mat* (121), in its issue of the 7th June, strongly recommends Government to enact a law for the Audich Brahmin caste, as some of their social customs are highly objectionable, saying that a girl of 10 was recently married to an old man of 60 and another girl of 18 to a boy 11 years old, and in four cases bridegrooms aged about 35, whose first wives were alive and had children by them, were married again to young girls of about 12 years.

Orders of the Panjáb Government in the Amritsar police case and the remarks of the *Tribune* newspaper thereon.

18. Writing on the Amritsar police case the *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 4th June, says:—The question is not whether the *Tribune* has exaggerated the facts, or whether it is habitually abusive. The Government have nothing to do with that. They cannot censure a newspaper or praise it either, because there is no departmental connection between the Government and the press. We therefore regard it undignified on the part of the Panjáb Government to have made a disparaging reference to the *Tribune* while thanking it at the same time for having rendered a public service. There is another fallacy about the theory of exaggeration which should be exposed. Newspaper reports, we are quite prepared to admit, are as often exaggerations as statements by Government officers are short of the truth. But we do not think that any newspaper deliberately exaggerates the information which it has actually received. To arrive at the truth it would be wiser to make some subtractions from the statements of newspaper correspondents, and to add a good deal to the reports of Government officers. However, all this is merely by the way. The character or the exaggerations of the *Tribune* do not affect the matter at all. Certain definite charges were made against a responsible public officer. Government made an inquiry. There were two heads of charges. The inquiry into one of these has been concluded and the Government find that in the reports of the *Tribune* there was a sufficient substratum of truth to justify Government in strongly censuring Mr. Warburton and exposing him in the eyes of the public. So far as that goes nothing remains to be said. Reflections against the *Tribune* by the entire Anglo-Indian press do not improve the position at all. The justice of the action taken by Government may be also questioned, but that will be shifting the ground. At present we should wait to see the result of the inquiry into the more serious charge against Mr. Warburton. If his indebtedness can be proved there will be only one course left open to Government, and then all bickering must cease. [Several other newspapers express similar sentiments.]

Criticisms on the despatch of the Government of India to the Provincial Governments on police administration.

19. In noticing the despatch of the Government of India to the Provincial Governments on police administration, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—Domiciliary visits by the police to ascertain if suspected characters are in their homes, sanctioned by the Governor-General, cannot be approved of, as they are likely to lead to a misunderstanding between the police and the people, and to furnish an instrument in the hands of the illiterate police of the districts for the persecution of innocent persons, and it is to be hoped that some precautions against this feature of domiciliary visits will be taken by Government. It is an old complaint that a large percentage of crimes go unpunished and a very great proportion of stolen property is not recovered, and the only remedy for it is a strong police which can be formed by raising the pay of constables and officers and engaging somewhat educated and intelligent men and by throwing the higher grades of the service open to well educated young men.

20. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 9th June, says that most of the chief and head constables of the Sátára district police are unfit to discharge their duties, that Europeans in general, and particularly from the Military Department, do not make good Superintendents of Police in India owing to their ignorance of the character and manners of the people, that Colonel Codrington, late Police Superintendent of Sátára, being a military man, did not possess the necessary qualifications of a Police Superintendent, the result being that he appointed as Jamádárs and Faujdárs persons who, though flatterers, were quite unfit for their duty and made the department quite useless. Some of the Jamádárs and Faujdárs of this district are, adds the paper, so bad and unpopular that the authorities should lose no time in enquiring into their conduct. It is not safe to name them, but their deeds are worse than those disclosed in the Crawford case. In order to know the real state of things it is necessary for Government to make a private inquiry and to encourage people to come forward and expose them. Mr. Yádavráo Ganpat, Faujdár of Karád, has been suspended and is being prosecuted, and complaints have been sent to Government by the rayats against Mr. Kásambhái, Faujdár of Pátan. We think that the complaints against these men must be partially, if not wholly, true, and Government should find out the truth by encouraging people to speak the truth fearlessly. Mr. Candy, the Collector, has the credit of having removed the mismanagement which prevailed in the Local Fund Department of the Sholápur District. We request him to lay the people of Sátára under similar obligations and to earn their blessings by removing the causes of complaint against the Sátára police.

A complaint against Faujdárs and Jamádárs of the Sátára police.

21. A correspondent, writing from Sátára to the *Native Opinion* (19) in its issue of the 8th June, says:—Dacoity has been very rife lately in this district. While petty thefts and house-breaking have become numerous in the centre of the town, large gangs of ruffians have made the neighbouring roads quite unsafe at night. Several instances of passengers travelling between the railway station and the town of Karád being attacked and robbed by such bands have been heard of, but the police are utterly at a loss to trace the robbers.

Highway robberies in Sátára and the police in that district.

22. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 8th June, complains that the crime of robbery has become frequent between Pálanpur and Deesa, and recommends the authorities to take prompt measures in the matter, giving some details of the following cases:—A Rajput woman and an employé in the Engineer's office at Camp Deesa were going in a cart on the night of the 25th April, when a band of robbers attacked them near Chandisar and robbed them of their things; two carts, one occupied by two Márwádi goldsmiths and the other by the daughter of the Risáldár at Deesa, were plundered on their way to Pálanpur on the 24th idem; several other carriages going to Pálanpur from Deesa and from Pátan to Deesa were plundered on the 23rd and 24th May.

Robberies between Pálanpur and Deesa and a request to the authorities in the matter.

23. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—A correspondent from Bhiria informs us that much inconvenience is experienced on account of the defective arrangements of the post office there. An extra departmental agent (the head-master of the Vernacular school) is entrusted with the work and draws the allowance of 5 rupees a month. From the reports we have received from time to time, we doubt very much if he has made himself popular in his capacity as head-master. But why should an important place like Bhiria not have a departmental branch post-master on Rs. 15 a month? We think an independent post office will be self-supporting there as the inhabitants number 3,000 souls.

Alleged defective arrangements of the post office at Bhiria in Sind.

PART II.—*Education.*

Remarks on the alleged Government policy of gradual withdrawal from higher education.

24. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 8th June, writes:—When some educational institutions are closed, and when the fees are raised in many of those that are not closed, the public may be pardoned for believing that Government are not doing all they should do for high education. The late Governor of Bombay warmly repudiated this idea in his great educational speech at Poona delivered towards the close of his career; but the public find it difficult to get over the suspicion that somehow Government are not over-anxious to foster high education. It is just possible that in the highest quarters there may be a suspicion that education has called into being certain forms of political activity which it would not be in the best interests of the State to encourage. Whether or not this is the real motive which directs the Government policy of gradual withdrawal from high education, this much is certain that among Anglo-Indian journalists there are men who revile Macaulay for his stout championship of the overwhelming merits of Western education over those of Oriental lore. It is impossible for Government, supposing they were so minded, to turn their back upon the educational policy which they deliberately laid down half a century ago; and if they were to place the education of Indian youths almost entirely in the hands of Native agency, its effect would be that the unpleasant manifestations of intellectual life which we perceive at present among a section of the Native community would show themselves in a worse and more exaggerated form. We are as deeply convinced of the ultimate moral and intellectual advancement of the people in consequence of Western culture as Sir W. W. Hunter, who has contributed an excellent article on Indian education to the first number of a new quarterly review, "Subjects of the Day." The *Times of India* agrees with Sir William Hunter as to the benefits of Western education, but our contemporary refuses to go with him in the view that the Congress is the best manifestation of the aspirations which this education has called into being. This was to be expected from the well-known opinions of our contemporary regarding the Congress. Although we have spoken with candour and freedom against the vagaries of the Congress and the utter absurdity of its principal demands, we are sorry that the *Times of India* sees about as much good in the Congress as in the Fenian organization. It would be too long, within the space of a newspaper paragraph, to point out the wide and marked difference between the Irish organization and the Indian Congress; but it would be superfluous to dwell upon that difference for the enlightenment of those who know anything about the one and the other.

Reduction of fees in the Deccan College.

25. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 8th June, writes:—We are much pleased to learn that the Committee, consisting of Professor Wordsworth, Mr. Chatfield and Dr. Mackichan, which was appointed to report on the memorial submitted to Government by the students of the Deccan College, has reported in favour of a return to the original scale of fees. This is as it should be and certainly the representation of the memorialists was based on such telling facts and figures that the eminent educationists, sitting together to judge impartially of the whole question, could not have reported otherwise. The memorialists ought to be grateful to His Excellency Lord Harris' Government for having bestowed speedy attention on their representation and appointed such an excellent committee to consider their grievances. We have ourselves thought on several occasions that some of the minor mistakes of the last *régime* in educational matters could have been avoided, if Professor Wordsworth had been in India to help Lord Reay with his impartial and sympathetic advice. It is therefore permissible to hope that Lord Harris will consult the venerable Principal of the Elphinstone College, whether it is desirable in the best interests of the institution over which he so worthily presides, that a professor should be imported, when required, from the Revenue Department into the educational world.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks in connection with the recent sudden collapse of a house under completion in Shekh Ali Umar Street, Bombay, by which five lives were lost and several persons seriously injured.

26. In noticing the recent sudden collapse of a four-storeyed house which was in course of completion at Shekh Ali Umar Street in Bombay, resulting in the death of five persons and grave injuries to several others, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 10th June, says :—The attention of the municipal authorities has been frequently drawn to weak buildings being erected in the town in the absence of municipal building rules and on account of the inattention of the municipal officers entrusted with the supervision of the erection of new buildings, but the complaint was noticed neither by the Municipal Commissioner, nor the Standing Committee, nor the Corporation. Plans of buildings to be erected are, in compliance with the law, submitted to the municipality, but the suggestions made at times by the officers of the Engineering Department relate only to the buildings being erected in a certain fashion, and not to the stability of the edifices. Many persons erect large buildings with a small outlay of capital for the sole purpose of realizing a high rent for a time and selling them off afterwards, the consequence being that weak edifices are raised, portions of which frequently fall, endangering the safety of the lives of their inmates. This shows that the erection of new buildings is not properly supervised by the municipality, which ought to take a lesson in this matter from the PortTrust, which does its work of superintending new buildings on its grounds most satisfactorily. It is also desirable that the professional builder entrusted with the work of building a new house should also be held responsible for erecting weak edifices. A close investigation ought to be made to ascertain through the negligence of what municipal officer the house in Shekh Ali Umar Street was erected so weak as to have collapsed while it was near completion. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in that of the 11th idem, express similar sentiments.]

Proposed opening of a slaughter house in the city of Poona disapproved.

27. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 8th June, says :—If Government force the Poona Municipality to allot a piece of ground in the city for a slaughter house in deference to the prayer of the butchers, it will be more creditable to the Hindu commissioners to resign their posts carrying the empty title of Ráo Sáheb and thereby show that they possess the spirit by which Rája Shiváji was able to found a kingdom and the foreigners were about to be rooted out of India in the year 1857. Our ancestors did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the protection of the cow, and if our municipal commissioners will not be ready to part on that account with their posts, it will be very disgraceful to them. If they cannot do this much even, it is quite certain that they benefit themselves in some way or other by holding those posts. Let their posts be given to non-Hindus or let us be deprived of the right of local self-government, but nothing will be more disgraceful to the Hindu commissioners than to remain in the municipality and allow a slaughter house to be opened in the city.

A complaint against the Hubli Municipality.

28. The *Rasik Ranjini* (143), in its issue of the 5th June, observes that the municipality at Hubli has been regarded as a nuisance by the public since they derive no benefit from it, and that money is being wasted without adding a whit to the improvement of the town owing to a split among the members, who while gratifying their personal feelings lose sight of the public interests.

Alleged high-handedness in giving the acting appointment of Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality to Mr. Pearson.

29. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 8th June, strongly objects to the appointment of Mr. Pearson as Acting Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality during the absence of Mr. Brunton on six months' leave, and remarks :—It is much to be regretted that the new Municipal Commissioner should, at the beginning of his career, have given a cause for complaint by

disregarding the claims of Ráo Sáheb Virprasád Tápiprasád, who has acted on more than one occasion in the same post and creditably discharged his duties. Mr. Pearson, before he got the post of Assistant to the Commissioner, where he draws a smaller salary than that of Ráo Sáheb Virprasád, had served under the latter in the Assessment Department, and it is strange that Mr. Pearson should now be put over him.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

The Indore State and the questions put in the House of Commons by Mr. Seymour Keay regarding its administration.

30. With reference to the questions put in the House of Commons by Mr. Seymour Keay in regard to the alleged misgovernment of the Holkar, the *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 8th June, observes :—European tourists place too much reliance on their short experience obtained during a brief trip to India, and their misformed opinions are all the more mischievous if they are members of Parliament since they speak in that assembly on Indian matters with the authority of personal experience. The Indore State has much improved under the present administration; there have been opened several educational and other institutions of public utility. It may be that the Holkar has some weaknesses, but it must not be forgotten that he is still young. Mr. Seymour Keay has much exaggerated his faults and we fail to understand his motives in doing so. It appears certain that the misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Keay will neither prejudice Government nor harm the young Mahárája. The appointment of an able minister, however, will remove all cause of complaint in future.

Remarks in connection with the construction of a railway line in the Kashmere dominions.

31. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 8th June, writes :—Sir Lepel Griffin before he departed to England succeeded in securing a concession from the Kashmere Darbár of a guarantee of 4 per cent. interest on the capital to be laid out on the construction of a railway line in the Kashmere dominions. The estimated cost of the whole line is three krors of rupees. One-third of the line lies in British territories, the remaining two-thirds passing through difficult tracts in Kashmere. The probability, therefore, is that most of the estimated amount, and perhaps much more, will be expended on the portion of the line which falls within the Kashmere dominions. Taking the probable expenditure to be two and a half krors at the minimum, the Kashmere Darbár will have to set aside 10 lákhs of rupees annually for the payment of interest. The revenue of the State is estimated at 50 lákhs or thereabout, and one-tenth of this revenue the present Council of Regency, acting under the advice of Colonel Nisbet, impolitically fritters away. And we ask in whose interest or for whose benefit? Is there any *reasonable proportion* between the sum to be expended and the good likely to accrue to the subjects of Kashmere? Does the deposed helpless Prince whose lands are bargained away receive any profit? The construction of the railway seems to be desired by the paramount power, and it is in its interest and for its profit alone that the work will be undertaken. If this be true, we are sorry to say that this is nothing but solemnly trifling with the sacred rights of the Mahárája and his benighted subjects. It is indeed heart-rending to read and hear now and then of the degradations and vexations to which the faint shadows of Mahárájas are put. If the argument from political expediency demand the surrender and sacrifice of Kashmere interests to the benefit of the paramount power, why should the Government hesitate to declare that policy in an honest, outspoken manner? Government have nothing to fear from and they can safely proclaim the formal annexation of Kashmere which, from the proceedings of the Kashmere Darbár, they seem to have actually effected already. If the allegations against the paramount power are, as we hope, false and groundless, it is the duty of Government as the superintending power to put its veto against such large and unprofitable expenditure which the Kashmere Council is going to undertake. In doing so Government will really have protected the sacred rights of the people of Kashmere, for which ostensive purpose the Mahárája was declared to have been deposed.

32. The *Din Mani* (80), in its issue of the 10th June, says that it has good reasons to believe the rumour that Mr. Dinshaji, the Diwán of Chhota Udepur in the Rewa Kántha Agency, caused unintentionally the death of a clerk in the Store Department, and that it behoves the Diwán to get himself cleared of the serious charge, and requests Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the numerous complaints made by the people against him, on the ground that it is not possible to get justice in the matter from the Political Department, which is liable to be influenced.

Charge of man-slaughter preferred against the Diwán of Chhota Udepur in the Rewa Kántha Agency and a request to Government.

33. The *Chikitsak* (30), in its issues of the 4th and 11th June, bitterly complains of high-handedness on the part of members of the Yellurkar family of Kurundvád, one of whom is Kárbhári of that State. It is alleged that the Kárbhári deprives the rayats of their lands at his sweet will, that this act of his is very cruel, that the tenants on the lands belonging to the Yellurkar family behave towards other agriculturists in a high-handed manner, and that complaints made in these and other matters to the Chief are not properly attended to.

Alleged high-handedness of the Kárbhári in the Kurundvád State.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th June 1890.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 21st June 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona...	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
18	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárni	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárvár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Englishmen's promise of handing over India to the Natives.

1. While writing on the Bombay cotton mills and the suggestions regarding them made by Mr. Maclean, M.P., and others, the *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 15th June, observes:—When we minutely enquire why Mr. Maclean, who is quite unsympathetic, should show so much sympathy with the Indian mill hands while he has not a word to say on our behalf when we are harassed with various taxes and oppressed by Government officers, the hollowness of their (Mr. Maclean and others) sympathy is at once disclosed to us. Those who still believe in the high-sounding statement of Englishmen that they have come to India for our good and that when we are able to manage our affairs they will return home bag and baggage, should well bear in mind the conduct of the abovementioned wicked persons. It is as absurd to believe that Englishmen who wish to promote the mill industry of Manchester by stopping mills in India and who want to fill their pockets by squeezing the throats of others, will hand over the country to the Natives and return home, ás to assume that asses will have horns in course of time. There are some exceptional men like Messrs. Hume, Bradlaugh, Caine and others, but their number is small and it is not right to judge of the character of all Englishmen from the conduct of a few of them. We should not, therefore, trust in Englishmen's promises like the above and remain idle. We must continue to exert ourselves to bring about the performance of their promises. No man will of his own accord give up, and none should expect him to give up, anything which has of itself fallen into his hands. Englishmen are doing only what every one else does, and there is no reason why they should have more honour given them than is due to ordinary men.

Expenses alleged to have been unjustly thrown upon India.

2. The *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 15th June, observes:—India enjoys great happiness under the British rule, but there is one thing of which she has to complain very seriously. While England pays the expenses of the Colonial Office for Australia, Canada and other dependencies, India is made to pay annually nearly 19 lákhs of rupees for meeting the expenses of the India Office. India has also to bear the cost of a steamer service in the Karun river in Persia, amounting to Rs. 25,000 annually, and of the Consulate at Jeddah amounting to Rs. 15,000 per annum. Is this proper and just? How can India's finances improve so long as she has to meet such enormous expenses unjustifiably forced upon her? But this must be so as long as our own people and political associations sleep over their interests. It is extremely desirable that they should strongly agitate about the matter, and ask the British Parliament to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate Indian grievances.

The interview of the Indian National Congress delegates with Mr. Gladstone.

3. In alluding to the interview that took place between Mr. Gladstone and the Indian National Congress delegates, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 16th June, observes:—The Liberal party when out of office shows more sympathy with India than when it is at the helm of the State. However, it must be freely admitted that India owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Liberals for many of the concessions enjoyed by her, and it is to be hoped that the whole party will agree in supporting her prayer to be allowed the right of election in the Legislative Councils, and exercise its full influence in obtaining the concession. The *Jáme Jamshed* of the next day expresses extreme satisfaction at the sympathy shown by Lord Reay and Mr. Childers with India, and entertains the sanguine hope that their advocacy of Indian interests will produce a salutary effect on Englishmen at home, though it might not on Anglo-Indians.

Disapproval of the rules passed by Government prohibiting Government servants from attending political meetings.

4. About the rules passed by Government prohibiting Government servants from attending political meetings, the *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—These rules are vague and might often be made the instrument of oppression. Who is to judge whether the presence of an officer is likely to be misconstrued or not? There may be good reasons for prohibiting Government servants from taking

part in political meetings, but what possible harm, we ask, can be done to public interests if such men are present at them as spectators? A public meeting is often attended by thousands of people and in such a multitude Government servants would often be as mere drops in the ocean. Their presence would hardly be ever felt or even known except with the aid of a large system of espionage. The new orders are, we apprehend, likely to be demoralizing. Some officers will easily run a coach and six through them. The timid ones will be positively debarred from all public movements. The resolution is evidently aimed as a blow against the Indian National Congress, but it ill becomes a strong, liberal and progressive Government like the British in India to be suspicious of its own officers. We are sensible that the Government has bestowed upon us a greater amount of liberty than is enjoyed by the people of many advanced European countries. But we cannot help observing that the new orders are retrograde and inconsistent with the progressive and confiding policy which the Government has so long pursued.

Withdrawal of his consent to receive a deputation from the Provincial Conference, intimated by His Excellency the Governor, approved of.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), the *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92) of the 21st June fully approve of the withdrawal of the consent of His Excellency the Governor to receive a deputation from the Provincial Conference which recently met at Poona with an address of welcome, find fault with Mr. M. B. Námjoshi, the Secretary of the Conference, for his laches, and await an explanation from him on the subject.

Disapproval of the assessment of wedding dowries and presents by the Income-tax Collector in Hyderabad (Sind).

6. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 15th June, writes:—The tortuous methods adopted by Income-tax Collectors in assessing incomes have never been better exemplified than in Hyderabad (Sind), where an attempt has been made to "raise the wind" on wedding dowries and wedding presents. Several families have been thus requisitioned, to their great consternation and indignation, and memorials have in consequence been forwarded to the Collector of Hyderabad appealing against this illegal practice on the part of the Income-tax Collectors. In Surat the same kind of assessment as obtains in Hyderabad was levied, but a reference to the Legal Remembrancer from the Collector of Surat has resulted in the issue of a Government resolution forbidding the future assessment of wedding gifts and dowries.

Refusal to admit cholera, small-pox and leprosy patients in the Native hospitals at Bombay complained of.

7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 21st June, in expressing regret at cholera, small-pox and leprosy patients being driven away from the Native hospitals in the city of Bombay, says that in 1865 the late Mr. Rastamji Jamsetji Jijibhái created a special ward in the Sir J. J. Hospital for the treatment of lepers by presenting the munificent sum of Rs. 80,000, and asks what other use can be legitimately made of this ward if the increasing number of vagrant lepers in Bombay are not to be located therein.

Unpassed law agents or *Mukhtyárs* in magisterial courts at Poona.

8. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 15th June, regrets that there should be a large number of *Mukhtyárs* or unpassed agents practising as pleaders in magisterial courts at Poona when there are so many passed pleaders to be had at that city, and says that the probable reasons of the exuberance of these *Mukhtyárs* are (1) that the law does not prevent their employment, (2) that they get permission to practise by influence and recommendation, and (3) that being ignorant of law they are found by some Magistrates more convenient and tractable than passed men, who press law points on the attention of the courts. The paper requests that, as the *Mukhtyárs* needlessly squeeze much money out of their poor and illiterate clients, Government may, in the interests of the public and the passed pleaders, and for their own good name, make rules in connection with them and compel the enforcement of these rules in magisterial courts.

9. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 13th June, expresses satisfaction at the Government of India having found some of the complaints of newspapers against the Police Department to be well founded and having adopted some of the remedies suggested by them for its improvement, and says that mere increase in the salary of police officers will not secure better men, but that it is necessary that all appointments above the rank of chief constable should be made by subjecting the candidates for those posts to a rather strict examination and choosing those men alone who pass those examinations creditably.

Reform in the Police Department and the means by which it can be effected.

10. In a communication published in the issue of the *Indu Prakásh* (17) of the 16th June, a correspondent signing under the name of "*Karháda*" gives in vigorous language a graphic description of the state of insecurity of property prevailing in the Sátára District, particularly in its subdivisions of Karád, Pátan and Válva, of the boldness and hazardousness of the robbers in committing thefts and robberies not only by night but during broad daylight by assaulting men and women, and of the necessity which the people have felt for divesting themselves and their women of all ornaments and for keeping awake all the night for guarding their property by turns, attributes the increase of crime and the growing insecurity of property to want of employment to the poor people, of which there was, he says, plenty at the beginning of the British administration in India, and which on account of the retrenching policy of Government and the subservient character of the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department of the present day has become scarce, to the absence of educated, efficient and sensible men in the Police Department, to the discharge of a large number of criminals by law courts by insisting upon direct evidence of the commission of crime and to the consequent attempts by the police to hush up crime by hook or by crook, rebukes the people for their helplessness and inability to protect themselves against a comparatively small number of miscreants, for depending upon the police whom they censure for their negligence and whose weakness and rogueries they timidly refrain from exposing, and suggests to the District Superintendent of Police to propose not an addition to the strength of the police force which is not likely to be sanctioned by Government for want of funds, but an increase in the remuneration of the village watchmen, who should be strictly ordered on pain of fine and other punishment to trace criminals and give information to the police, which duty they are well able to do, and to incorporate the *gadkaris* into the police force by continuing to them the *ináms* which they got from Shiváji Mahárāj as remuneration for garrisoning the forts and the adjoining lands.

The increase of crime in the Sátára District and observations thereon.

11. The *Káside Mumbai* (86), in its issue of the 20th June, complains that the city of Bombay has of late been infested with *badmashes* and rogues, who having formed themselves into gangs wander about the town with the object of decoying and waylaying honest citizens, that they make use of various nefarious practices with this view and cheat the people, and that redress against them has become hard and difficult to obtain. The paper warns the public against being duped by such people and advises the police to be on the alert in detecting and bringing to punishment these rogues. It also recommends the local police, whom it congratulates, by the bye, upon its detective skill, to give advertisements and stick placards giving timely warning to the public against falling into the snares of these rogues.

Suggestions to the police and public of Bombay.

12. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (27), in its issue of the 16th June, says that it is an act of great injustice and oppression that in consequence of the great disturbance and fight which took place some time ago between the Musalmáns and the Hindus at the town of Belgaum Government should have, at the suggestion of the Divisional Commissioner, ordered the appointment of a temporary punitive post at that town at a cost of about Rs. 8,000per annum to be paid by the local municipality, that the Collector of the district being a

Establishment of a punitive police post at Belgaum considered oppressive.

person who will not make one-sided or hasty representations it appears that he has not been consulted in the matter, and that the people of Belgaum being completely deprived of weapons except penknives and scissors and there being a military cantonment in the neighbourhood from which troops are available in times of emergency the punitive police post is unnecessary and seems to have been ordered under incomplete information. The paper advises the people to hold a large public meeting and to represent the real state of things to Government without delay.

Increase of thefts at Belgaum.

13. The same newspaper expresses surprise at the crime of theft having been on the increase at Belgaum in spite of reinforcements to the local police, and with reference to a recent attempt at theft in the house of a pleader in that town suspects that the strange cries of the police while patrolling the streets at night may be serving as a caution to thieves.

The crime of theft and kidnapping of children at Poona and the city police.

14. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 15th June, says that the lives of children with ornaments on their persons, however slight may be their value, have become very unsafe at Poona by reason of the large number of sharpers plying their wicked trade at that town with impunity owing to the negligence of the city police, and warns the people to be careful not to put any ornaments on the persons of their children, observing at the same time that this state of things in a thickly populated city like Poona is very discreditable to Government.

Part II.—*Education.*

Remarks on the Government policy with regard to education.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 15th June, writes:—While in England the tendency is to make education free, here in India it appears to be the other way. Hence it has been resolved to abolish all expensive high schools: in other words, to put an end to many efficient feeders of colleges. This policy, therefore, cannot but come in the way of high education. The Government apparently think that instead of solving the very difficult problem of making such education healthy and safe, the proper course is to restrict its supply, and gradually, perhaps, to do away with it altogether. But the tide has advanced too far to be stemmed at the present stage, though it is pretty certain that Government withdrawal will only make the education imparted less healthy and safe. The Education Commission has done much good; but it, or the Government resolution based on it, is doing some mischief. The Indian Government, among other things, recommends that private enterprise should be encouraged in educational matters, wherever it may be possible. The Director of Public Instruction is desired to give effect to the wishes of the Government that there should be a gradual withdrawal from high education. To enable Government to see how far this duty is discharged by the Director, he is required to state in each annual report what steps he has taken in this direction in the course of the year under report. The Director has each year, therefore, to fix on one or more English schools that are for the future to be left to take care of themselves as best they may. Thus each year he goes on reporting progress. In fact, it is a downward movement. To justify the withdrawal of the Government from the management of a particular institution that is doomed, it is necessary to make out that there is a private agency in existence in the place, qualified to undertake the responsibility transferred to it by Government. In most cases this is a fiction. It is by this time well known that Government wants missionaries and other private agencies to relieve it of its duty of managing schools. Missionaries and others, therefore, push their enterprise and found English schools, where otherwise, for ten years to come, none would have made its appearance. As soon as a mission school is on its tottering legs, the rival Government school has reasons to fear that its days are numbered. The fear is justified soon. Since there is now an object in praising the kind of instruction given by missionaries and other private bodies, such instruction is well spoken of in official reports. Some time ago the Pársis applied for the retention of a Government Anglo-Vernacular school in the Fort in Bombay, stating that, if

it be abolished or transferred to another locality, they would find no other institution there capable of satisfying the educational needs of the place, and that the private schools in the Fort were not such as could take the place of the Government school. The reply of Government, among other arguments, said that the private schools were not quite so bad as represented in the petition. The Government makes up its mind to pursue a certain policy, and then it cannot lack arguments in favour of the soundness of the step. As a corollary, it follows that it finds itself bound to eulogize institutions which the sensible portion of the public condemn.

Reduction in the rate of fees recently charged in the Deccan College, Poona.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 19th June, writes:—The Government of Lord Harris deserves the cordial thanks of the people of the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country generally for having consented to reduce the rate of fees recently charged in the Deccan College. About four years ago the Government of Lord Reay threatened to abolish this College altogether, unless some local body camé forward to relieve the Government of what was regarded as a burdensome charge. The opposition of the people of Poona headed by the local Sárvajanik Sabha, and the timely intervention of Lord Dufferin's Government, saved the Deccan College at that time, though the subsequent raising of the rate of fees to the level of the rate charged in the Elphinstone College at Bombay led very nearly to the same result. Under such circumstances it is really gratifying to find that the first public act of Lord Harris' Government has been to redress the long standing grievance of the people of this part of the country by affording them considerable relief. As an earnest of the attitude of His Lordship's Government towards high education the aforementioned measure may be regarded as very promising, and it is to be hoped that His Lordship will soon be able to allay all public anxiety even in connection with the several high schools throughout the presidency. It is premature for Government to think of withdrawing from their direct management, and we should expect that if His Lordship took the advice of professional experts, as in the case of the Deccan College, he would be told the same thing. Such was the advice of the Education Commission six years ago, and during the interval there has not been any marked change in the circumstances to justify a radical departure.

17. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 16th June, says:—The public as well as Government deserve to be congratulated on the reduction of the fee of the Deccan College no less than the Committee which recommended the reduction. Hitherto Government have acted under the impression that the extension of high education can be safely entrusted to private enterprise and that the time has arrived for Government to sever their connection with it, and the Committee deserve the thanks of the public for having tried to correct this wrong impression, and Government deserve similar thanks for discovering and admitting their error by adopting the Committee's recommendation. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, was one of the members of this Committee, and if Government severed their connection with high education missionary institutions like the Wilson College, of which Dr. Mackichan is the Principal, would be benefited, and yet the Vice-Chancellor most impartially and disinterestedly pointed out to Government that the time had not arrived for making over high education solely to private enterprise, and the public will ever remember with gratitude the disinterested service done to them by the Doctor. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the 17th June, expresses similar sentiments.]

18. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 17th June, observes that Government should not have, by reducing the fee of the Deccan College, entered into competition with the Fergusson College at Poona, which is a creditably conducted private institution deserving every encouragement at the hands of Government and which supplies an urgent want of poor students. The paper fears that the reduction in the Deccan College fees might lead to economy in the support given to middle education.

19. The *Rájyabhakt* (122), the *Hitechchhu* (88) of Ahmedabad and the *Satyavakta* (125), in their issues of the 17th, 19th and 20th June, respectively, congratulate the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris on their readily accepting the recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider the memorial of the students of the Deccan College and reducing the fees. The *Satyavakta* adds that Government acted wisely in appointing Dr. Mackichan on the Committee and that he has rendered valuable service to the cause of education which people will ever remember with gratitude.

Approval of the suggestion made by Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, to the Bombay Government regarding the training of gentlemen selected to fill positions of influence in the Educational Department.

20. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 16th June, writes :—Mr. Kirkham has lately made a suggestion to the Government of Bombay that Native gentlemen selected to fill positions of influence, such as Principals of Training Colleges or Deputy Inspectors of schools, may be nominated some time in advance of the vacancies occurring and sent to England to be themselves trained in English Training Colleges, so that they may gain a first-hand acquaintance with the best English methods of instruction and discipline in primary schools. The suggestion is very valuable. It has been found very useful in France, Germany and other countries of Europe. Why not give it a trial here? We hope the Government will give their most favourable consideration to it.

Grievances of vernacular school-masters.

21. An old Maráthi school-master, writing to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (16) in its issue of the 16th June, complains that the posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors which were created in 1865 and which since then had with one or two exceptions been conferred on vernacular school-masters up to 1889, have latterly been given to English school-masters, depriving thereby vernacular school-masters of long standing and established merit of the only post of a superior class in the Educational Department to which they could aspire and that thereby much injustice is being done to them, and requests the Director of Public Instruction and the Divisional Educational Inspectors to redress this grievance. The same correspondent further complains that since the separation of the district municipal schools from those of the local boards, the Educational Department seems to have considered the latter schools as its own and has conferred acting Assistant Deputyships upon some of the masters of these schools in supersession of the claims of the school-masters of longer service but transferred along with their schools to the control of municipal bodies; and says that this is another injustice to the senior vernacular school-masters who are in charge of municipal schools which are the largest and most flourishing in the districts, and that it should be rectified by treating all the school-masters, whether municipal or local board, as belonging to one department and by transferring the administration of the municipal schools to the Educational Department as before, since municipal school committees have, as the school-masters under them know too well by personal experience, proved incompetent to manage them as efficiently as the department did.

An enquiry into the working of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, recommended.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 15th June, writes :—The proposed trade museum at Bombay would be a good commercial appendage to the city's Art Society, and would be found, it is to be hoped, to be a practicable project. By the bye, what is our Art School proper doing for the money that is spent on it? Even such arts as engraving and wood-cutting are not taught by it now-a-days, though the need for them is greater than it was before. There surely ought to be an inquiry into the working of the school and into what it has to show for all the expenditure and labour of successive Principals and teachers during more than a quarter of a century of existence. As we remarked last year, none of its pupils have made any name, fame or fortune and their *alma mater* is not known beyond its walls. The fault may be in the system, and an inquiry cannot but result in good.

23. The *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 15th June, complains that several Gujaráti works on literature and philosophy which are highly spoken of by the public have been rejected by the Gujaráti Book Committee appointed by the educational authorities for the selection of good Gujaráti works as prize and library books, and the reason it assigns for this undesirable state of things is that the members are not well-versed in those subjects. The paper suggests the names of Ráo Sáheb Harilál Dhruv, Messrs. Mansukhrám, Nagindás Sangvai and Manilál Nabhubhái as it thinks they are fit to judge of Gujaráti literature in general, and requests the Director of Public Instruction to put them or some of them on the Committee.

A suggestion to the Director of Public Instruction to improve the constitution of the Gujaráti Book Committee.

24. The *Gujarát Darpan* (82), in its issue of the 15th June, complains that the head masters and assistant teachers of primary schools in the Surat District compel their students to buy books which are not sanctioned by the educational authorities, because they get from their authors the handsome commission of 25 per cent. on the sale of such books, and requests Ráo Sáheb Motirám Rájárám, Deputy Educational Inspector, to make inquiries into the matter at the schools under him and to put a stop to the practice.—The *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 19th June, makes a similar complaint and requests the members of the School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality to pay unannounced and sudden visits to the schools under them and examine the books used by the children.

Use of books not sanctioned by the educational authorities in the primary schools of the Surat and Ahmedabad Districts disapproved and a request made to the authorities.

25. The *Dynán Prakásh* (16) of the 16th June learns from its Bombay correspondent that the Rev. Mr. Mackichan, Principal of the Free Church College, Bombay, having asked Mr. Jinsivále, Professor of Sanskrit in that College, to refrain from delivering lectures against the objects and aims of the missionary society, and having, on the Professor's disapproving of the prohibition, expressed the difficulty there would be in continuing him on the Professorial staff of the College, Mr. Jinsivále absented himself from his College duties for a day as a sign of his resignation, and that he resumed his work at the request of the Principal not to leave till September next. In criticising this report the paper expresses disapproval of a missionary gentleman, well-known for his magnanimity and breadth of views like Dr. Mackichan, thinking of removing a Professor from his post for freely and independently expressing his personal views on certain social differences between the Hindu and European communities, approves of the Professor's readiness to sacrifice his pecuniary interests for the sake of freedom of speech, but advises him to express his regret for the rather unguarded language used by him in expressing his opinions, not for the sake of his post but in respect to public opinion.

Professor Jinsivále and Dr. Mackichan.

26. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 17th June, censures those men who, it thinks, have traduced Professor Jinsivále for his utterances at Poona on the subject of female education and English society, and says that if a learned man, who is straightforward, truth-loving, free from bad habits and of good moral conduct is unfit to be a teacher, it is a question whether Hindus should send their children to schools which are avowedly established for converting them to Christianity, and that it is not good that missionary gentlemen should show such a want of liberal principles as Dr. Mackichan is reported to have done by thinking of severing Professor Jinsivále's connection with the Wilson College. [Several other papers of the week have written on the subject in the same strain.]

Part III.—*Railways.*

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 17th June, says :—It is a very serious matter that a railway guard should make an attempt to commit an indecent attack on a Pársi lady sitting in the female carriage of a mail train of the G. I. P. Railway at some distance from the Byculla station. It seems that the European guard who was guilty of

Indecent attack on a Pársi lady made by a European railway guard in a mail train of the G. I. P. Railway.

the crime was arrested by the railway authorities, and was on enquiry found guilty, because he has been dismissed from the railway service. The accused is also said to have absconded from Bombay. Now the question is, has the railway company done right or acted legally in letting the accused go away in this manner? The crime of which the guard was accused is of such a serious nature that the law does not allow it to be compounded. It is to be hoped that for its own good name and the safety of the travelling public the railway company will not hush up the matter; and if the company fails to act in this way the friends and relations of the Pársi lady on whom the indecent attack was to be made ought to take the proper means to bring the culprit to condign punishment.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Friction between district officers and municipalities.

28. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 15th June, writes:—Complaints are heard from most provinces that the attitude of district officers towards the self-government bodies is not sympathetic, and we are extremely sorry to find that in our own province similar complaints are increasing daily. We all know that in Gujarát the attempt to show preference to official presidents has considerably succeeded. In the Kánarese districts attempts to throw discredit on the system of elections are daily progressing, and in our own districts of the Central Division the good results of the election system are being vitiated by faulty nominations. His Excellency Lord Harris would do well to pay early attention to this department and take steps to stop the mischief in time. It is very fortunate that in Messrs. Moore and Nugent he has the best advice available, and we feel sure that with their assistance His Lordship ought to be able to find out means by which the conduct of the district officers can be made more sympathetic. When Lord Reay assumed charge of the Government of this presidency a shrewd attempt was made to prejudice his mind against the infant institutions, but he very wisely took counsel with the late lamented Mr. Melvill and the district officers could see in his conduct encouraging sympathy and just appreciation which bring vitality to young institutions, and the result was that self-government gradually advanced in strength. A change in the heads of Government is again being taken advantage of and we should earnestly pray Lord Harris to show that it is not so easy as might be supposed to mislead him by administrative tactics of questionable morality and doubtful efficacy. Let His Excellency only make it a point to hear both the sides and we are sure there is no fear of miscarriage of justice. We make this prayer to Lord Harris to-day because we understand that in no less than half a dozen leading towns in the province the relations between the district officers and the municipalities have grown to be very strained, and it is quite possible that, if Commissioners of Divisions do not sympathetically intervene, Government might be moved to step in—a contingency that must be avoided both by Government and the people. We think it undesirable that Lord Harris should commence his rule under such auspices and we are therefore anxious to see that matters are set right by friendly intercession rather than by Government action. We draw the attention of the Government of Lord Harris to a few particulars in connection with the Poona Municipality, reserving those regarding others for a future occasion. So far as we know, during the last few days three references have been made to the Poona Municipality, the language and spirit of which is, to say the least of it, most discourteous and objectionable. One of these references relates to permission to build granted by the municipality; another relates to the construction of a slaughter-house for the convenience of beef-butchers; the third refers to a letter written to the president of the municipality by a commissioner, copy of which was sent to the Collector. We sympathise with the individual commissioners who feel aggrieved by the language, and we beg to point out that in the interests of self-government they should rather give thought to the matter than to the form of the letter. We are sure Mr. East will himself discover his mistake when he finds that there is nothing in the conduct of the municipality which justifies severe remarks. Mr. East's connection with the Poona Municipality has not been long and it might be held excusable in him if he should be unable to form a correct estimate of the intelligence and capacity of the people of this city. Local self-government at Poona has been admittedly successful; and it is so because the representatives of the people are men of honesty

and have a conscientious regard for their duty. The Poona press, too, is mostly in the hands of educated people, who keep a watch on the doings of the commissioners. It is only reasonable to believe that they would not allow the municipality to spend money in an illegal or lavish manner. There are in the history of self-government at Poona instances which illustrate that the citizens set the municipality right when it goes wrong and illegal expenditure amounting to thousands of rupees cannot have escaped their attention. We are sorry Ráo Bahádur Joglekar's letter and the action taken thereon have from beginning to end been an unbroken series of misunderstandings. Ráo Bahádur Joglekar meant probably to make no charges against the management of the municipality. He himself so informed his colleagues on the municipal commission the other day. What he wanted to bring to their notice was that the managing committee wielded rather too much power. In this belief Ráo Bahádur Joglekar does not stand alone. There are gentlemen on the commission who think that the power now enjoyed by the managing committee must be distributed among at least four different committees. The only fault, we think, the Ráo Bahádur committed was that he did not take care to make himself sufficiently intelligible. As it is, his letter is misleading and did mislead the Collector and a few commissioners too, and labouring under this incorrect notion they made observations which to the worthy Ráo Bahádur were as surprising as they were painful to his colleagues. But we may well drop these matters and return to the general question we have raised, viz., how the daily increasing friction between district officers and municipalities can be minimized so as to help Lord Harris' Government in carrying the development of self-governing bodies further. We have three remedies to suggest. The first consists in calling upon the municipalities to frame rules under the Act. It is very disgraceful that no municipalities should have framed rules under the new Act although full six years have elapsed since the Act was passed. In the framing of these rules care should be taken to provide for the proper distribution of power, proper co-ordination of the executive, qualifications of service, and rules of procedure. A classification of the municipalities into groups might also be undertaken by Government and rules made for the promotion of municipalities into higher groups, as also for their transfer to a lower grade. Class qualifications and privileges of each class should also be laid down, so that municipalities may go up or may go down just as they deserve. By these arrangements the friction between Government officials and municipalities will be minimized, complaints will be avoided, work will be done better, and, in short, the objects for which self-government was introduced will be achieved.

Government resolution on Mr. Heblikar and the Pandharpur Municipality.

29. Several papers of the week have expressed approval of the rebuke passed by Government on the conduct of Mr. Heblikar and the municipality of Pandharpur in engaging the services of Mr. Hirpáthak as school-master with full knowledge of his dismissal from the service by Government for gross misconduct. The *Sudhárak* (22) of the 16th June considers the reply sent by Mr. Heblikar to Government on a reference on the subject to be very silly and the resolution of Government in the matter to be very mild, and hopes that the municipalities of Pandharpur and other places will take a good lesson from this incident.

30. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 15th June, writes:—The explanation given by the president of the Pandharpur Municipality in justification of Mr. Hirpáthak's appointment as head master of the local Anglo-Vernacular school does not certainly commend itself to our approval. We are unable to understand why the municipal commissioners should have been in so much hurry as not to have made adequate inquiries regarding the antecedents of a man to whom they were going to entrust the moral education of their sons. Mr. Hirpáthak's antecedents were as notorious as they well could be throughout the Deccan, and we cannot but agree with Government in their opinion that the commissioners very seriously failed to fulfil the duty devolving on them in not dismissing Mr. Hirpáthak when they were put in possession of all the information regarding his past career.

31. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—The moral to be drawn from the Pandharpur incident is that considerations of

prudence alone, if nothing better, ought to make Government cautious in pursuing their present insane policy of retrenchment in educational expenditure—a policy which is compelling one municipality after another or some spurious local body to offer to receive charge of the educational institutions proposed to be abolished, without any adequate qualifications to discharge the public trust with honour and credit. But for such an insane policy as has been pursued for the last two years and more, the Pandharpur incident would never have occurred. It is therefore only fair to hold that policy responsible, at least partially, for the lamentable absence of "proportionate care and sense of responsibility" displayed by the misguided Pandharpur Municipality. And yet there are to be found gentlemen like Professor Gokhale and Company, who can reconcile it to their conscience to publicly admire that policy!

Alleged misuse of the Ahmedabad municipal funds and a request to Government in the matter.

32. The *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 19th June, says:—Mr. James, when Collector of Ahmedabad, asked for a clerk from the municipality of that city on the ground that he had much municipal work to do; and although there was no provision in the budget, the Ahmedabad corporation, not being able to resist Mr. James' request, quietly sanctioned the grant and debited it to the water works account. This was very unfair. Such additional expense was never asked for by any of Mr. James' predecessors in office, and as he is now Acting Commissioner, N. D., it is just possible that he may ask for a similar grant from the municipalities in his division, in which case the Ahmedabad Municipality would be foremost to sanction the grant. If this is the way in which municipal funds are to be allowed to be misused, we would request the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris to take immediate steps in the matter.

Alleged mismanagement of the Mahudha Municipality in the Kaira District.

33. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (129), in its issue of the 18th June, observes that the Mahudha Municipality, which was established last October, seems to be very unpopular from the following complaints:—The managing committee at one of its meetings passed a resolution to prosecute those owners of houses who had not paid the house-tax, notwithstanding the fact that the appeals they had lodged against the exorbitant tax levied on them were pending; the meetings of the managing committee are convened by the Mámlatdár at any place and at any time he likes, and that officer, who is the chairman as well as vice-president, is guided by one of his clerks who has no connection with municipal affairs.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

The Government policy with regard to Kashmere condemned.

34. The *Vártáhar* (23), in its issue of the 15th June, writes:—We do not think India will, in future, obtain justice from England. It is absurd to expect it. What can Mr. Bradlaugh alone do? Mere asking a few questions on specific subjects is of no avail. We have Proclamations which are set at nought by statesmen and rulers. The annexation of Kashmere was seriously thought of during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton in 1880, but the expulsion of the Tories from power saved the Chief from humiliation and disgrace. When Lord Lansdowne arrived the thread was taken up and Mahárája Pratápsingji was deposed, and the Resident was made the virtual ruler. The Kashmirians protested, all right-thinking men had their say against a measure so unjust and unprecedented, but the Ministry, with the majority at its back, cared not for this cry. They heeded it not, for they secured the Scientific Frontier chalked out by Disraeli after the Berlin Conference. When questions were asked by certain members of Parliament on the subject of the spoliation they were told in reply vaguely that the *Raj* would be restored to the ruler, and now Sir John Gorst finally proclaims to the world the patent fact—not in a hide and seek manner, but openly and boldly, in the following way:—"Government had no reason to believe that the majority of the people of Kashmere were desirous that their Sovereign should be restored to power, or that British interference in that quarter should be withdrawn." Where is justice, and where are viceregal assurances and glorious proclamations? Consigned, of course, to the waste-paper basket! Such is poor India's destiny!

35. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 14th June, writes :—The statement made by the Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons in reply to a question about Kashmere is one of those characteristic statements with which we are becoming familiar. With reference to Sir John Gorst's reply on the subject of Kashmere the question is whether the desire of the majority of the people, either of Kashmere or of anywhere else, is considered by Government when any political changes are made. Is the restoration of the Mahárája of Kashmere to be dependent upon the desire of the majority of his people? Was the Mahárája deprived of power in accordance with the wishes of the majority of his people? There are no means, in the first place, of ascertaining the feeling or desire of the people on matters of this kind, and, in the next place, no weight is attached to popular opinion. The people of Kashmere could have never desired that the Mahárája should be deprived of authority. Unless their nature is different from Indians as a body, they must have viewed the deposition of the Mahárája with considerable alarm. The Secretary of State for India has publicly stated that the Mahárája will be restored to power as soon as he shows himself capable of managing his affairs properly. This is also a very unsatisfactory assurance. Who is to decide whether the Mahárája has improved or not? It would be unjust to be guided entirely by the opinion of the Resident, but there is no other information of which the Government can avail themselves. If the Government intend to treat the Mahárája fairly, the only course open to them is to restore him to power, say after another year, and then to watch his management of affairs.

Disapproval of Mr. Seymour Keay's question in Parliament about His Highness Shiváji Ráo Holkar.

36. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 16th June, says that though it has had on some occasions to write in bitter terms about His Highness Shiváji Ráo Holkar and it knows that His Highness is more solicitous about his own comfort and ease than about the administration of his State, Mr. Seymour Keay had no reason to ask a question in Parliament about the Chief when there were no complaints of late against him or his administration, expresses surprise at the Under Secretary of State for India having asked him no question while replying to Mr. Seymour Keay as to whether the latter had got any fresh information against the Chief, and suggests that, at any rate in the interests of British Indian Government, there should be some restriction on such unnecessary questions in an honourable assembly like the British Parliament.

37. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 14th June, writes:—There is something slightly suspicious in the fact that the question about the incompetency of the Mahárája Holkar should have been raised by Mr. Seymour Keay, who is a very new member of Parliament, although well known in India for a long time. Mr. Keay would never have put such a question about Hyderabad, and it would be of some interest to learn whether he put the question according to instructions or out of simple curiosity. It is, however, a relief to learn that the Government have no intention at present of interfering with Holkar. For one thing it would be too soon after the Kashmere affair; besides, there is nothing at present against the Mahárája and his administration has recently improved.

A recommendation that the Urdu language used in the judicial courts of the Rewah State should be permitted to be written in the Devanágari characters.

38. The *Bhárat Bhráta* (146), in its issue of the 1st June, requests Major D. Robertson, the Political Agent, Rewah, to permit the Urdu language used in the judicial courts of the Rewah State to be written in the Devanágari character, as, the *Bhráta* says, the State belongs to a Hindu Chief and its subjects are conversant with Hindi and have no acquaintance with Urdu characters, and exhorts the people to make a due representation on the subject to the Political Agent.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th June 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 28th June 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona...	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

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	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám'	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Alleged anomaly in connection with the payment of the salaries of the Secretary and Under Secretary of State for India.

1. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* in one of his recent letters drew attention to the anomaly that, whereas the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the whole Colonial establishment are paid by the British Treasury, the Secretary and the Under Secretary of State for India have their salaries charged to the Indian Exchequer. This is very surprising indeed, especially in view of the fact that Lord Cross is a Cabinet Minister, and only a portion of his time is devoted to the discharge of his duties as Secretary of State for India. But India is emphatically a land of anomalies, and the present abnormal state of things can be explained on no other ground than that while the colonies are too powerful India is too submissive. How can you otherwise explain the disparity that while Ceylon has its Legislative Council constituted on an elective basis India has none, and is not deemed fit for one? What is it that prevents Englishmen serving in India from being contented with the salaries which are deemed big enough in the sister colony? The correspondent in question is sanguine enough that if the attention of the members of Parliament were called to this injustice it would be soon removed, and he exhorts Mr. Bradlaugh to take the matter in hand. We can only hope that the hint will be at once adopted and worked out. Meanwhile the Native press may be called upon to perform its portion of the duty by emphasizing the glaring inequality of treatment.

A prayer to appoint a native of India to the vacancy in the India Council which will be created by the retirement of Sir Henry Rawlinson.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 26th June, says that it is rumoured that Sir Henry Rawlinson is shortly to retire from the India Council and that his post would probably be conferred on Sir Charles Aitchison, and observes that India would not be sorry if Sir Charles got the place, but that since there is an urgent need that a native of India should be appointed to the Council to duly represent the wants and needs of the country, it is to be hoped that the people of India, and particularly her political associations, will submit a memorial to Lord Cross to appoint a fit Native gentleman to the vacancy when it occurs, as he has by law the necessary authority to make such an appointment.

Assaying and hall-marking of Indian ware in England.

3. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—They say "Do not look a gift-horse in the mouth," and on that principle we have received with thanks the gift that Mr. Goschen has bestowed upon us by doing away with the import duty on gold and silver ware. But unless he goes a step further and removes the vexatious rules of assaying and hall-marking in their application to the art ware from the East, the boon will prove of a doubtful character. He has referred the question, we are told, to the Goldsmiths' Association, but what the decision of that body will be it requires no prophet to foretell. We cannot look for anything like pure justice if the matter be entirely left in their hands. What is wanted is that the Government of India should be permitted to delegate the task of testing the quality of silver employed in art ware to the two Indian mints. This proposal is, no doubt, surrounded with difficulties, not the least among them being the inconvenience of asking the poor and ignorant artisan in the far-off mofussil to send his art-work to the presidency town to have it tested. But those who are in a position to know assure us that, comparatively speaking, the latter will be the lesser evil of the two. It is to be hoped that the matter will be settled in a satisfactory manner, so as to secure real encouragement to the revival of the decaying industry in India.

Two years' extension of service in India granted to Sir Frederick Roberts.

4. In alluding to the telegraphic news from Allahabad that Sir Frederick Roberts has been offered and has accepted a two years' extension of his present appointment, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 25th June, says :—Several Anglo-Indian newspapers are extremely glad

that Sir Frederick is to remain in India for two years more, not only because he is valiant and good-natured, but because the frontier defences have been commenced by him and it is highly desirable that they should be completed by him. Discriminating Natives are, however, of a different opinion. The extension granted to Sir Frederick will, they are of opinion, cause the continuance of an annual expenditure of nearly four krors of rupees that has been made for a few years past on the Indian defence works, causing a heavy deficit in the Indian Exchequer. The defence works were started and carried on during Lord Dufferin's *régime* under the leading advice of Sir Frederick, and it was expected that their further prosecution would be given up on the conclusion of the latter's term of office in India. Several men of capability and experience are of opinion that such expensive defence works as are being pushed on on the frontier with such haste are unnecessary, but a few officers at the helm of the Government being of a different opinion, the Indian treasury has been subjected to a heavy strain in the name of the safety of the Empire. The frontier works have cost a large amount of money, inflicting a heavy burden on the rayats, and it is to be hoped that the people will be allowed the respite of a few years at least, and that Sir Frederick will turn his attention to drawing out a practical scheme for the reformation of the army under him.

Lord Reay's speech at the reception given to him by Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir in England.

5. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir deserve Bombay's best acknowledgments for the reception accorded by them to Lord and Lady Reay immediately after their return to England. The banquet was attended by the Right Honourable Mr. Gladstone and our late beloved Viceroy Lord Ripon. We have not still been put in possession of the full text of the speech delivered by Lord Reay on the occasion, but the single sentence telegraphed by Reuter is certainly the proof of His Lordship's enlightened statesmanship. His Lordship said he was anxious "to cement the ties between England and her Indian subjects." Will his present distinguished successor follow this noble policy? For it is by an honest and disinterested pursuance of this policy only that the British Indian Government will be looked upon as a righteous and beneficent *Ráj*; and every single deviation from it is calculated to create a great many difficulties and foster a rankling discontent. Let the present and future rulers of India take a leaf out of the records of noble and high-minded administrators like this ex-Governor of Bombay.

The East India Association and Sir Lepel Griffin.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 26th June, says :—A few days ago Mr. Saunders, a Solicitor of the Calcutta High Court, brought before the East India Association the question whether Sir Lepel Griffin, a member of the Association, did right in making a terrible attack on the Native Princes of India to whose liberality the Association owed its very existence, and the discussion that followed the motion was unique in the extreme. Had the members of this Association been men of a resolute character they would have decided the question against Sir Lepel and driven him out of their body. But Sir Richard Temple, the President of the Association, being a staunch Conservative and there being several other members of the same party, Sir Lepel's offence was glossed over. It should be remembered that so long as Anglo-Indians like Sir Richard Temple and Sir Lepel Griffin are office-bearers on the Council of the Association, India is not likely to derive any good from its working. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 25th June, expresses similar sentiments.]

Cancellation of the appointment made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to receive an address from a deputation of the last Provincial Conference.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (7), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—Our Poona friends have sadly bungled the affair of the address to be presented to His Excellency the Governor from the Poona Conference calling his attention "to some of our most pressing wants." An address from the Conference ought, one would think, to have been ready before it broke up. Certainly it is hardly proper to make an appointment for its presentation even before it is written. Yet that was the procedure adopted on the present occasion, and in the end,

after an appointment had been made, the engagement had to be cancelled because there was no address to present. Nothing could be more silly or culpable than this perfunctory mode of doing public business.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—The courteous withdrawal of His Excellency Lord Harris from an engagement which he had pleasure in making with the Provincial Conference to receive from that body a deputation charged with the presentation of an address of welcome to His Excellency, becomes all the more graceful when the facts concerning the dilatoriness of the representation are borne in mind. The readiness which His Excellency showed in first giving his consent was with the object to hear both sides and to try to be accurately enlightened on "some of our most pressing wants," and the leaders of the movement have to blame no one but themselves if the result of their well-meant efforts did not turn out to be as they thought. However, the enunciation of a definite policy on which representations containing the wishes and needs of the people should be made to the Government, may be taken as a good outcome of this unhappy incident. There is a latent wish to know the real sentiments of the people in the hint that "an address drawn up by the Secretary, or at the most one or two members of the Conference, conveys no assurance to His Excellency that it contains an accurate expression of the views of the Conference, and is obviously open to the inference that it may be the opinion of but a section of the whole body"—which ought to be taken in the spirit in which it is given.

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes :—The proposal that a deputation should wait upon His Excellency the Governor with an address of welcome has ended most deplorably. The refusal of Lord Harris to receive the deputation and the address can hardly be blamed. His Excellency has probably had as much reason to be displeased as the public themselves for the strange bungling that has occurred at Poona. There have been a highly reprehensible disregard of public interests and a spectacle of hopeless incapacity which ought to serve as a warning as to the choice of persons to be entrusted with responsible work.

10. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—The reproof will be a bitter pill to swallow; but it is by no means ill-deserved. Mr. Námjoshi may be said to have almost courted it by his failure to acknowledge the Governor's letter, which he was bound to do as a matter of the most ordinary courtesy, not to say duty. His Excellency Lord Harris has done right in sending a copy of the letter to the press for publication, because it is a matter of public importance and interest that the opinions of a few should not be made to represent "the voice of India," and that the demands which are made sometimes in the name of "the nation" should be the spontaneous and genuine expression of the opinions of the conglomeration of races and creeds inhabiting the continent of India. The Private Secretary's letter to Mr. Námjoshi incidentally throws a side-light on the character of our people and also of our patriots who cannot very much differ from our people. They are as dull and dilatory in their action as they are prompt and ready in their speech. They are as hot and zealous in the making of promises as they are cold and callous in the performance of them. Mr. Námjoshi requested Lord Harris to fix a day for receiving the address as soon after His Excellency had arrived in Poona as possible, and said that the address would refer to some of the most pressing wants of the people. Having said so, Mr. Námjoshi apparently went to sleep over his business. Possibly, he maintained a sulky silence because the Governor would not grant him an interview "to talk the matter over" previous to the presentation of the address. Possibly, the Governor thought that talking the matter over was but an endeavour to manufacture opinion at head-quarters.

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes :—It is really impossible not to sympathise to the fullest extent in the pain which it must have caused His Excellency Lord Harris to perform the most unpleasant duty of cancelling an engagement entered into with the representative of a public institution and on their behalf, and to have denied to himself the pleasure of receiving a welcome to Poona at the hands of a deputation from the

late Provincial Conference and of learning from them "some of our most pressing wants." It is equally impossible not to fully sympathise with the members of the Conference in the great disappointment which they will naturally feel in being deprived of a splendid opportunity of welcoming their new Governor to the head-quarters and centre of the movement and of acquainting him with "some of our most pressing wants." The regret that all well-wishers of such public institutions as the Provincial Conference and others of a similar character must feel at the fiasco in which "the idea of a few influential delegates," subsequently ratified by the whole Conference at its sitting on the 6th ultimo, has ultimately ended, will be greatly intensified by the undoubted fact, fully borne out by Mr. Edgerley's letter to Mr. Námjoshi, that such an untoward result would have been averted but for the matchless stupidity—to use no stronger term—of one of the Secretaries of the Provincial Conference, viz., Mr. Mahádev Ballál Námjoshi. A week before the last Provincial Conference assembled to elect its President, Mr. Edgerley had intimated to Mr. Námjoshi in writing that Lord Harris would be willing to give "the idea of a few influential delegates," if influentially supported, "a courteous consideration," in other words, that His Lordship would be pleased to receive the deputation if the Provincial Conference appointed one to wait upon him with an address of welcome, setting forth at the same time "some of our most pressing wants." It is a remarkable circumstance, presumably to be accounted for on no ground other than Mr. Námjoshi's matchless stupidity, that the Conference were kept in the dark about the technically provisional, but practically as good as settled, engagement entered into by His Excellency the Governor to receive an address of welcome at the hands of a deputation from the Provincial Conference, such address being well understood to embody a statement regarding "some of our most pressing wants." If the letter of the 26th April, together with the reply of the 28th idem thereto, had been placed before the Conference, as we think it was clearly the duty of Mr. Námjoshi to have done, we are certain that the Provincial Conference would have, before dispersing, nominated the members of the deputation to wait upon His Excellency, and would also have adopted an address of welcome, at least provisionally, relegating the duty of making further alterations therein, if deemed necessary, to a well selected committee of competent gentlemen duly qualified for such a delicate task.

12. The *Satyavakta* (127), in its issue of the 27th June, observes:—Impartial men will agree that Mr. Námjoshi committed a serious blunder and that His Excellency the Governor is perfectly justified in the course adopted by him. It was not dignifying to Mr. Námjoshi to have allowed His Excellency's letter to remain unattended to for a long time. It seems that Mr. Námjoshi was tempted to ask for an interview from the way in which things had been carried on in the time of Lord Reay, but from the attitude of His Excellency Lord Harris it will be seen that some of our forward citizens, who took great delight and pride in interviewing Lord Reay and showing themselves to be in intimate communication with him, will not be able to play the same game in the time of the present Governor. The reply of Lord Harris will also convey a wholesome lesson to the moving spirits of political associations and others who have been in the habit of presenting addresses in the name of the associations and of the public independently of the latter's approval of the same.

13. Writing on the same subject, the *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 22nd June, says:—The length of the Private Secretary's letter shows that His Excellency the Governor deemed it necessary to make the justification of his resolution as elaborate and full as possible. He must have felt that in withdrawing from his engagement he was disappointing a good many respectable and loyal gentlemen,—men who had the right to speak on behalf of the subjects of this presidency,—and that therefore it would not do to give a flat refusal in a curt manner. For this courtesy to the public we thank His Excellency. He has shown his frankness in this. Now let us turn to the matter of the letter. Here, we are sorry to say, the reasons given for withdrawing from the engagement do not appear to us to be adequate. We know that during the *régime* of a former Governor a similar unfortunate episode took place. A public association requested permission to present a welcome address. The permission was graciously given.

But in the meantime when the draft address was submitted for approval, some one not over-friendly to the association raised the question whether the association deserved such a recognition, and ultimately the project fell through. The present episode bears a close resemblance to this one, and hence it is only right that one should expect that in the absence of better reasons than the technical ones set forth in the above letter His Excellency should have excused the delay. As a matter of fact, what are these reasons? There are two given in the letter. The delay that has occurred in the submission of the draft of the address leads His Excellency to the conclusion that it was not submitted to the Conference, and further that the address therefore would be "drawn up by the Secretary, or at most one or two members of the Conference," and would therefore convey no assurance that it contained "an accurate expression of the views of the Conference." Secondly, "the delay that has occurred would deprive the address in a great measure of the welcome the Conference intended to convey." Before commenting upon this we must express our regret at the delay that has taken place. But such delays are, we submit, inevitable. There are but few men available among us who can devote their entire time to such public work. The work has to be done and it is done. But those who have to do it can very rarely devote their full time to it. So it happened in this case that the Secretary of the Conference, whose duty it was to draft the address and send it round to the members of the Provincial Conference for approval, had suddenly to leave Poona at the call of duty. On his return he tried to expedite the matter and we know for certain that the address has been in type for some time past and it was being circulated for approval to members here and in the mofussil. The *Bombay Gazette* has chosen to suggest that there has been want of good manners here. If there has been, we believe it has been unconsciously done and the Secretaries and others concerned would readily apologise for it. But the *Bombay Gazette* suggests something more than this, when it speaks of manufacturing public opinion. We think the charge is as baseless as it is wanton and mischievous. The draft of the address was not ready at the time of the Conference, and indeed it could not be got ready at a moment's notice as it was to be a weighty document. Then again it was to be submitted to the members for approval after it was put into type. Thirdly, the matter, though not the form, has had the approval of the Conference, in so far as the subjects to be touched on in the address had been discussed and resolutions passed thereon at the sittings of the Conference. Under these circumstances we fail to see how the address could convey no assurance that it contained the accurate expression of the views of the Conference. However, His Excellency has chosen to think so and there the matter must rest now. As to the other reason of the delay, depriving the address of the welcome meant to be conveyed by it, we think there are instances in which such formal ceremonies were put off for several months. This reason, therefore, need not have been mentioned. But it is no use crying over spilt milk. It depended upon His Excellency to stick to or cancel his engagements for any reasons that might seem to him best. The resolutions of the Conference have drawn His Excellency's attention, and we are sure he will give them his best consideration. That is some consolation. Before we conclude, we must observe that in the face of the fact that the draft address was to be circulated to the members of the Conference for approval, the inference that the address would at best represent the opinion of a section of the Conference is hardly charitable, and does not come with that grace which a letter of the kind generally possesses and ought to possess, especially as the copy of the address was not before Government when the inference was drawn. Nor do we think that the reasons given for publishing the *whole* correspondence are quite satisfactory or that *such* publication was even necessary.

14. The *Dńyán Prakásh* (16) of the 23rd June finds fault with the *Mahrátta* in attempting to exculpate Mr. Námjoshi of the delay or carelessness in the matter of the address proposed to be presented to His Excellency Lord Harris, and says that the *Mahrátta* is wrong in insinuating that a similar fiasco had occurred in the time of Sir James Fergusson, the fact being that without revoking a promise to receive an address from the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha in 1880 Sir James refused the address on the ground of the alleged disloyalty of the Sabha.

15. In writing on the same subject the *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 24th June, says that the delay was due to no fault on the part of Mr. Námjoshi, and was unavoidable as the address could not be presented to the Governor before it had been finally approved of by the leading members of the Provincial Conference. In the opinion of the paper, His Excellency the Governor was rather hasty in publishing his ideas about the proposed address without reading the address itself and without calling upon Mr. Námjoshi for an explanation in the matter.

16. The *Sudhárak* (22) of the 23rd June concurs with the *Kesari* in considering the delay on the part of Mr. Námjoshi to have been inevitable, regrets that His Excellency the Governor should have recalled his promise on such insignificant grounds, and asks whether the Governor did not withdraw his words on some pretext or other, believing that it would be inappropriate that a Provincial Government should recognize a Provincial Conference when the Supreme Government paid no attention whatever to the Indian National Congress.

His Excellency Lord Harris at Sátára and the Gadkaris of that place.

17. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 26th June, writes :—The incident in connection with His Excellency Lord Harris' recent visit to Sátára, wherein some Gadkaris prostrated before His Excellency praying for redress and the Governor ordered an enquiry into their grievances in spite of the assertion of the local authorities that their claims had been heard and settled, does great credit to His Lordship's kindness of heart and gives great satisfaction to the public. It is to be wished that His Lordship would continue to take interest in poor people, give them a personal hearing, and redress their grievances. No high hopes should, however, be formed of Lord Harris' administration from this single incident. There have been instances of several newly appointed Governors having assumed similar attitude at the commencement of their *régimes* and having subsequently failed to fulfil the high hopes formed of them. For instance, Sir Philip Wodehouse and Sir Richard Temple gave great promises by a few of the early acts of their administration, but soon afterwards subsided into the Governors of the ordinary type and sadly disappointed the public, who were indiscreet enough to form high hopes of them on a frail basis.

His Excellency Lord Harris' reply to the address presented to His Lordship at Sátára and the privilege of trial by jury.

18. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 23rd June, refers to the answer given by His Excellency Lord Harris to the address presented to him at Sátára and remarks :—The branch railway line prayed for was a question of money, and it was not expected that His Excellency would comply with the request of the people. But it would have been proper for His Excellency to have granted the prayer for trial by jury. Poona and Ahmedabad enjoy this privilege, and it is the opinion of several European officers that the people of those places properly discharge their duties as jurors. There are many persons at Sátára who are able to serve as jurors, and it is not right to doubt their ability when they discharge the duties of a Bench Magistrate without giving the least ground for complaint against them.

Rules prohibiting Government servants from attending political meetings.

19. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—To avoid misunderstandings it is good that Government servants should have been plainly told what their attitude towards political movements should be, but we are inclined to think that the first rule which prohibits them even from attending political meetings is hard and very humiliating. We are quite prepared to admit the principle laid down by Government, viz., that their servants have not the same liberty of action as private individuals have, and that they are bound to hold themselves aloof from political movements, but there is no reason to put so much restraint upon their liberty and to show want of confidence in them. We trust that Government will reconsider their decision and remove the prohibition of attending political meetings. There will be no harm done, we think, if Government servants attended such meetings as passive spectators.

20. A correspondent, writing to the *Mahrátta* (5) in its issue of the 22nd June, says:—Although I do not doubt the wisdom and sincerity of the Government of Bombay in passing a resolution which most clearly and most ably defines the attitude of Government servants respecting the organization or collection of public subscriptions, pardon me if I say that the circumstances under which the collection of the Land Improvement Fund was supported and encouraged were quite different from what the Government of Bombay took them to be. I can very well testify that the officer concerned, Ráo Bahádur Gurshidáppa, was judicious and alert enough to show to the people by express words and overt acts that the collection of the fund was purely an unofficial act and that the public were free to contribute or not towards the fund. The organization of a special committee consisting of Desáis, Deshpándes, Inámdárs, Sávkárs, and other leading men of the Chikodi táluka for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the fund will show that the officer neither collected the contributions himself, nor showed excess of zeal in the promotion of the fund as alleged. Finding that some leading and public-spirited men belonging to a táluka in his charge had set about this praiseworthy movement, he naturally felt great pride and pleasure in its promotion and in perfect good faith encouraged it. Some ill-wishers eagerly caught hold of this opportunity and were instrumental in sending petitions to Government against the officer's connection with the fund, with a view to draw down upon him some such censure as has now been passed. The petitions so sent also complained that much oppression had been brought to bear upon the rayats in consequence of his connection with the fund. I have no hesitation in saying that the statements which the petitions contained are false and groundless. It is plain that the petitioners were instigated by a few persons who had suffered some loss at his hands in official matters. Those persons who had sent in petitions have since been willingly raising subscriptions amongst themselves. This shows that the petitioners were innocent persons and were instigated to send the said petitions by some persons. Had the officer been the prime mover of the movement it would, there is every reason to believe, have breathed its last the very moment the resolution of the Government of Bombay was passed. The movement still exists and has yet sufficient vigour. I know well that over 10 thousand rupees have been collected up to date in its aid. There is every probability of the undertaking being a complete success. This will show that the officer was not the starter of the fund, but that he merely encouraged it, as already observed.

Comments in connection with the recent resolution of Government regarding the raising of funds by Government officers.

21. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes:—Sir Raymond West said recently in his speech on the District Police Bill: "It is necessary to infuse into the police an *esprit de corps* which will make it more efficient for its purpose. *This is most important.* Before the Police Acts were passed in England the police were in some places the curse of the country. Police misconduct has not been quite unknown in India and in this presidency. It was most desirable, therefore, that there should be a high *esprit de corps* in the police, that they should feel themselves elevated by their position and their functions, and pride themselves on their courage, intelligence, probity, and on their readiness to submit to superior command, which could *only* arise from high discipline and respect to their superiors. We should have them mindful of their duty, and *ready to maintain the honour of the body to which they belong.*" This is very fine, indeed, so far as it goes. Police misconduct has not been quite unknown in India! But the truth, however unpalatable, must be stated. Sir Raymond West's remedy is to place the whole police force in the presidency under an Inspector-General. The police will then feel they have a head; *ergo* there will be *esprit de corps* in them; *ergo* their position will be elevated and their courage, intelligence and probity will develope enormously; *ergo* they will be mindful of their duty and ready to maintain the honour of their corps. Ask a head constable or a chief constable whether the appointment of one more superior matters much to him, and he will tell you it hardly does. Ask him also if the said appoint-

Disapproval of the appointment of an Inspector-General of Police for the Bombay Presidency.

ment will make him more courageous, intelligent and honest, and the reply will be scarcely satisfactory. Ask him if it will prevent him from using torture to extort a confession in difficult cases, or prevent him from accepting sundry presents, or from sticking to his subordinates, through thick and thin, so long as they are loyal to his disloyalty, and he will have the candour to admit that it will not. Ask him, above all, if the creation of this new office, or rather the continuance of this office, has made him more mindful of his duty and ready to maintain the honour of the body to which he belongs, and he will, if he is a truthful man, inform you that he does not know what honour of his *corps* requires to be maintained, and that he was always mindful of his duty when its discharge was profitable and pleasurable. If police misconduct is to be prevented, the lower ranks of the service should be more highly paid rather than that they should be placed under one more superior, drawing a most comfortable income. The pay which the Inspector-General would get might be better spent in improving the status of the working members of the police, and then there will be in all probability much less scope for criticism. What matters it to the public whether an Inspector-General controls the Superintendents, and through the Superintendents the Inspectors and Chief Constables, when the lower police officers, who make arrests and perform most of the investigation work, remain unreformed? Subjection to one more superior can hardly produce the very desirable results which are anticipated.

Exemption of certain persons from the income-tax recommended.

22. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 22nd June, observes:—At present a charge in respect of income-tax is made and deducted from the amount of interest due on every Government promissory note; but this is not fair, for there are certain people, particularly widows, who consider it safe to invest their money in these notes and maintain themselves on the interest derived therefrom and have no other source of income, their gross income falling much under the limit of Rs. 500. Such persons should, therefore, be exempted from paying the income-tax on the interest they get.

Comments on a resolution said to have been issued by the Bombay Government about the Khots in the Ratnágiri District.

23. The *Satyá Shodhak* (62) of Ratnágiri, in its issue of the 22nd June, gives the purport of a resolution which, it is informed, has been recently issued by the Bombay Government in connection with the Khots in the Ratnágiri District, and says that the resolution is a very partial one and that Government evidently wish to accomplish thereby what they have intended to do since 1822, viz., to deprive the Khots of their rights. If, observes the paper, Lord Reay, who always listened to arguments on both sides and who by the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Barve on the committee showed that he intended to do justice both to the Khots and the rayats, had been at the head of the administration, such a resolution as this would never have been issued, particularly as His Lordship had already assured the deputation from the Khots which waited on him last year that the Khoti Committee was not appointed with a view to alter the Khoti Act, but simply to revise the rules framed under it. The Khots withdrew their suits against Government when the latter assured them that they would never be deprived of their right of assessing the fields of their tenants every year, and Section 33 of the Khoti Act was inserted for this very purpose. But now by the resolution in question the Government are going to deprive them of this right. This is a distinct breach of faith on the part of Government. It is much to be regretted that a resolution bringing into disrepute the honesty of the British Government should have been issued within four months of the arrival of His Excellency Lord Harris in this country. The Khoti system in the Ratnágiri District differs very much from the Rayatwári system in force in other parts of the presidency. If His Excellency had devoted more time and attention to this matter he would not have issued this one-sided resolution. The resolution is not injurious to the Khots alone. By the introduction of the new system of fixing the land revenue for a number of years and collecting it in coin instead of in kind according to the produce of each year as hitherto done by Khots, and holding the latter responsible for the whole assessment due from their tenants, both the Khots and their tenant rayats will be ruined. Considering the poverty of the soil, the indigence of the agriculturists and the over-population of the district, the system of collecting the

revenue in coin by Khots is quite unsuited to the district. Government will do well not to adopt the wrong opinion of a few Government officers in this matter and to reconsider their resolution. In conclusion, the paper urges the Khoti Association to protect the interests of the Khots and to lose no time in placing their case before Government.

The High Courts of justice and the quality of justice administered by them as compared with that by mofussil magistrates.

24. Referring to the decision of the Bombay High Court in the Esplanade parade ground case, the *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 18th June, writes :—If the Indian High Courts serve no other purpose, they repeatedly show the absolute equality and impartiality with which justice can be administered between any two subjects of the Queen. In some quarters these cases cause great disappointment. But who but a High Court Judge, moving in the elevating atmosphere of absolute and impartial justice, could have placed such an interpretation upon the law and the facts of the case? In the mofussil, where district officers look upon the law as an instrument of vengeance, and magistrates have not often a calm balance of judgment, such instances of absolute justice are very rare.

Remarks in connection with the examination of women in rape cases.

25. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—We were once present in a mofussil criminal court when a case of rape was being tried. The subject of the offence was a remarkably pretty Hindu young woman of the higher classes. She was unused to appearance in public and her husband and her relations had asked for her examination on commission, but the Court had refused to grant this prayer, as, unlike the Civil Procedure Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure does not exempt *pardanashin* women from attendance in Court. The woman came into the box with her face covered, but it was necessary to watch her demeanour, and she was therefore obliged to partly remove the cloth from her face. We can never forget the extreme distress she felt, the unhidden tears that rushed to her eyes, when forced in cross-examination to answer questions which shocked her natural modesty. The offence itself was a great wrong to her, but it appeared to us that this publicity and this cross-examination were a greater wrong. She often sank down her head and sobbed when questioned about the details, and she could not mention her wronger's name without a heavy curse. She was for full seven hours in the box, but during the latter part of her ordeal she was allowed to sit down. We have never wondered, after witnessing the touching scene we have described, why there are so few prosecutions for rape and why bad men feel emboldened to commit this crime. Cannot the Legislature, under proper safeguards, allow such women to be examined without undue publicity? And, above all, cannot something be done to check immodest questions when the woman raped is not impeached as a bad character, and when she can be proved to be respectable? Is it not enough for her to say that a foul wrong was done to her, and to describe in outline how it came to be done, without being obliged to describe the position of her legs and the mode in which the intercourse was effected, the parts of her body which came in contact, and such other things? Some of these questions may become necessary if she was seen in the act by an eye-witness. But when the crime is done in secret and she alone has to speak to it, can it be necessary to drag out of her a realistic picture of the act? The matter is one which certainly deserves consideration. Eminent counsel usually avoid putting offensive questions, but in the mofussil, in rape cases, such questions are justified by the pleaders under the law of evidence, and the Judge has often to yield. But even if such questions be considered fair, we do hope that ladies *proved to be pardanashin* may be exempted from attendance in criminal courts. At least some discretion in the matter may be vested in the higher courts.

Alleged corruption of the bailiffs of the Civil Courts of Broach.

26. The *Din Mani* (80), in its issue of the 24th June, complains that the bailiffs of the Civil Courts of Broach are corrupt, and recommends that the authorities should take severe notice of them. It observes that an instance of corruption has recently taken place which it is pre-

pared to point out to Government if they ask for information about it. The same paper in another place observes that a bailiff named Jabar Rasul, belonging to the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, is alleged to have done wrong to a certain party who declined to pay him an illegal gratification.

Leper ward in connection with the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 27th June, publishes a letter, dated the 21st March 1864, from the late Mr. Rastamji Jamsetji Jijibhoy proposing the building of a leper ward in connection with the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital and offering the sum of Rs. 80,000, the estimated cost of constructing this additional ward, on condition that this ward shall be considered as part of the Hospital and maintained and kept in repair by Government, and the resolution of Government, under date the 31st idem, accepting the offer on the conditions stated and ordering the Public Works Department to commence the construction of the building at once, and to put up a tablet containing the donor's name, and other particulars of this munificent gift. The *Jáme Jamshed* then says:—For about twenty-five years was this ward used as a leper asylum, but the tablet ordered by Government does not appear to have been ever put up. The ward has been closed for the last few months without any reasons being put forward by Government for doing the same, the only mention about the step being made in the last report of the Hospital, wherein occurs the bare assertion that the lepers of this ward have been transferred to the Allbless Leper Home at Trombay. Now, the question is can the leper ward be abolished when a solemn promise was given to its donor for its permanent continuance, and its abolition without obtaining the consent of the heirs of the late donor seems a strange procedure. Supposing the ward is abolished in the interests of the other patients of the Hospital, proper arrangements ought to be made for the continuance of the philanthropic intentions of the deceased donor. It is trusted that an explanation on the subject will be forthcoming and proper arrangements will be made by Government in regard to this philanthropic endowment.

A complaint against a Mahomedan chief constable in the Kánara District.

28. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (44), in its issue of the 19th June, says that the husband of a low-caste Hindu woman of Belikeri, one of the suburbs of the town of Ankola in the Kánara District, was recently murdered by her paramour, and although the Mahomedan chief constable, on a complaint being made to him, made a search in her house and found the dead body hidden in a bag, he gave an altogether different aspect to the case and reported the complaint to be untrue upon his receiving a bag of money filled with silver coin from the murderer.

Alleged use of false weights and measures by some shopkeepers at Ratnágiri and a request to the district authorities in the matter.

29. The *Jagan Mitrá* (41), in its issue of the 16th June, says that complaints have reached its ears that several shopkeepers in the bazar at Ratnágiri deceive their customers by keeping and using false weights and measures, and requests the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the Huzur Deputy Collector of Ratnágiri to minutely enquire into this matter and to see that the false weights and measures are destroyed.

A complaint against the post office and the Governor-General of Goa.

30. The *Anglo-Lusitano* (161), in its issue of the 19th June, writes:—The Goa Post Office Department was never known to be faultless and never inspired much confidence, but just at present it seems to be anxious to beat its past record by lending itself to the Government in making away with correspondence between persons who are known to have taken a prominent part in opposing the Government in the recent elections of Salcete. The Governor-General has fairly carried out his threat that he would stick at nothing in trying to secure the election of his nominee. He has secured the co-operation of the judicial functionaries and of the post office in his nefarious designs. It is perhaps surprising to see such things in a country ostensibly governed under a constitution; but such are the facts, and that they are possible is itself evidence of a condition, both among rulers and ruled, that is certainly

not hopeful. The doings of the post office in this affair were suspected from the very beginning. It was, for instance, known that the Government of Goa were anxious to make away with the documents about the election which the popular party were sending to Lisbon, and it was felt that they could not be safely trusted to the tender care of the Goa Post Office. Accordingly, a special messenger brought them to Bombay, and they were here posted with special precautions. The papers reached Lisbon safely and have produced the desired effect, as it is now confirmed that the election has been annulled. The Government sent its own papers as far as Lisbon by a special messenger, who, it was stated, had instructions to obtain possession of the papers of the other party if he possibly could. For some time all communication between the popular leaders and their friends by post was suspended, and special messengers had to be employed wherever possible. Mr. Loyola, the leader of the popular party, now complains that a letter addressed to him by Mr. Christovam Pinto, the popular candidate, and referred to in subsequent letters which have been received by others, has not yet reached him. General Vasco Guedes has really been setting some very good examples to his subordinates and subjects. The attention of the Goa Government is so much engrossed in the perpetration of outrages and scandals that it is not surprising that it finds no time for the more serious duties of administration. The period of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1878 is coming to an end, yet apparently the Goa authorities are perfectly inactive in the matter of its renewal or revision. They will probably wake only when the British Government knocks at their door at the last moment and forces them, in the absence of time for consideration and negotiation, to accept whatever conditions it chooses to impose.

A telegraph office wanted for the city of Poona.

31. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 20th June, asks for a small telegraph office to be attached to the city post office in Poona, as the inhabitants there find it very inconvenient to have to go to the camp, and says that more than half the income of the telegraph office in the camp being realized from the inhabitants of the Poona City, Government will not find it difficult to comply with the wishes of the people.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Railway receipts for goods should be made negotiable and transferable like bills of lading.

32. In noticing the resolution of the Government of India desiring further expression of public opinion in connection with the proposal that railway receipts should be recognized as negotiable and transferable instruments, carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 28th June, says:—The railway companies oppose the acceptance of the proposal under the false fear that it would increase and complicate the responsibilities of the railways. They say that if the holder of the receipt does not pay in full the owner of the goods and the latter serves the company with a notice not to deliver the goods to the former, the responsibilities of the company will have considerably increased. The Honourable Sir Andrew Scoble also made a similar assertion at a discussion of the Railway Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council, quoting a recent decision of the Bombay High Court in support of his position. All this is true so long as a railway receipt is not made by law a negotiable and transferable instrument carrying a title to property like a bill of lading, but when it is legally invested with these powers the objections raised by the railway companies must disappear. If in the case of a bill of lading the carrier finds no such difficulties, the railway companies cannot meet with any in the case of railway receipts. The present position of railway receipts is prejudicial to the interests of merchants, who cannot sell their goods by transferring the railway receipts and accommodate themselves with the price of those goods, and does not afford any convenience to the railway companies. When the railway receipt is made by law negotiable and transferable and to carry a title to property in the same way as bills of lading, the railways will have to deliver goods entrusted to them to the holder of the receipt, and such delivery will leave no

responsibilities behind. It is therefore to be hoped that railway receipts will soon be made to possess the same value as is held by bills of lading in order to give due facilities to trade.

Part III.—*Education.*

Educational policy of the Bombay Government and the rumours about the abolition or transfer of several high schools.

33. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 22nd June, refers to the Government resolution about the Pandharpur Municipality and observes :—This fresh instance raises once more the question how far Government have been wise in determining upon a hasty withdrawal from the charge of secondary instruction. There has been again a revival of disquieting rumours as to the abolition or transfer of several high schools. How far they are true none can say, but it is all the same whether they be ill-founded or well-founded. The feeling of uncertainty and suspense that they create in the mind of the public is highly injurious, and the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris will do well in publicly repudiating the intentions ascribed to them if they be imaginary. The high school at Nagar has been already transferred, and a few years will show how far Government were justified in making the departure. Meanwhile it will be well for all parties concerned if Government stay their hand and give an assurance to the people of their having done so. It is self-evident that efficiency and high moral tone cannot go hand in hand with cheapness; and unless the local public in the various towns and districts have learnt to show public spirit and appreciation enough to collect large funds for the maintenance or continuance of really efficient institutions, it will be premature for Government to take away or to slacken their healthy control. Even from the point of view of State policy it will be a wise course for Government to continue their management of high education; since a well-disciplined and soundly-educated generation of young people will prove better citizens and contribute more to the general contentment and prosperity of the country. It is idle to pretend that Government do not see all this, but it is the blind spirit of short-sighted economy at the wrong end that is at the root of the matter; but it ought not to be forgotten that ultimately it may prove penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Jerry buildings in Bombay.

34. The *Dnyánodayá* (15), in its issue of the 26th June, writes :—Several houses have lately fallen in Bombay owing to their decayed condition, and many persons have been buried in the ruins. There is evident need of a more thorough examination of all existing houses on the part of the municipal authorities. We have often been surprised to see the flimsy character of many of the buildings erected on some of the principal streets, and have wondered that such structures are allowed.

Alleged misdoings of the municipal Halálkhors in Bombay and remarks in connection therewith.

35. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes :—The recent disclosures in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay about the misdoings of the municipal Halálkhors have necessarily fluttered the dovecotes of the Health Department. It is now gravely asserted, and a contemporary lends its countenance to the assertion, that the Halálkhors have taken umbrage at the exposure and are going to strike work. It is threatened that the sweepers struck work last year after a similar exposure, and that if a strike occurs again the members of the Corporation who have caused the exposure will be responsible for it. We have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when we are to be in terror of our servants and to forbear from finding fault with them and correcting them for fear of their getting unruly. The executive officers of the Health Department must be terribly feeble to be frightened by such bugbears. They have emboldened the Halálkhors in their misbehaviour by their own connivance, and now that their misbehaviour has been brought to light they are further pampering them by frightening themselves with rumours of strikes. Feebleness and imbecility could go no further. A little firmness and decision will easily remove malcontentedness. The Municipal Commissioner himself is, we have reason to think, taking active measures to put things right.

Remarks on the flood protective works at Surat.

36. A correspondent, writing from Surat to the *Rást Goftár* (87) in its issue of the 22nd June, complains that Government have saddled the Surat Municipality with the enormous expense of two lákhs of rupees for erecting flood protective works, says that these works will hardly prove beneficial to the public and regrets that no municipal commissioner seriously thinks as to whether the proposed walls along the banks of the river Tapti and raising the level of several roads in the city will at all check a heavy flood from entering the city. The *Gujarát Darpan* (82), in its issue of the 26th June, complains that a portion of the flood protective works that were already executed has either been washed away or damaged by the recent heavy rains, and that some portions had to be pulled down for the purpose of allowing passage to rain water. The *Darpan* regrets that the money spent on the work has been wasted at a time when the municipal finances are not in a satisfactory condition, and that these works have done more harm than good.

A complaint against the Ratnágiri Municipality.

37. A correspondent of the *Bakul* (26), in its issue of the 22nd June, complains of the unclean state of the roáds and drains in the town of Ratnágiri, attributes it to want of proper supervision over the work of sweepers, and says that if the municipal authorities will not take care in time to keep the town clean it is likely that the epidemic which has already made its appearance will rapidly spread in the town and many persons will fall victims to it, as was the case during the rainy season of the last year.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st July 1890.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 5th July 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahráshtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The settlement of the conflicting claims in Africa of England and Germany considered beneficial to India.

1. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—Whatever the public in England may think of the settlement of the conflicting claims in Africa of England and Germany, the event, on the whole, will decidedly do good to India. We do not know the value of that small and hitherto unknown island, Heligoland, from a sanitary or a strategic point of view; but the sole suzerainty over Zanzibar which Great Britain has secured in exchange for that small piece of rocky land is calculated to be of positive advantage to India's trade with the Sultan's territories. As long as there was double control our trade was to some extent hampered, and Indian merchants did not settle there so freely as they are likely to do now. In every way, therefore, the change promises to be pregnant with benefit to our commercial interests, and our shrewd merchants will not be slow to take full advantage of it. So far well and good. But there is another question which is at present vexing the souls of the Zanzibarians, and that is about the difficulty of procuring cheap labour. In response to the wishes of England the slaves have been liberated by the order of His Highness the Sultan,—a blessing which the blacks themselves have found it difficult to appreciate. But all the same, it has led to dearth of labour, cheap or dear; and here is an opportunity for those who are in search of employment. With greater security of life and property which the undivided British control is sure to bring about, there ought to be no discouragement to those who may desire to emigrate. Meanwhile Government ought to lose no time in advertizing the fact far and wide, and in offering every facility to possible emigrants.

Incident about the resignation of Lord Reay and the manner in which Sir John Gorst answered questions put to him in Parliament in the matter.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—It was fully anticipated that on his arrival in England Lord Reay would set Sir John Gorst right with regard to the incident of his resignation. Reuter now informs us that in answer to the question put by a member of the House of Commons on last Thursday evening Sir John "confirmed the statement that Lord Reay sent a telegram to the Viceroy of a confidential character, in which he said he would be compelled to resign if the Mámlatdárs were dismissed. The Viceroy, however, dissuaded him." So here the plain and unvarnished statement of the circumstance of the resignation is at last wrung out from the Under Secretary of State, who only a few short weeks ago had the hardihood to boldly deny the fact. Sir John Gorst is a lawyer and he tried to fence the question originally put to him in the best style of the quibbler. The questioner asked whether the Secretary of State had received Lord Reay's resignation. Sir John, strictly confining himself to the four corners of the simple question, replied that he had not. It would have mattered little had he been more candid and less oracular. Such tactics could be ill employed by a responsible spokesman of a great department in the House of Commons. They are neither desirable nor expedient. It is therefore not an edifying spectacle to notice his being driven into a corner and compelled to eat his own words by admitting the fact of the resignation. A responsible minister should try not to be obliged to contradict himself. It is the case of a contradiction contradicted. This, however, is not the only or the first instance of its kind. Each parliamentary session is full of record of such contradictions with regard to many an important question put by honourable members regarding India. It is a matter of profound regret to have to observe this sort of juggling and quibbling being practised. India has already been made the subject of party politics. We have viewed the circumstance with dismay, as it is inimical to her true interests. The evil is endured, because, in the present condition of party politics in the House of Commons and the helpless situation of the Indians, thanks to our unreformed Legislative Councils, it cannot be cured. But when this other evil of not making plain statements is added it really becomes intolerable, and the sooner such tactics of fencing with questions is dropped the better for the official reputation of the responsible authorities and the welfare of India. Are her interests of so contemptible a character that they should be allowed to be thus trifled with?

3. The *Kannadá Suvárte* (140), in its issue of the 23rd June, remarks :—

Lord Reay and Lord Harris.

While acknowledging that we were keenly sensible of the learning and rhetorical powers of Lord Reay, we cannot but say that His Lordship, though full of sympathy for us, was profuse in his words but sparing in his deeds. We hope that our present Governor Lord Harris will show sympathy for us by deeds and will be better disposed to secure the welfare of the subjects, though he may not be so well known for his learning as his predecessor in office.

4. While writing on the letter of the Private Secretary of His Excellency Lord Harris to Mr. Námjoshi, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Conference, on the subject of the presentation of an address from the Conference to His Lordship, the *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 30th June, says :—

Comments on His Excellency Lord Harris' conduct with reference to the Provincial Conference.

The people of the Deccan, nay of the whole presidency, will feel disappointed at Lord Harris having revoked his promise to receive an address from the Provincial Conference. His Lordship seems to have been displeased at the delay which took place in sending the address to him, but, properly speaking, there was no cause for displeasure. Everybody will admit that an address to be presented to a high officer like the Governor of a presidency on the subject of the condition of the whole province must take much time in its preparation. Even Lord Harris, who, instead of replying orally to the address of the Sátára Municipality, read his short reply from a piece of paper on which a few sentences had been jotted down, will have to admit this. In declining to receive the deputation of the Conference Lord Harris has shown disrespect to the people of the Deccan and thereby hurt their feelings. His Lordship would have shown the dignity of his mind, and would have seen that the Conference was not to blame, if he had been polite and liberal enough to enquire what the delay was owing to and to appoint a further day for the reception of the deputation, but he did not do so and everybody is sorry for it. For this act of childishness the people are likely to hate Lord Harris more than any other Governor for a similar act; for His Lordship's father is much indebted to India, since he has maintained his family on the money got by him from this country. Lord Harris is also fed by India. What objection is there, then, to say that His Lordship has sullied his own reputation and that of his father by displaying narrowness of mind in such an ordinary matter as that of the deputation and its address? From His Lordship's speeches in England before his arrival in this country the people of India had entertained great hopes of his future career, but the blow he has struck with his pen to eighteen municipalities in Belgaum and Surat, the reply he has given to the Sátára Municipality, and his conduct in the matter of the Provincial Conference plainly show what influence Anglo-Indian officers are exercising over him and what chance there is of his fulfilling the great hopes formed of him and of repaying the large debt he is under to India and appearing before God clean like washed rice. In short, our people should well bear in mind that so long as they are under a foreign rule their country will not be benefited at all by sweet speeches from men like Lord Harris.

5. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 29th June, writes :—

Cancellation of the appointment made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to receive an address from a deputation of the last Provincial Conference.

The charge of want of good manners levelled at the leading members of the Provincial Conference in connection with a recent 'incident' seems to be a little exaggerated. No doubt there seems to have been some delay in expediting matters, and, perhaps, some want of due formality; but that there was any attempt at 'manufacturing public opinion' is pure imagination, and requires to be refuted. Much less was there any desire to pass the opinions of the Secretary and one or two members for the opinion of the whole body. The reasons assigned in the Private Secretary's letter are perhaps technically right, but it seems possible that there was something deeper behind. All the same, an unpleasant 'incident' has taken place, which would have been much better avoided. A little promptness on one side and a little consideration on the other would have certainly prevented the *fiasco*. What is done, however, cannot be undone. Care ought to be taken in future to be better prepared on such occa-

sions. It is, no doubt, perfectly true that amongst us the number of serious and earnest workers is very small, and hence one or two persons have generally to bear the whole burden. But that is always the case, especially with us. Everybody's work is nobody's work. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the resolutions formulated by the last Conference are before His Excellency, and that they will receive due consideration at His Lordship's hands.

6. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 29th June, observes :—It is true that there was some mismanagement with regard to the proposed address of the Provincial Conference to His Excellency Lord Harris. If the address had been presented to His Excellency on his arrival at Poona it would have been quite opportune, but the delay was caused by the absence of the Secretary from Poona and in obtaining the approval of the several leading members of the Conference of the draft address. We sincerely regret that His Excellency should have published a resolution on the subject instead of privately communicating with the persons concerned, and thus given cause to the public to be suspicious about his future career in Bombay.

Alleged high-handedness of some Collectors and their subordinate European officers and the necessity for securing a better class of men to rule over the people.

7. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 29th June, writes :—It is often asked who are the actual rulers of the country, and the natural reply is that it is the Executive Councils of the Supreme and Provincial Governments, and superficially this may appear to be true. But it is neither the Governor nor the Governor-General, much less his Councillors, that rule the land. If they practically did so, the people would be much better off than they actually are. Who then are the rulers of the country ? The answer can be no other than this : it is the Collectors and their army of European assistants who are the real diposers of people's destinies. That there should be among a large number of officers men well disposed towards the people and ever ready to take interest in their welfare is no matter for great congratulation, but such men may often be counted on the fingers' ends. Look at the high-handedness of certain officers, the bad treatment they accord to the people of the country, the sort of justice dispensed by them in cases between Europeans and Natives, and anybody will feel convinced that these are no indications of a powerfully healthy magistracy. We have no desire to cite particular instances of official vagaries and high-handedness, too numerous to be mentioned here. Were the magistracy and the other departmental officials of a different temperament, possibly there would be more of congeniality and less of irritation between the officers and the people. A state eminently conducive to administrative homogeneousness is absent, and the chances of men in authority understanding the people in the proper spirit are rare. This is to be deeply deplored. For the most part the heads of Government depend for information upon official reports, which from the people's point of view are invariably incomplete, and necessarily the action of Government is always incomplete so far. For these reasons the services require to be recruited with a superior class of men—men who will be the most impartial medium between the rulers and the ruled.

Honour conferred on the Honourable Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., late a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

8. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 29th June, writes :—The Honourable Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., late a Puisne Judge of Calcutta, has, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, been raised to the honour of knighthood. No distinction has been more deservedly won. May the distinguished recipient live long to enjoy the well-earned mark of honour which Her Majesty has conferred upon him in recognition of his great attainments and eminent services on the High Court Bench. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

A request to Government to reduce the land tax.

9. The *Snehă Sindhu* (129), in its issue of the 4th July, observes that it is not right that Government should put faith in the reports of the district officers and should on their authority increase the assessment of land every time a fresh survey is made. The productive capacity of land has undergone

a considerable diminution during these ten years owing to excessive rain in some parts of the country and scarcity of it in others and through other natural causes. It therefore behoves Government to reduce the land tax and give some encouragement to the agriculturist.

The proposed Agricultural Conference at Simla and a suggestion in the matter.

10. With reference to the proposed Agricultural Conference to be held at Simla in October next, the *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 3rd July, suggests that Government should invite, through the Provincial Conferences and the other political associations in different parts of the country, Jághirdárs and others well versed in the subject to the Agricultural Conference and not to confine the movement to Government officers of the Agricultural and Revenue Departments. It observes that the proposed Conference would do immense good to the agricultural class if independent and non-official members were selected as suggested above and if the Conference considered favourably the questions of establishing agricultural banks, constructing canals, educating the agriculturists, &c.

Reform of the police in India.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—The subject of police reform seems to have been again engaging the attention of the Government of India. Judging, however, from the circular letter recently addressed to the various Provincial Governments, it does not appear that the Supreme Government is on the right track of reform. A large portion of the letter deals with the treatment of habitual offenders. The remedies prescribed for reclaiming this class of criminals may or may not be effectual; very much depends on the principles on which the Government of India may ultimately shape the provisions of the contemplated Police Bill in reference to these offenders. The principles which have long been accepted in England are founded on a combination of penal and reformatory elements; and the practical application of these is in turn made to depend on local circumstances and the gravity of the offences committed. We do not perceive that these principles underlie the suggestions which have been made to the Provincial Governments. Neither are they to be discovered in the draft Bill accompanying the circular letter. The other part of the same letter has reference to the improvement of the police as a body by means of higher pay, enlistment of more intelligent recruits, and better prospects to the superior officers. Both branches of police reform are of importance, though it must be observed that the treatment of habitual criminals is rather a question of secondary interest. The reform of the executive police is the one which is of paramount importance to the vast and mixed population of the Empire. Viewing, then, the question from this point, we cannot say that the Government of India seems to be fully alive to the necessity of a wholesome reform, root and branch. It is a matter of deep regret, therefore, that the Government of India should avoid instituting such an investigation as the *Pioneer* properly suggests. We are strongly of opinion that there is a preliminary necessity for a close and searching inquiry into the whole police administration by means of an impartial commission, consisting of two or three High Court Judges, two or three Magistrates, and about an equal number of non-official European and Native gentlemen, distinguished citizens of independence, position and enlightenment, with power to call in witnesses from all quarters. The vast number of facts which such a commission could record would enable the Supreme Government to take up the reform of the police in a thorough-going and business-like manner. The attempt now made seems to us to be futile. It must end in failure and disappointment. Tinkering will never do. If the Government be really desirous of respecting public opinion and instituting a comprehensive reform then the sort of tribunal suggested is absolutely essential. Apart from this aspect of the question, it should be remembered that like all other important reforms police reform must ultimately depend on ways and means. How much is the Government of India prepared to spend on the reformed police of the Empire—a police which would, in the first instance, be popular with all classes of the people, and, secondly, discharge its functions with net advantage to society and State alike. The Government of India is constrained to acknowledge that while crimes are on the increase convictions are far from satisfactory. It is disposed to attribute this state of matters to the want of sympathy between the rural and

the regular police. The reason alleged may be true, but it is neither the only nor the principal reason. The rural police, as a body, are a set of timid men. They are being constantly terrorised by the regulars. Mutual recriminations follow. The detection of crime is thus impeded. If there were no *bahduring* of the regulars, there would, no doubt, be an improved state of matters in rural places. But the cry against the police does not emanate there, because it is stifled. It is the great presidency cities and towns which denounce in no measured terms the conduct of the police, and even allege that wholesale corruption prevails among the underpaid myrmidons. This police has no rural population to deal with. It deals with seething masses. One word is sufficient to characterise the police of India. It is "rotten,"—aye, rotten to the core. Drastic measures are needed to heal the ugly sores and ulcers ascribed to it. The cure could be prescribed only when a roving commission has elicited the true causes regarding the rottenness of the police in all parts of the Empire. Thereafter the Government must be prepared to spend at least a kror more than at present on the entire force. The principal defects are the under-manning and under-payment of that body. It is customary to enlist the force on the cheapest wages possible. To expect illiterate constables, raw, outlandish fellows from fields, with absolutely no training to become efficient policemen, is simply madness on the part of the Inspectors-General of Police and on that of the Government of India. They are hopelessly infatuated with the belief that a tolerably efficient and intelligent force could be maintained on a scale of wages averaging from 4 to 8 rupees! In their zeal to maintain the police on the lowest possible scale of expenditure they have entirely lost sight of the patent fact that no police could be either pure and efficient, let alone popular, on such a scale of remuneration, especially having regard to the nature of the duties it is put to. Its case cannot at all be compared with that of sepoys in a Native regiment. The sepoy is answerable to none but his Jamádár and company officer. His responsibility is limited. His duties are confined to the barrack and the parade ground. He never comes into contact with the public. There is nothing offered to him by way of temptation. The police constable, on the other hand, though recruited from almost the same class of the population, is by the nature of his duties obliged to come into constant contact with the public—a public enjoying a certain amount of liberty and freedom. The work of preserving order and preventing breaches of the peace among such a population demands tolerable physical strength and enough common sense and intelligence from the constabulary. But such a force cannot be had unless it is well paid, that is to say, the wages allowed to it are such as to put it beyond the temptation of condoning crimes in consideration of illegal gratification. We think that we can have no police of fair integrity and intelligence till we have a better class of constables at something higher than 4 to 8 rupees. 8 to 15 rupees would be nearer the mark. Strong and able-bodied but illiterate labourers earn as much or more in other walks of life. And it would argue want of statesmanship to enlist for the police unintelligent and less able-bodied men on wages which are next only to the famine scale. No doubt, the cost of such a force as the public sincerely desire would be greatly enhanced; but part at least of the cost could be met by abolishing all sinecure appointments in the department, and bringing down the pay of the superior officers to a reasonable limit. The superior superintending force also must be well selected. Anyhow it must be above corruption. It is only when the top of the tree is sound that you may expect the branches to be sound also. If the top be rotten, you cannot expect soundness at the bottom. Crimes will diminish and the proportion of convictions will be larger when we have a reformed police—a police which is better paid, better educated, and of better moral character, both in its inferior and superior branches. Otherwise all efforts will be simply futile. Has the Government the courage, as a preliminary to the reforms, to appoint an impartial commission, and will it undertake to meet the increased cost by curtailing its military expenditure? The immense sums spent by the Military Department on the frontiers are a pure waste. At any rate, their utility is problematical, while in the case of the police the utility is apparent. The people will be only too glad to see their funds diverted from useless to useful objects.

12. The *Jagaddárarsh* (40), in its issue of the 29th June, says that the Government of India have been liberal in fixing the salaries of Inspectors and Chief and Head Constables, but have not been so towards the underpaid and most hard-worked sepoys, to whom the salary of Rs. 7 per mensem is considered to be quite sufficient. If the monthly wages of a day-labourer, observes the paper, who gets four annas a day and has less work to do, amount to nearly Rs. 8, it is a wonder that Government should not be touched with pity while paying the police sepoys the salary of Rs. 7. The sepoys are the foundation of the Police Department, and if the department is to be really reformed it is necessary to make this foundation strong by increasing their salaries.

13. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (27), in its issue of the 30th June, says that the police sepoys posted at different places in the town of Belgaum idle away their time in frivolous matters and if there be a quarrel or assault among persons on the road quietly look at it until one of the parties is seriously injured, but never do anything to prevent it. A provision, adds the paper, should be made in the new Police Bill requiring the police to use preventive measures in such cases. The posts of Chief Constables should not be given, as at present, to sepoys and havildárs who are quite illiterate. Formerly men from the Revenue Department were appointed to these posts and our experience is that the police administration was then better. Instead of filling up the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of the Bombay Presidency which has been recently sanctioned, it would be very useful if the salary of the post were spent in increasing the pay of the police constabulary.

The proposed motion of Mr. Bradlaugh to employ natives of India in the Postal Department.

14. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 29th June, is glad to learn that Mr. Bradlaugh has given notice that he will ask the Secretary of State for India why in the Postal Department Europeans are appointed to posts carrying Rs. 200 per mensem, and suggests to him that if he were to push further his inquiries he would find acts of similar injustice done to the Natives in many other departments of Government. The paper observes that about 11 years ago a rule was passed by Government to the effect that all posts worth Rs. 200 in the civil departments should be reserved for the natives of India, and that if this rule were strictly put into effect many of the educated Natives who now do not find a suitable occupation for themselves would find a new opening, and feels very thankful to Mr. Bradlaugh for the valuable services he is rendering to India.

Medical appointments and the natives of India.

15. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 2nd July, writes :—A few years ago the *British Medical Journal* openly advised the English public and the Government that "the practice of allowing the natives of India to compete for the medical appointments should cease." The result of this mischievous preaching has been that, whereas before the appearance of the article the Indians succeeded in getting nearly 11 per cent. of the appointments, they have not been able now to secure even two and a half! It appears that from 1872 to 1881 the Indians appeared in nineteen competitive examinations and succeeded in obtaining 37 appointments out of 356, but since 1881 there have been eighteen examinations for 208 appointments, and out of these only *five* appointments have been secured by the Indians. Now, certainly this cannot be attributed to any intellectual deterioration of Indian candidates. A writer in *India* says that the Indian students pass the qualifying examinations of the various Universities and licensing bodies of England not only in nineteen cases out of twenty on the first attempt, but generally with credit. This is doubtless a crying evil and we do not think Government will persistently adopt such a suicidal policy. But if it is not at all prepared to admit the Indians into the ranks of the Indian Medical Service, they should be distinctly told so that they may not go to England to compete for the service, and the Queen's Proclamation should be set aside.

16. In describing the terms on which the ábkári farms for the different tálukas of the Thána and Kolába Districts are to be given for the next year, a correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 4th July, says :—

Reflections on the terms on which the ábkári farms for the different tálukas of the Thána and Kolába Districts are to be given for the next year.

There is a probability of the new method of giving ábkári farms proving disadvantageous to Government as well as the public. The farmers will issue within the limits of their respective farms any number of licenses for sub-farms and will benefit themselves vastly, while the Government will lose so much advantage and there will be no guarantee that the public will be supplied with unadulterated liquor. There is also the probability of the new method encouraging smuggling. For instance, at Bombay liquor 25° under-proof is charged a duty of Rs. 3 per gallon, 4 annas on account of town duty and 7 annas as license fee, thus costing Rs. 3-11-0 per gallon, while the total charge for the same quantity of liquor at Bandora and Coorla is Rs. 1-8-0. At Khandála the duty is Rs. 3-2-0, while at Campoli "Dasturi," which is about a mile and a half distant from the former place and is included in the Karjat Táluka of the Thána District, the duty is Rs. 1-8-0. Thus there being a large difference in the amount of duty in the neighbouring districts, there is every inducement to the people of one district smuggling liquor from another district in which the duty happens to be less. Poor people care more for a few pice than for the labour and trouble of walking to a distance, and are sure to be tempted to take to smuggling.

17. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 25th June, writes :—

Necessity for fixing the age of consent for child-wives in India.

It is impossible to read the details which have been reported by telegraph in some up-country papers concerning the death of a Hindu child-wife in Calcutta without a sense of horror and of the urgent necessity for changing the law as regards the age of consent. A man who had been imprisoned for eighteen months was released in April last. He was married to a girl eleven years old, who was staying with her mother. The man went to the house of his mother-in-law recently and slept in the house. The mother-in-law says the child-wife was sleeping apart. At night the screams of the girl awoke the mother, who went inside the room and found the child lying in a pool of blood and the husband standing by her side. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but the girl died soon after. A *post-mortem* examination left no doubt as to the cause of death. The husband, who is as clearly the murderer as if he had severed the girl's throat with a knife, is at large, and his liability to prosecution cannot be known until the Government Solicitor is consulted. If the girl was really eleven years old the husband could not be accused of rape. Will it be then held that the husband had the right to kill his child-wife in the attempt to consummate the marriage ? It is awful to think that a murder of this kind, the most brutal that can be conceived, is no offence in law. He should be indicted for manslaughter or culpable homicide not amounting to murder at least. We hope that Mr. Malabari after his return will revive the agitation for raising the age of consent. This is not a question of religion, and the authority of the Shástras need not be quoted for legalising the murder of a child-wife by her husband. In England the age of consent has been raised by sheer agitation. For the sake of humanity some protection ought to be extended to Indian girls and the age raised, as has been repeatedly suggested, from 10 to 12.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 29th June, writes :—A case of shocking fatality, forcibly demonstrating the necessity for fixing the age of consent for child-wives in India a little higher than is allowed by the law at present, is reported to have taken place at Calcutta. A year ago, when the question of moving the Government to make an amendment in the law raising the age of consent from 10 to 12 was first brought to the notice of the public, most of the prominent Indians agreed in thinking that the proposal was worth giving effect to. The last Social Conference, to our knowledge, reaffirmed the necessity of such an amendment. But we see nothing practical is done yet to relieve the girlhood of this country of the misery attendant on the early consummation of marriage. In a country where infant-marriages are in full swing and aged persons are allowed to wed girls of tender age, the urgent need of a statutory

measure disallowing the consummation of marriage till after the girls have completed the fixed standard of age is fully demonstrated. It is only surprising that a benevolent Government, which put down *suttee* and introduced compulsory vaccination regardless of the cherished sentiments of the people against it, could tolerate such extreme cases of torture and violence.

Necessity of legislation for the protection of female minors from the misdoings of their husbands.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 30th June, writes :—The death of Phulmoni, a girl of eleven, from the effects of her husband's misbehaviour, a man of thirty, shows all the more glaringly the need for legislation for the protection of female minors from the misdoings of their husbands. Such instances are, we know, not frequent. Ordinarily the control of elders and social opinion are enough to restrain the evil propensities of men who have not sufficient self-command. But that such a thing should be possible at all is itself a great disgrace, and if society is not capable of exerting the necessary check the State must step in with the strong arm of the law. We are always priding ourselves on our moral and intellectual progress, but these unpleasant revelations occasionally show the depth of depravity to which we have reached.

Demand for a Medical Registration Act and its refusal by the Government of India.

20. The *Din Bandhu* (12) of the 29th June and several other papers of the week approve of the refusal of the Government of India to comply with the request of the passed medical men for a Medical Registration Act and thank them on behalf of the poor people.

The Poona billiard saloon case tried at the Bombay High Court sessions.

21. In noticing the trial at the present Bombay Criminal Sessions of the case of culpable homicide committed in a Poona billiard saloon by three soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment, resulting in the conviction of Private Banner of causing grievous hurt and in sentencing him to a year's rigorous imprisonment, and in the conviction of Private Foley of making an assault on the Borah landlord and in sentencing him to four months' imprisonment with hard labour, while the third accused has been discharged, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issues of the 1st and 2nd July, says :—Considering the evidence in the case it seems that Banner inflicted on the deceased Dhondi more harm than was absolutely necessary to protect himself or his friend. There was no necessity for Banner to strike a strong blow with a heavy piece of wood so as to break the deceased's head, because there was no probability at all of Dhondi killing the accused soldiers or making an assault on them that would have endangered their lives. When the mortal blow with the piece of wood was given to the deceased he was surrounded by half a dozen soldiers and held fast or struggled with by two of them. Had the two soldiers who struggled with Dhondi, and the third who beat him with a piece of wood, dragged him out of the saloon and shut the door after him, the sad accident would have been avoided. Thus Private Banner inflicted on the deceased more harm than was necessary. Even considering the peculiar circumstances of the two cases of assault, leading to the death of the parties assaulted, tried at the last sessions, in one of which the accused was sentenced to transportation for life and in the other to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence passed on Banner appears inadequate. Perhaps the Sessions Judge had other reasons for passing such a lenient sentence on the accused. In assaults committed by European soldiers on Natives the former appear very careless of the latter receiving grievous hurt or even losing their lives, and this has been proved in numerous cases and the Poona billiard saloon case was the latest of the kind. This has put the lives of the Natives into danger at the hands of European soldiers. Sometimes these soldiers cannot be identified and at other times they are punished inadequately. Even at the present sessions a man who was convicted of having caused grievous hurt to a woman with a stick was sentenced the other day to five years' rigorous imprisonment. It is therefore to be hoped that Sessions Judges will at least for a time pass heavy sentences on European soldiers who are convicted of having caused grievous injury to Natives in order to dissuade their comrades from committing similar crime.

22. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, writing on the same subject, expresses approval of the decision in the case, wishing however that the Sessions Judge should have lectured the accused, advising them and their comrades to behave towards the Natives with amiableness.

23. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 3rd July, referring to the same case, expresses surprise at the light sentence passed on the accused, and asks whether a Native would have escaped with such slight punishment if he had caused by an assault the death of a European under similar circumstances.

Reflections in connection with the case in which policeman A. 831 of the Bombay Police accused a Pársi gentleman of having created a disturbance on the Esplanade.

24. In alluding to the case in which policeman A.831 placed before Mr. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, at the Esplanade Police Court, one Mr. Kharsetji Hormasji, charging him with having created a disturbance, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 30th June, says :—In this case, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate, without calling evidence for the defence, released the accused declaring him not guilty. The policeman had without authority from the Commissioner of Police prohibited a person from passing through an enclosure on the Esplanade made for the convenience of the cricket players of the Bombay Gymkhana, and had thus overstepped his authority. Such transgression on the part of the police being of frequent occurrence leading to collision and disagreement between the police and the people, the police authorities ought to issue due instructions to policemen in the matter of the use of the Esplanade. Whenever a party, being aggrieved by the conduct of a policeman, enquires of the latter his name and number, the enquirer is accused by the policeman of having created a disturbance and is taken to the police station, holding out to him threats of using force in case of resistance. Policemen ought to be informed by their superior officers of the impropriety of such conduct, and ordered to give their names and number to the enquirer. In the case mentioned above, the policeman A. 831 caused unnecessary annoyance and expense to the accused and himself escaped punishment for doing so. An enquiry into the case ought to be made and the guilty policeman punished by the Commissioner of Police; and should the latter fail to do it Mr. Kharsetji Hormasji ought to take legal steps in the matter. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 3rd July, expresses similar sentiments.]

A serious blood feud between Khosas and Jakranis in the Kelat territory and its trial in a British court of law commented upon.

25. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 28th June, writes :—A case of a most serious blood feud between the Khosas and Jakranis, two important factions of the Biluchis, is now pending disposal before the First Class Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier. The most extraordinary part of the transaction seems to be that taken in trying the accused by a British court of law. The land dispute occurred in Kelat territory as also the murders, and consequently the case should have gone before the Kelat Politicals or His Highness the Khán's court. The Jakranis are residents of this district and enjoy a Jághir granted them by Sir Charles Napier, yet the offence having been committed beyond British jurisdiction cannot legally be dealt with by a British court of law. Then, to make matters worse, (it is said) the late Deputy Commissioner suspended the sanad of the Jághirdár Khán Bahádur Dad Mahomed Khán Jakrani, and has deprived him and his tribesmen of all privileges of carrying arms, &c. The Jághirdár is a very respectable old Government pensioner in his dotage. He was a Russaldár in the Biluchi Guides (an extremely useful body of men specially raised by the late General John Jacob, C.B.), and for bravery received the "Order of Merit" with an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem. He was actively employed in the Multan and other engagements beyond Sind. On the 1st January 1877 he was the only man in this district created a "Khán Bahádur" and has since then been living a retired life. Doubtless his tribesmen are concerned in the present affray in Kelat territory, but that is no reason why he should be deprived in his old age of his rights and privileges. Had his men misconducted themselves in British territory he would have been responsible and Government would then have had every right to interfere, but

as it now stands the measure seems very harsh indeed and may lead to something worse. It is very possible that the Magistrate will have to transfer the case to a court of elders for want of direct or circumstantial proof of guilt. In any case, the feud is not likely to end here. The Khosas eventually are sure to retaliate, so that the blood feud will continue from generation to generation.

Appointment of a Bench of Magistrates for Násik suggested.

26. The *Násik Vritt* (52), in its issue of the 28th June, makes a suggestion to the Government of Bombay to appoint a Bench of Magistrates for the city of Násik, so that justice may be better dealt out to the people of Násik than under the existing arrangement of one Special and one Honorary Magistrate working separately.

Unpassed law agents or Mukhtyárs in magisterial courts.

27. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 30th June, does not understand why unpassed law agents or Mukhtyárs, who have generally a very limited knowledge of law, are allowed to practise in magisterial courts where there are invariably more than enough passed pleaders, considers this practice to be most unjust to passed pleaders and very ruinous to the interests of the clients, and recommends the proper authorities to look to the matter.

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Mángaon in the Kolába District in the matter of recovering arrears of land revenue.

28. The *Satyá Sadan* (63), in its issue of the 28th June, publishes a letter dated from Goregaon, in which a complaint is made against Ráo Sáheb Mokáshi, Mámlatdár of Mángaon in the Kolába District, for issuing and enforcing illegal orders for attachment of property for the recovery of arrears of land revenue, and the superior authorities are requested to take notice of the Mámlatdár's conduct and free the people from the worry to which they are put by his irregular and high-handed proceedings.

Alleged corruption of Mukhis and Talátis.

29. A correspondent of the *Snehá Sindhu* (129), in its issue of the 4th July, complains of the corruption of Mukhis and Talátis, observes that illiterate agriculturists have seldom the courage to complain against them before the higher authorities, and regrets that Mámlatdárs and Collectors should be unaware of this fact.

Political preachers at Manmád.

30. The *Násik Vritt* (52), in its issue of the 28th June, says that a body of Native gentlemen from Bengal and Assam, who are all bachelors and dressed like Sádhus, with Rájendra Náth Dutt, a Gosáin, as their leader, during the last week visited Manmád and several other places, called together large meetings and delivered lectures on the growth and development of the Indian National Congress movement and on the prevention of slaughtering cows.

Part II.—*Education*.

A suggestion to revise the school books sanctioned by the Educational Department.

31. With reference to the complaint of the *Hitechchhu* of Ahmedabad about books not sanctioned by the educational authorities being used in the primary schools of that place, the *Praja Mat* (121), in its issue of the 28th June, observes :—It is unfair to assume that school-masters and their assistants compel their students to purchase such books as are not sanctioned by the educational authorities because they get a commission of 25 per cent. on the sale of such books. There is another reason for their doing so. Some school books, such as the Gujaráti translation of the Short History of India by Sir W. W. Hunter, sanctioned by the authorities, are not quite suited to the wants of the students, who are therefore asked to purchase publications which though not sanctioned by Government are found to be more useful. Several non-sanctioned publications pass through two or three editions, and this fact shows that they answer the wants of students better than those which are sanctioned, and we suggest that a meeting of experienced teachers should be held

and that the books sanctioned by Government should be revised and the necessary changes made therein. The practice prevailing in several English schools of introducing different text-books according to the wishes of the teachers should also be discontinued and in all Government schools the same books should be used.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Jerry buildings in Bombay and loss of lives by the collapse of two of them this year.

32. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—The season of falling houses in Bombay, like that of falling stars in the astronomical world, comes round with the greatest regularity and punctuality. Last year fifty houses fell in Bombay, but the number of persons killed was exceedingly small in proportion to the number of houses that collapsed. It was remarked at the time by some observers in the press that in nearly every one of the collapsing houses there was a premonitary warning—almost momentary, it is true, yet sufficiently long to enable the tenants of the frail buildings to escape with their lives. The escape of these persons was not due to municipal foresight, caution, prudence, laws, rules or regulations, but to Providence, or, in the words of the persons who escaped death by suffocation in their own houses, "Khudáne Bachia"—God has saved! With the advent of the present monsoon, fourteen persons in the prime of health have been suddenly crushed under the fallen *debris* of their own houses, perishing in the most sad and miserable manner in which human existence can terminate, namely, from a preventible cause. In other words, they should not have died, but they perished because their lives were not safeguarded by the local institution called an Executive Municipality. Not only has the loss of fourteen lives been recorded, but a fifteenth life has been lost from the same cause of a falling house. A shed that fell down on Warden Road wounded one of the inmates in the face. The poor fellow's wound was followed by erysipelas, and he died and his body was burnt at Sonápur without the knowledge either of the police or the Coroner. The house-falling mortality of the season thus amounts to fifteen, and this mortality has occurred within the space of a fortnight. What word can express this calamity with sufficient emphasis and feeling? In the absence of an adequate word we can only call it *shocking*. If the municipal executive are neglecting their duty in keeping building bye-laws in abeyance, Government should step in and wake them up. Hundreds of houses are now being erected yearly in Bombay, and it is not to be expected that the building department will make any fuss for the passing of laws which will entail upon themselves a duty that the public believe they are performing, but which they now know is performed by nobody. The dwellers in houses, and especially the poor who occupy the cheaply built *cháls*, for which they pay a dear rent, require protection for their lives,—a protection which they do not now enjoy. It is not pleasant to go to bed on a rainy night in the uncertainty of rising alive and well in the morning. To be smothered under the *debris* of one's own house should not be one of the probabilities of living in a house in Bombay.

33. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—This year Bombay has fallen on evil days and evil stars. Nearly forty lákhs worth of property has been consumed by fire within the course of a few months, and neither the municipality nor the losing owners can be entirely absolved from all blame for the tremendous loss that this city has suffered. Inefficient brigade service, insufficient water-supply, careless supervision, supreme indifference, and want of ordinary foresight on the part of the owners must all share the responsibility in this matter. The recent loss of human lives due to the collapse of two houses also tells the same mournful tale of almost criminal negligence on the part of the house-owners and the local municipality. We well remember the occasion when the wise men of this city wondered how the Surat people were so careless in their arrangements as to allow their town to be nearly consumed by fire. People on the other side of India are now having their turn, and we hardly think our local Solomons can satisfactorily meet their critics. That the first city in India should be without any building bye-laws or sufficient inspecting machinery is really inconceivable, and that the house-owners should be niggardly enough to build their houses with rotten materials, which come down the next

day they are put up, is also equally scandalous. Now that the inquiry before the Coroner is closed, we hope the Honourable Mr. Javerilál, who had brought the question before the Standing Committee with commendable zeal, will again take up the question and secure increased safety to labourers and tenants, who are the first to fall victims to the negligence of others. Will not the generous Bombay public do something to help the families of the unfortunate labourers who recently lost their lives by the first accident in the Sheikh Umar Street?

34. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—We are grievously disappointed with the verdict of the Coroner's jury on the seven innocent lives which were lost the other day by the fall of a house under construction in the native town. No doubt, the evidence recorded was of a refreshingly vague and indefinite character—we mean that portion of the evidence which related to the functions of the municipality in the matter of house-building. The tenour of the combined testimony of the witnesses examined on this point was exasperating. Everybody in turn came with a determined resolution, as it were, to shift the responsibility from himself and lay it on the Corporation. Each tried to shelter himself under the four corners of the law or the departmental instructions. One excused himself under the plea of absence of the bye-laws required under the Act. Another observed that the instructions touching the strength of materials to be used in construction were non-existent. A third stated that his business was confined to the inspection of drains and cesspools. All the same, the undertone of their respective evidence was that none of them was responsible and therefore none was to be blamed. Worse still, it was found that even the builder or the owner could not be brought within the clutches of the criminal law. The jury, which in such cases is more or less a scratch one, seemed to be not very intelligent. Possibly, the testimony offered bewildered them. Anyhow, it is clear that the jurors were out of their depth. A more intelligent set of men might have severely cross-examined the municipal officers and servants and wrung out enough to impinge each of them to a certain share of his responsibility. The Coroner, too, we are afraid, seemed to have exercised less than his usual acumen in the matter. With his extensive practical experience as the father of the Corporation he might have elicited more exacting and definite information than what the witnesses chose to tender. It is not surprising if the verdict has been so impotent for all practical purposes. For it came to this, that nobody was to be hanged. Only the Municipal Corporation has been most dilatory in not pushing on actively the bye-laws. It is easy to make that body a scapegoat. But as it is alleged that it has been incubating over the draft these ten years, we do not see the force of the argument, so far as the perfunctory supervision exercised by the Engineering Department goes. The verdict has scandalised Bombay. That a new house should be allowed to be so constructed as to topple down before completion and bury seven luckless persons, each perhaps the bread-winner of his or her family, passes comprehension. Bye-laws or no bye-laws, we cannot avow the suspicion that a gross, nay culpable, remission of duty lies on the part of some one connected with the municipal department which is popularly supposed to be responsible for the safety of human habitations in an overcrowded city like ours. Had even *ordinary* care and precaution, which common sense suggests, been exercised, no such lamentable collapse would have taken place. Had the Engineering Department cared two buttons for the safety of the lives of the people whom it is supposed to protect, so far as house-building is concerned, the fatal fall might have been averted in time. It shows what cold-blooded indifference the department displays towards the public and what vague notions it possesses as to its responsibility. Recent revelations have left no doubt in our mind that both the Engineering and the Health Departments of the municipality require to be reorganised and placed on a better footing, if anything like efficiency is to be secured. As matters stand at present, they are virtually under no control and therefore utterly irresponsible. The greater the want of control and responsibility, the stronger their defiance to public criticism. Much of the 20 to 22 lákhs that are annually voted by the Corporation between the two departments is therefore a pure waste of public money. There is not a tittle of return to the rate-payers for it; on the contrary, there is in the bargain sad loss of lives, as in the present case. Our suggestion to the Corporation is to cut down expenditure in the next year's budget.

35. The *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 3rd July observes :—The Collector-Presidents of municipalities in the districts are generally arbitrary in their action, and if the municipal commissioners fail to carry out their wishes they are reported to Government as unfit to enjoy the franchise of local self-government. For instance, we may mention that Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Collector of Dhárwár, being unsuccessful in carrying out his desire to erect a hospital on a certain site has reported to Government that the town of Hubli is not yet ripe to enjoy the right of local self-government. One of our former Collectors behaved in a similar way. His conduct was arbitrary inasmuch as he carried his point in the case of the Jubilee Hospital of our city to the great regret of the subscribers to the hospital fund. It is to be much regretted that Collectors should look upon themselves as Rájás and treat the elected members as their subjects. We therefore request Government to pass certain rules limiting the powers of Collectors in municipal matters.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 29th June, expresses similar sentiments and says that Mr. Crawley-Boevey had ridden similar hobbies when he was in Bombay, and recommends His Excellency Lord Harris to be careful in disposing of any unfavourable reports Collectors might choose to make against the municipalities under them, as such reports are made more through jealousy than anything else.

Alleged arbitrary conduct of Collectors in municipal matters.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

36. The *Hindu Punch* (36), in its issue of the 3rd July, remarks :—It is the policy of the British Government to drive away the near claimants to a Native State and to bring the distant ones near and to keep the latter under their obligations and control. There are two instances of this policy in our province, viz., Sátára and Baroda. After Bowa Mahárāj had been deprived of the Sátára *gádi* and sent to Benares the real heir to it was, it is said, the gentleman who is now living in Bhawáni Street at Poona under the name of Jangli Mahárāj ; but a charge of complicity in the Mutiny was brought against him and he was sent to Karáchi, and Abásáheb, the present Mahárāj at Sátára, was given in adoption and has been kept under control as a puppet. Such is the complaint of the Sátára people, but it is unmeaning. It is just the same to them whether Jangli Mahárāj or Abásáheb Mahárāj is in possession of the estate, since in either case they are to be under British rule. The people of Baroda also make a similar complaint. The British Government had purposely removed to Benares Sadáshivráo Gáikwád who recently died there, evidently because he was said to be the real heir to the State of Baroda. His claims were disregarded and a boy living in the Málegaon Táluka was taken to Baroda, there given in adoption to Her Highness Yamunábái and was placed on the *gádi*. The consequence was that the real heir was made harmless, a distant heir was brought under the obligations and control of the Government, and the State was, as it were, made a British dependency without any difficulty. Should Sayáji Ráo now stand on his rights, he might be reminded of his antecedents and told to keep quiet. Thus the object of Government is that no objection should be raised to their course. Such is the complaint of the people of Baroda. But there is not much meaning in it. Sadáshivráo would not have effected so many reforms at Baroda as Sayáji Ráo has done in consequence of his docility and pliancy incidental to his young age. So, whatever may be the policy of the British, it is undoubtedly beneficial to the people. From the above it is clear that the people have sense enough to see through the policy of Government and that all attempts to hide it are futile. Government ought to take a note of this. There is no need of any further prolixity on the subject, as the sensible can understand the meaning of what is said here.

The policy of the British Government towards Native States.

37. The *Ganga Lahari* (35), in its issue of the 29th June, observes that the cry against the Native Chiefs which for some time past has been raised by several papers will be put a stop to if Government take immediately decisive steps and set matters right by correcting the alleged irregularities of some and by annexing the States of others who are deemed

A remedy for the cry against the Native Chiefs and their States.

incorrigible, and this step of the Government, it adds, will save a good deal of trouble to the editors of papers and relieve the poor rayats from the miserable rule of their Chiefs.

Compulsory education in Native States advocated.

38. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 30th June, advises Native Chiefs to introduce the system of compulsory education obtaining in several Western countries into their States with a view to make their subjects educated, to give encouragement to trades and industry, to create a taste for home rule among their subjects and to increase their loyalty, and, above all, to facilitate the work of administration, and says that the Chiefs will not have to obtain the permission of the British Government for the introduction of this system as they have to do for increasing their armies, for opening factories of gunpowder, or for making military education compulsory among their subjects as in Germany. The compulsory education, adds the paper, should be limited to the three R's, *i.e.*, reading, writing and arithmetic, and in order that the compulsion may not be felt to be oppressive State schools should be established in all villages; they should be held in those seasons only when children of agriculturists are free from field operations; they should charge no fees, should supply slates, paper, books, &c., to students, and should offer scholarships or prizes by way of encouragement. An Act should be passed making it compulsory that every boy above six years of age should attend the school for a certain number of days in a year, on pain of fine to be inflicted on his parents or guardians in case of non-attendance, and police officers should inspect certificates of attendance at school. The Chiefs of Travancore, Baroda, Indore, &c., are young and educated and should try this experiment first.

Mr. Richardson, State Kárbhári of the Chief of Jath, and his alleged ungrateful conduct towards his master.

39. A correspondent, writing over the signature of "One Impartial" to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (11) in its issue of the 2nd July, finds fault with the conduct of Mr. Richardson, State Kárbhári of the Chief of Jath in the Sátára District, saying:—The Chief had for some time incurred the displeasure of Government and had been deprived of his powers for his unpopularity with his subjects. When reinvested with power, he, with a view to remove all cause of unpopularity, entertained in his service Mr. Richardson as being an elderly and experienced man. This gentleman was for some time on terms of cordiality with the Chief, but latterly much estrangement has been created between the two and there is reason to apprehend serious consequences from this feeling. The matter would have been different if the Chief had been unjust and oppressive. But when there is nothing of that kind, is it not ungrateful on the part of the Kárbhári to give a strange aspect to the conduct of his master and to prejudice the mind of Government against him? Is it right that the Kárbhári should take advantage of the Chief's meekness of disposition and domineer over him? Government will be unjust if they give credence to the reports of Mr. Richardson. The disposition of the latter is not now what it was before. He has become now unreasonably obstinate and out of mere suspicion brings good subordinates into trouble by making cases against them, and behaves himself in a supercilious manner, as will be testified to by Messrs. Kirloskar and Dattopant Phansalkar, pleaders, because they have had personal experience in certain cases in which they appeared as pleaders before him. He has been guilty of such irregular and illegal conduct that if the Chief had behaved in that manner the Political Agent would have complained against him to Government. Notwithstanding this state of things the Political Agent, it is said, has recommended the Chief to confer on his Kárbhári the powers of District Magistrate and Collector. This is very strange, indeed! It is very improper that the Kárbhári should turn ungrateful to his master and should make the subjects of the Chief suffer for the ill-feeling subsisting between him and the Chief.

Some suggestions to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and a few words about Mr. Lely, late acting incumbent.

40. The *Saurástrá Darpan* (12), in its issue for the month of May 1890, says:—Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the newly appointed Political Agent of Káthiáwár, ably discharged the duties of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and it is to be hoped that he will discharge the duties of his new office with equal ability, paying due attention to the representations coming from the public. He

should impartially and closely examine the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette* from the point of view of the subjects of that State, and if he does so he will be blessed by numerous poor persons. The Jámnagar *khatpat* was an exaggeration made by designing persons. The subjects of this State are quite satisfied with His Highness the Jám and his Kárbhári, Mr. Maganlál Bápubhái. Mr. Ollivant should personally go into the Dhrángadhra *khatpat* case in which the newspaper, entitled the *Káthiáwádi*, having announced its intention to publish certain matters in connection with the *khatpat*, the Diwán of the Dhrángadhra State went to Camp Wadhwan, waited upon and paid the manager of the paper, Vrajlál Gangáshankar, a bill of exchange for the sum of Rs. 1,000 and the latter was sent to jail. The Political Agent should acquaint himself with the case of the Police Faujdár of Bhesána, in the Junágad State, who had tyrannized over Báva Premdás and his wife and Mr. Lely had issued orders in connection therewith, with the conduct of the police of this State before and since that case, with its habit of reporting that a crime has not occurred when it fails to detect it, and with the complaints made against the Police Superintendents of other States. Mr. Ollivant ought to establish a detective department for detecting the culpable unconcern in regard to their duties and the corruption of officials and the mismanagement of States; to advise the Native Chiefs to discontinue squandering money on pleasure parties, and to spend the savings in providing technical education for their respective subjects; and to teach these Chiefs to procure able and impartial Kárbháris. It is to be hoped that during Mr. Ollivant's *régime* a repetition will not occur of Mr. Lely's conduct towards the loyal Nágar community that dissatisfied the people of Káthiáwár and led to subscriptions being raised at public meetings in order to obtain justice at the hands of the Bombay Government, which condemned Mr. Lely's conduct and gave satisfaction to that community. The question about the defence of the ports in Káthiáwár should be settled by raising the requisite defensive works and allowing the ports to remain in the possession of the Chiefs to whom they belong, as these latter are loyal and would feel much hurt if their loyalty were questioned by the paramount Government by making an attempt to obtain possession of those ports. There are few conveniences for trade and travelling in the States of Jámnagar and Jáfrábád and due attention should be paid for securing them. Proper steps ought to be taken for restoring friendship between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, who sometimes raise quarrels that threaten to take a serious turn. The evils of outlawry ought also to be extirpated by finding out and removing the reasons that lead to the crime. In his periodical tours through the province, Mr. Ollivant should attend to the complaints of the subjects of the States, without much minding the entertainments given and the fireworks displayed in his honour by the Chiefs, and should direct his close attention to the encouragement of the trade and education of the province. During his short *régime* Mr. Lely did a great deal for the province and the people of Káthiáwár are highly grateful to him. He has been the cause of the material improvement that is seen in the administration of the Jámnagar State, and of the good example set to the police of the province by taking due notice of the conduct of the police of Bhesána in the Junágad State.

41. The same periodical writes :—It is said that the untimely death of Bávájiráj, the late Thákor of Rájkot, was caused by his drinking habits. If this be true, it is much to be regretted that this vice, which has brought to grief many other Native Chiefs, should prevail among such as have had an English education. The same vice is said to have caused much mischief in the reigning family at Dhrángadhra. The evil of drinking existed among the Káthiáwár Chiefs before they had received an English education, but since their education the vice has increased a great deal.

Attributes the untimely death of Bávájiráj, the late Thákor of the Rájkot State, to his alleged habit of drinking.

42. The *Suryá Prakásh* (89), in its issue of the 28th June, writes :—It is said that the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, intends to appoint an able and practical official to take charge of the Rájkot Regency. We should like to recommend for the place of Kárbhári to that State Mr. Virprasád Tápiprasád Desái, one of the members of the well-known and illustrious Nágar family of Surat, now holding a

Mr. Virprasád Tápiprasád Desái, an officer in the Bombay Municipality, recommended for the post of Kárbhári to the Rájkot State in Káthiáwár.

highly paid office in the Bombay Municipality, who creditably held the offices of school-master, head clerk to the Collector of Surat, Mámlatdár of one of the tálukas in Surat, and Deputy Collector. The Political Agent will secure in him his old municipal co-adjutor and a very able, intelligent and practical officer.

A suggestion to the mother of the Nawáb of Cambay to amicably settle the dispute about her village.

43. The *Snehă Sindhu* (129), in its issue of the 4th July, states that Vahu Begum, the mother of the present Chief of Cambay, has been deprived of a village which was presented to her by her husband, the late Nawáb, for her private expenses, and that the present Nawáb is misguided by Mr. Shámráo, the Diván. The paper advises the Begum to come to an amicable settlement with the Diván as she is not likely to get redress even from Parliament in such a matter as this, because the Diván wields great influence, whom the paper praises ironically for his skill, pluck and mode of administration.

Marriage presents to Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád, Diván of the Cambay State, from his subordinates.

44. The same newspaper observes that Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád received about Rs. 3,000 as *Chándla* (marriage presents) from several persons employed under him in connection with the weddings which recently took place at his place; that a person drawing a salary of Rs. 10 made a present of Rs. 5 as *Chándla*, while persons drawing larger salaries paid more in proportion to their pay. The paper adds that it is to be much regretted that in Native States those alone who are well-versed in flattering their official superiors are promoted, while men of independent views are passed over; but there is nothing to be wondered at in this, since the ruler himself is blind to the real needs and grievances of his subjects.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th July 1890.

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(For the week ending 5th July 1890.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 12th July 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta'	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárvár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The British Indian Government and the Russians.

1. The *Bhárat Bhráta* (146), in its issue of the 1st July, says:—There are in India 72,000 European soldiers and 262,000 sepoys, while the Russians possess an army of 4,500,000 soldiers and can easily spare a force of about 2,000,000 for the invasion of India. It is therefore a great mistake of the British Indian Government not to discipline the armies of Native States and not to enlist Natives in volunteer corps. The Natives at present do not know how to load or fire guns, and in the event of a Russian invasion, which God forbid, would be able neither to render any help to Government nor to protect themselves from the enemy. Under such a contingency there is a likelihood of a misunderstanding arising between Government and the people on account of their inability to render mutual help, and this is to be greatly deplored. To avoid such a crisis as this it is necessary that the armies of Native States should be well disciplined and that the Natives should be enrolled into volunteer corps.

Appreciation of Lord Reay's services as Governor of Bombay.

2. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—We are glad to learn that the very eminent services of Lord Reay have been splendidly acknowledged by such high authorities as the Dukes of Clarence and Connaught, Lords Kimberley and Northbrook, Sir A. Hardinge, Sir Grant Duff and a host of others, at the Northbrook Club dinner. The Duke of Clarence being a pleasure-visitor to this country his observations may not count for much, but his uncle being a colleague of Lord Reay for some time in the administration of this province, his remarks ought to convince the British public that the ranting section of the Anglo-Indian publicists was only frothy, and that but for the Crawford scandals Lord Reay would have been a model Governor with them. The Native Indian press has had its say in this matter, but to the British public that must have been a far less audible cry from this distance. Lord Reay's administration has on the whole been a success. However, what has grieved the educated section of the Indian people most is the unmitigated castigation hurled at Lord Reay's devoted head, because he had the moral fortitude to sweep clean the Augean stable of corruption. We know that the better part of Anglo-India does not wish for a perpetuation of any such moral disease, but the attitude at least of some of them seemed to look upon the exposures as a national calamity, when, as the expounders of the doctrine that exposure is the sure cure of all evil, they ought to have known that by the Crawford exposures Lord Reay meant nothing less. [Several other papers express similar sentiments.]

His Excellency Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—Our information is that His Excellency the Governor is showing remarkable earnestness and energy in his work, a conspicuous spirit of conciliation, and a desire to sift and understand the merits of public questions and to consult public opinion. His Lordship's graceful reversal of the orders to increase the fees in the Deccan College, Poona, shows his readiness to do justice when the merits of a question are properly placed before him. The committee of Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Chatfield and Dr. Mackichan who reported against the enhancement deserves our thanks indeed, but the Governor who appointed it and who reversed his first orders in compliance with its report deserves more thanks. This circumstance indicates that His Lordship is accessible to the influence of public opinion, and that if a proper effort is made to approach His Excellency it is likely to be successful.

4. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—Our readers are aware of the custom prevailing among Natives of giving, after a marriage or other important ceremony is over, a special feast to those who worked hard for its successful termination. Similarly, as if to reward the covenanted and uncovenanted servants of Poona for the hard work which they are believed to have done during

Lord Reay's *régime*, Her Excellency Lady Harris has arranged to give them every fortnight a dance party at the Government House at Ganesh Khind, Poona, and the first of this series of dances was given during the last week with great pomp. We have also heard that days are being appointed for polo and cricket matches, and young ladies and gentlemen are preparing to gain victory to their side. A cricket match between ladies and gentlemen was recently played at Mahábaleshvar, which was quite unprecedented in India. His Excellency Lord Harris is said to have made a good figure in a recent cricket match, and on the whole it appears that if he but wishes it he can carry from India a record of victory in this connection. Although he has not up to this time given his opinion on any important political subject, it appears that he has communicated in writing his opinion on some of the disputed points in cricket which were referred to him! Knowing as we do that there is no fault like impatience, we withhold saying anything for the present. But if the way in which the present *régime* has commenced is a sign of what is to come hereafter, we are afraid we and European officers shall have to pass the next five years in various treats of the kind mentioned above.

His Excellency Lord Harris and the late Provincial Conference.

5. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16) of Poona, in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—We understand that some of the local delegates to the late Provincial Conference are contemplating to hold a meeting at an early date in consultation with the delegates from the mofussil, for expressing their deep regret at the needless annoyance caused to His Excellency the Governor, Lord Harris, in connection with the proposed presentation to His Excellency of an address of welcome on behalf of the Conference. It is believed that if such a meeting is held, the Honourable Kázi Sháhábudin, C.I.E., will preside over it. It is, we believe, due to His Excellency that the delegates to the late Conference, and more especially its worthy President, whose position has been needlessly compromised by the *fiasco* of the deputation, should lose no time in extricating themselves from the unfortunate position in which they find themselves placed, if they really desire to do so. It remains to be seen whether they act upon the suggestion made to them from a particularly friendly quarter. We also understand that, shortly after Mr. Edgerley's letter of the 17th ultimo had been despatched from the office of the Private Secretary, but before its receipt by Mr. Námjoshi, a draft address was on its way to the Government House, submitted for His Excellency's previous perusal. It is needless to add that its submission at that late hour was useless. It would, however, be interesting to know, especially in reference to the defence set up in the local press by some of Mr. Námjoshi's ill-advised apologists, whether the said draft had been submitted to any of the delegates from the mofussil for their approval, or, for the matter of that, even to any of the local delegates. If we are correctly informed, it was not submitted even to the worthy gentleman who presided over the late Conference, to say nothing of the delegates, whether local or mofussil. We shall be glad to be assured that our information is not correct.

6. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 2nd July, writes:—The Secretary of the Conference is fairly open to the charge of being wanting in good manners in not having kept an engagement deliberately made and in having caused some annoyance to the Governor, but about the text of the address we cannot approve the line laid down by His Excellency Lord Harris. It was not necessary that the address should have been read at the Conference before being adopted. It would be quite enough if the general tenour and various points of the address were settled at the Conference and the deputation or a committee authorised to draw up the address. This is the usual practice even at meetings in England. It is certainly undesirable that an address should contain merely the opinions of an individual or only two or three persons, but at the same time it is ridiculous to expect a vast body of men sitting down to draft an address. The Conference must settle the lines on which an address should be drawn up, but the draft itself may be well trusted to a few men. There can be very little doubt, however, that Mr. Námjoshi has placed the Conference in a very awkward position.

7. In alluding to the reply given by Mr. Gladstone to the delegates of the Indian National Congress that nothing could come out of his supporting Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, the *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 10th July, remarks:—It will be seen from this that it will be a long time before our request, which is beneficial both to the rulers and the ruled, is granted to us, as we are under a foreign rule. There is no doubt that British rule is the best of all the governments we have hitherto had and that it is the earnest desire of all of us to be under its permanent sway; but we are at a loss to make out why our rulers show want of faith in us after a sovereignty of over a century. It is right that the subject classes should always be devotedly loyal to the British throne as hithertofore and should continue to ask for more rights and privileges; and the English people ought to bear in mind that there is a limit to patience, as the example of America and other nations has shown.

Remarks in connection with Mr. Gladstone's reply to the delegates of the Indian National Congress.

8. The *Arunodayă* (29), in its issue of the 6th July, observes:—The reply given by the distinguished statesman to the Indian delegates, that they will have to wait for some time to come before their demands for a representative element in the Legislative Councils of their country are conceded, is rather painful. India is a country which has enhanced the grandeur of England, which has been by fair or foul means squeezed out of its money to make the people, who a century ago used to feed on potatoes alone, rich enough to throw even the god of wealth in the background, which has been humoured and cajoled by holding out false hopes, which has been the largest market for English merchandise, and which has been the mainstay of the extensive industries of Liverpool and Manchester, and it is astonishing to see Mr. Gladstone remain silent on matters vitally important to such a country, while he was prolix on other subjects. From this attitude of such a distinguished statesman we are led to infer that the Russian gentleman who depicted the English people as cunning, crafty, sweet-talking, and bent upon never loosening the hold of what they have once caught, was partially right in his remarks.

9. The same newspaper refers to the article on the Indian National Congress which appeared in a recent issue of the *Calcutta Review* from the pen of Mr. Beaman, a Bombay Civilian, ironically thanks the writer, whom it calls a wicked man, for openly stating his views about the foundation of the British rule in India and the policy which should be hereafter adopted by Government in governing this country, and observes that several Europeans entertain views similar to those of Mr. Beaman, but if these be the views of Europeans in general the sooner they act up to them the better for India, for then there will be no necessity for the Indian National Congress, and Mr. Beaman's observation about the departure of the British from India bag and baggage at no distant date will be soon realised and India will be highly benefited like America.

Comments on the views of Mr. Beaman, a Bombay Civilian, on the Indian National Congress, and the policy of the British in India.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—The Framji Cowasji Hall has witnessed many public meetings, but hardly ever did it witness a meeting so numerous and enthusiastic as that held there yesterday afternoon to meet Mr. Surendranáth Bannerji and to hear from him an account of his mission. Yesterday the hour of the meeting was fixed at 4-30, and yet streams of people began to pour in since 12 o'clock. An hour before the time of the meeting the Hall was so packed with people that every seat was occupied and the passages and the corridors on both sides were thoroughly filled with a surging crowd, which at last grew so large and tumultuous that fears were entertained of the safety of the building, and the police, who when first appealed to for help had declined to attend, now came on the scene of their own accord and stopped all further admission. The Police Inspector at the door was so inexor-

Reception given to Mr. Surendranáth Bannerji, a delegate of the Indian National Congress, on his return from England, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Bombay.

able that many gentlemen were debarred admission. Among those who had to return from the Hall disappointed in this manner was, we understand, Mr. J. N. Tata. At one time the press on the staircase was so strong that part of the railing gave way and some persons fell down with not a little injury to their arms and faces. When the hero of the evening arrived, Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta pushed himself forward through the crowd, mounted the platform, and requested the audience to be more patient and to make the way clear for the distinguished visitor and others of his party. A voice from the Hall suggested that an open-air meeting on the *maidán* would have been better. Mr. Pherozshah replied that such a meeting in July was a very risky matter, as there was a chance of rain coming down at any time in torrents. Mr. Surendranáth was at last led to his seat through one of the galleries. His appearance was a signal for tumultuous cheering. The Honourable Mr. Javerilál was elected chairman, and he introduced Mr. Bannerji to the audience in a short, happy speech.

A resolution passed by the Bombay Presidency Association to memorialize Government on certain matters.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—The Bombay Presidency Association seems to have taken time by the forelock. The resolution of its Council to address the Government of India on the propriety of remitting the enhanced duty on salt and allowing diminution for subsistence allowance on all incomes subject to the income-tax is very opportune. It is also well that it intends memorializing the Government on the reform of the Indian police.

The present system of collecting land revenue from Indian agriculturists and remarks thereon.

12. In a communicated article, the *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—The agriculturist class has made England a great nation, and such a class would also make India a great nation. If, therefore, the well-being of four-fifths of the Indian population which derives its subsistence from agriculture is, as I believe it is, a source of anxious watchfulness to the Government, I would impress upon them the necessity for a moderate fixed demand, the pressure of which in bad seasons may be balanced by the excess of produce of good harvests. The peculiar circumstances of the country and the difficulty of obtaining reliable data show that over-elaborate systems are unsuited to India; light assessments, as well as increased power to suspend or remit revenue in cases of necessity given to local authorities, are the only remedies available for saving the Indian agriculturist. It is often said that if the assessments were light the improvident habits of the cultivator would drive his surplus to the money-lender, that instead of its going to the latter it is better that it should go to the State, that this has made land so desirable an object of acquisition as to stimulate advances of money upon it, and that a reduction of revenue would necessitate increased taxation. My answer is that light assessments would, in nine cases out of ten, save the cultivator from resorting to debt, and that a lowering of revenue, instead of necessitating increase of taxation, would increase the resources of the country and with it the income of Government. The results of the present system have not been at all favourable to the landed classes. Payments of Government revenue in money have made the agriculturist the slave of the money-lender. The Government demand must be paid and the money-lender is the only person who is ready at hand to meet it. On the other hand, while the Government takes its revenue in money it is really paid by the agriculturist in kind, for he has to hand over to the money-lender all his crops to pay the Government demand and to feed himself during the interval preceding the next harvest. In Native States the profession of the village banker is not at all so lucrative as in British India, for there the rayat either pays in kind or pays for the land which he has actually cultivated, and the proposal that the British Government should also collect its revenue in kind, its share bearing a certain relation to the quality of the soil and its situation, is worthy of serious consideration. The advantage that is expected to result from such a system is that the agriculturist would be able to increase the productive power of his soil by letting his land lie fallow, because of his being made to pay for only that upon which he grows his crops. This is, at all events, a much better system than the present one of revenue collection, and may along with the permanent assessment of the demand be also submitted for the consideration of the Government.

13. The *Chandánshu* (29), in its issue of the 29th June, says that a woman named Ramábái, wife of Krishnambhat Godbole of Tásgaon, who, though her income was not so much as to make her liable to such an amount of taxation as Rs. 80, had last year to pay income-tax to that amount on account of there being no one who could appeal on her behalf, has this year been taxed in the amount of Rs. 143, and that to avoid this unjust assessment she has made up her mind to leave British territory.

Complaint about the income-tax.

14. While commenting on the above statement, the *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 7th July, says that this writing in the *Chandánshu* cannot be doubted, as several instances of that kind having occurred in the Válva sub-division of the Sátára District the men concerned consider it desirable to leave British territory, and observes:—It is highly derogatory to the British Government that the tax should be so excessive as to make people tired of British rule. There is no necessity at present for Government to disregard the principles of law and justice and to plunder their subjects, and yet there are frequent complaints of such oppression being exercised every year. But Government pay no attention to them. If such complaints had been heard from any of the Native States, Government would have at once attended to them and interfered with the management of the State. It is certainly discreditable to Government that their subjects should think of leaving their jurisdiction in consequence of the oppressive levy of the income-tax, and it is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will attend to the matter.

15. In noticing the reduction made by the Government of India in the pass duty on Málwa opium by Rs. 50 per chest, making it Rs. 600, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 8th July, says:—The opium shippers of Bombay, on whose recent representation about the unprofitable nature of the trade on account of the high duty on the drug Government have made the reduction, are thankful for the small mercy, but it is not quite satisfactory. Inferior Chinese and Persian opium has been usurping the Chinese market, because the superior Indian drug could not with the heavy pass duty levied on it compete with it, and there has been a fall in the opium revenue below the modest estimates made cautiously by the Finance Minister, and the small reduction in the duty is not therefore likely to mend matters appreciably. The heavy duty ought to have been reduced to Rs. 500. Perhaps, the small reduction has been made as an experimental measure to see what improvement it makes in the trade, and it is to be hoped that if it should fail to produce any appreciable result, as it is feared, a further reduction of fifty rupees will be at once ordered in the interests of the Indian exchequer as well as the Chinese consumers of the drug. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

The reduction by Rs. 50 in the pass duty on Málwa opium considered insufficient.

16. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—Freedom to commit crimes means really slavery and anarchy. Does the British Government, do our Christian rulers, wish that girls should be slaves of their husbands and should submit quietly to the ruin of their health, often to the ruin of their beauty, and prospects of happy motherhood? Is one sex to have liberty to inflict such wrongs on the other? Is the least assault on a girl to be punishable, but not an assault which is merged in rape? Is such a girl to be held incapable of consenting to a box on her ear, but perfectly capable of consenting to the robbery of her priceless jewel? If this is freedom, then how true is it that awful offences are committed in the name of freedom! If this is law, what more lawless can anything be?

The age of consent for child-wives in India.

17. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 4th July, says that even if Government raised the age limit of girls for the consummation of marriage to 13 or 14 years, it would be in keeping with the injunctions of the Hindu scriptures, but that a legislative enactment to this effect is not necessary since instances of husbands injuriously attempting to enforce their marriage right on girls of tender age are very rare. The paper asks why the age limit, if it is to be raised at all, should not be raised to 16, since books on medical jurisprudence lay down that all cohabitation before that age is physically injurious.

18. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 10th July, writes :—The recent case of rape in Calcutta on a child-wife has afforded an opportunity to some people once more to agitate the question why girls, though married, may not be protected by the arm of law even beyond the sanctioned limit of age. Whether a case for the promulgation of a law on the subject has been made out, whether a few cases here and there are enough for a general enactment, and whether such acts of brutality are not to be regarded as results of human depravity, are questions that require serious consideration. A general law means the consensus of general public opinion bearing on the object of that law, and until that is openly signified the legislature of no country will be bound to pass any law. Instances of human depravity, therefore, may be left to be dealt with by the existing penal law of the country. But this view of things does not satisfy all, and isolated instances are cited by people as arguments for a demand for special legislation. A special disease may require a special remedy, but it has yet to be proved that the alleged evil is so universal that it cannot be suppressed by the ordinary existing legislation. Is it true that the Indian Penal Code is not sufficient to strike terror into the minds of men and prevent them from such crimes? But the very rarity of such occurrences among people is an evident index of the self-existing national consciousness that within a certain limit of age such acts as those mentioned in the Calcutta case are regarded as inhuman and are not committed. Where this conscious, self-acting moral law does the work of the police, it is worse than useless to embitter popular feeling by an enactment which the existing state of things does not appear to demand.

A legal enactment for protecting child-wives beyond the sanctioned limit of age of consent considered unnecessary.

19. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 6th July, writes :—Among the various malpractices that have been prevailing in India in connection with the due administration of justice, there is one which deserves more than ordinary attention and consideration at the hands of all those who are interested in the proper working of the law courts. The practice we allude to is that prevailing among a large class of persons, some of them belonging to the legal profession, of assisting suitors with money or means to prosecute their suits and sharing the profits of the victory. This is in law called 'maintenance and champerty.' The champertor carries on the suit at his own expense, and then according to the agreement reimburses himself in the event of success. Experience proves that agreements of this kind are of frequent occurrence, especially when the subject-matter of the suit is land or other immoveable property. The poor litigant having no funds in hand is ready to do anything and makes agreements in favour of the suppliers of funds. By this means the suit progresses, and then what is the result even if the suit is decided in favour of the poor suitor? He is left empty-handed, or, if he gets anything at all, he gets very little. The money or any other thing, as the case may be, goes to the speculator. The poor man is in the position of Mr. Titmouse, the client of Messrs. Quirk, Gammon and Snap. This is a species of trade in litigation, a sort of gambling transaction. It is, no doubt, a means to revenge private quarrels and gives rise to perjury. If such a practice is allowed to continue, the evil will be multiplied and misery and mischief will follow. No man's rights will be secure. This is an offence under the Common and Statute Law of England, and as such is punishable there. The law as to the offence of maintenance and champerty does not apply to India, and hence the evil has been greatly felt. The only resource the courts of India are left to are the principles regarding public policy and administration of justice, which serves them as a guide in deciding upon the validity or invalidity of contracts of this kind. Such agreements are on the face of them against justice and good policy. They promote unnecessary litigation and have an immoral tendency. The Calcutta and Madras High Courts have already taken severe measures to check this practice in animadverting strongly against it. Notwithstanding this the practice prevails. Agreements of this kind are frequently entered into even by some of the pleaders, and it is not always that such agreements are taken to the courts to be enforced. Very often the unfortunate suitor who has entered into this agreement submits to it either

Alleged practice prevailing among a large class of persons of assisting suitors with money to prosecute their suits disapproved of.

through ignorance of its legal effect or pressure brought to bear upon him. Thus the salutary check in the shape of a judicial censure from the Bench is lost in such cases, and such agreements continue to be made to the discredit of the parties concerned. We trust the attention of the authorities will be drawn to this subject, and stringent measures adopted to put a stop to practices which the common sense of every reasonable man abhors.

The Poona billiard saloon case tried at the Bombay High Court sessions and the alleged inadequacy of the sentence passed on the accused.

20. In noticing the sentence passed at the last Bombay criminal sessions on Private Banner of the Worcestershire Regiment for committing grievous hurt in a Poona billiard saloon, the *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 6th July, complains that the sentence passed on him is quite inadequate to the gravity of the offence committed, and observes:—It is extremely to be regretted that we have to add one more instance to the numerous cases already recorded of the partiality shown by European Judges and juries to their countrymen brought for trial before them. If an offence similar to that committed by Private Banner had been perpetrated by Natives, they would have been without doubt sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Probably the case was not of murder to necessitate capital punishment, but at the same time the punishment of a year's imprisonment cannot at all be said to be sufficient and the maximum sentence ought to have been passed on him as a deterrent to his comrades, since murders of Natives by European soldiers have recently been on the increase. Besides, it is not beneficial to Government that a discontent should be caused amongst the people owing to such partiality to Europeans. [Several Gujaráti papers express similar sentiments.]

The sentence passed upon a Mr. Hill by a Magistrate of Thána considered inadequate and remarks in connection therewith.

21. The *Káthiáwár Times* (4), in its issue of the 5th July, writes:—We note from the *Advocate of India* that a Mr. Hill, a Government servant lent to the municipality, was fined five rupees by the Magistrate of Thána for his having struck "about twenty blows" with a stick to a clerk. Mr. Hill's conduct appears to be reprehensible in the highest degree, and the punishment awarded to him is too inadequate to meet the case. We hope the High Court will call for the papers in the case and see justice done to the complainant. Mr. Hill also deserves departmental punishment, and the least that can be done is to degrade him. Such a case, to our knowledge, has never occurred during Lord Reay's *régime*, for it was fully known that Lord Reay never tolerated high-handed procedure on the part of Government servants, and we feel sure that His Excellency Lord Harris will take such steps as will prevent future occurrences of the kind. Does His Excellency think that the punishment of a fine of Rs. 5 to one who deals twenty blows to another is adequate? There is a tendency among some Government servants to treat their subordinates not as Government servants but as their own servants, and it should be put down. We have faith in Lord Harris' sense of justice and feel sure that His Excellency will adequately punish the official. [The *Broach Samáchár* (96) of the 10th and the *Gujaráti* (83) of the 6th July also express similar sentiments.]

Native and European Magistrates.

22. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 8th July, writes:—Sir Auckland Colvin says that Native Magistrates are generally unwilling to deal boldly with criminal cases. This is not quite correct, for the High Courts generally express themselves satisfied with the work done by them. The Judges express themselves satisfied with the Native Magistrates, because, it is gravely asserted, with the latter the thought of satisfying the idiosyncracies of Judges rather than the sentence which, uncontrolled, they would consider it their duty to impose, is uppermost. And why is the thought of satisfying the idiosyncracies of the Judges uppermost in the mind of the Native Magistrate? Because, says an erudite contemporary, the Native officer of this class is so extremely self-conscious and intensely nervous of anything approaching an attack on his dignity. This is not correctly stated. The cause lies in other directions. It is generally believed that the failure of Native Magistrates is due to a tendency to shirk responsibility. They seem to think that the safest course in disposing of doubtful

cases is to commit them to the sessions, and hence we have so many petty cases coming before the sessions courts. Here, however, there is no miscarriage of justice. But assuming that Native Magistrates are generally unwilling to deal boldly with criminal cases, it is but fair to inquire if the European Magistrates are equal to the occasion, particularly when their own countrymen are concerned. Do they not often seem more disposed to acquit on a legal technicality? Do they not come very often to a hasty decision? Is not here a greater chance of miscarriage of justice? If a Native deals twenty blows to a European with a stick an inch thick he will be sent to jail by a European Magistrate for six months certain, but if the European happens to be the culprit he is let off with a fine of five rupees! In a case where within fourteen hours of the delivery of a judgment the man died, the Magistrate of an up-country town sentenced the accused, who was a European soldier, to be rigorously imprisoned for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 25!

Closing of the leper ward attached to the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, and remarks thereon.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—It is some time since the Government of Bombay closed the leper ward in Byculla, acting apparently on the advice of its medical experts that it was the duty of the Municipal Corporation to maintain such institutions and that Government ought to have very little to do with them. It now turns out, however, that the Government was not legally justified in closing the ward, and that in shutting it up it has acted contrary to the terms of the agreement into which it deliberately entered in 1864 with the then Honourable Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy. That gentleman promised to bear the whole of the expense of constructing the ward "on condition" (we quote from the Government Resolution of 1864) "that the ward in question be considered by Government as part of the Jijibhoy Hospital, and *be maintained and kept in repair by Government as a portion of that institution.*" The italics are ours. There we have the responsibility of maintaining the ward expressly undertaken by the Government, but now the Government is repudiating its liability and seeking to throw it on the Corporation, which means, of course, the rate-payers of Bombay. This question about the leper ward, which has been unfortunately closed, derives a painful interest from the fact that just now the poorer and homeless class of lepers, of whom Bombay is day by day getting pretty full, have no asylum where they can get shelter. They are becoming a nuisance in certain parts of the town, and it is a wonder how they live when the monsoon is at its highest. The movement started by Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, has so far failed to secure an encouraging response from the public. But the public are hardly to blame for it. The matter is one calling for the earnest attention of both the Government and the municipality, and they are bound to take immediate steps to alleviate the miseries of a class that is increasing and becoming a source of great inconvenience to the public in this city.

Comments on the suggestions of Government officers with regard to habitual offenders in India.

24. The *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 6th July, in referring to the circular issued by the Government of India in connection with habitual offenders in India, says that the suggestions made by Government officers in the matter—the abolition of the jury system, the employment of Europeans as Deputy Magistrates, &c.,—are quite opposed to those made by the public, and remarks that from their opinions Government officers seem ready to ruin the rayats, who, by the bye, were not at all consulted although their interests were chiefly affected. When, adds the paper, we consider the propriety of the suggestions of Government officers a sort of disgust for them is created in our mind, and we think that if disloyalty is ever engendered in the minds of Natives it will be owing to these officers and their actions. It may be the desire of Her Majesty the Queen to keep the Indian rayats contented and to rule over the country for ever, but the European officers ignore the first part of Her Majesty's wish. Natives are not and will never be disloyal. But if European lads will poke with sticks the lion who has been unfortunately caught in a cage he will one day make an attempt to escape, and who will be to blame if he escapes? If Government wish to rule over this country to the end of time—and it is our desire that they should do so—they should at once give up goading the Natives like the lion in the cage.

25. The *Gujarátí* (83), in its issue of the 6th July, strongly complains that the detective police of Bombay, whose duty it is to find out *badmashes* and get them punished, do not keep proper watch on them, and says that some *badmashes* have found out a new means of successfully cheating people, namely, that about five or seven of them hire a place and open an office there, where one acts the master and the other his clerks, agents, &c. Here, it is said, they decoy the servants of merchants who they know are carrying moneys realized from *hundis*, and then by persuasion, threat or some such means as may be found suitable they ease them of the moneys with them. The paper recommends the Police Commissioner of Bombay to order the detective police to find out these *badmashes* and bring them to book, and warns the public from falling into their snares.

The Bombay *badmashes* and a request to the police authorities in the matter.

26. The *A'ryávart* (25), in its issue of the 5th July, says that highway robberies are committed day and night on the roads leading from Dhulia to Shirpur, Páróla, Chálisgaon and Nandurbár and in almost all the tálukas of the Khándesh District, and requests Government to take the necessary steps to prevent them.

Alleged frequency of thefts, dacoities and highway robberies in the Khándesh District.

27. The *Praja Mat* (121), in its issue of the 5th July, complains that about four or five Mahomedans, an equal number of Kolis, a Kshatri named Mádhia and a Jain named Dolia are in the habit of gambling together and wandering about outside the Raipur Gate at Ahmedabad, in order to rob wayfarers of their things, says that these *badmashes* are known to the police constables, and requests the authorities concerned to issue warrants for their arrest.

A request to the Ahmedabad police to arrest the *badmashes* of that place.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

28. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 9th July, heartily approves of the Bill to amend Section 54 of the Indian Evidence Act so as to declare the irrelevancy of the previous conviction of an accused person when it is sought to prove the conviction for the mere purpose of showing that the accused is of a bad character and therefore likely to have committed the offence with which he is charged, gives thanks to the Honourable Sir Andrew Scoble for bringing forward the Bill, and wonders how the glaring flaw escaped the notice of the predecessors in office of the present Legal Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council approved.

29. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—We cannot refrain from remarking that the Cattle Trespass Act just introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council would be a piece of legislation potent with mischief, if passed. Legislation for a class, and that for a most selfish class, must always be condemned. The strongest condemnation could not be held strong enough under the circumstance. Because the planters of Coorg and Assam have complained of cattle occasionally wandering into their gardens and doing some slight injury, is it necessary to put into motion the whole legislative machinery of the State? It means that the State is ready and willing to lend its ear to a class of selfish capitalists. Why should special legislation be initiated on their behalf and in their interest? Are not the provisions of the criminal code adequate against trespass either by man or beast? Again, to impose unutterable fines on impoverished cow-herds is another piece of iniquity. There ought to be a strong agitation to run down this absurd Bill.

Disapproval of the proposed Cattle Trespass Act.

Part III.—*Education.*

30. The *Amba Lahari* (10), in its issue of the 8th July, says that though the burden of taxation is not so heavy under the British Government as it was under the Marátha or Musalman administrations, the agriculturists in the Deccan are in a very miserable condition on account of their ignorance and indebtedness, the effects of which are heightened by the usurious practices of the Brahmin and Márwári money-lenders, and as a remedy against this state of things suggests that Government should give compulsory

Compulsory education as a remedy against the miserable condition of the Deccan agriculturists.

free education to the children of agriculturists from six to twelve years of age and that the leading well-wishers of the agriculturists should petition Government praying that an Act should be passed to that effect.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Suggestions to the Dhond and Manmad Railway authorities.

31. The *Bhámini Prakásh* (28), in its issue of the 9th July, says that the carriage reserved for women in the passenger trains on the Dhond and Manmád Railway being attached next to the guard's brake-van and having one of its compartments set apart for Europeans, there is much facility afforded to an attack being made on the modesty of women travelling singly or in small company, and recommends the Manager of the railway to put the women's carriage in the middle of the train.

32. The *Rághav Bhushan* (60), in its issue of the 7th July, draws the attention of the authorities of the same railway and of Government to the frequent accidents taking place on that line on account of cattle trespassing on it for want of fencing along the line.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Suggestions to the Bombay Municipality.

33. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—Ought the health or the lighting of Bombay to be the first care of the local municipality? Complaints on this head are loud and rife. Petitions are now and then being received from the afflicted residents of the quarters where there are no drains, praying for their construction or for an effectual removal of the abominations which sow the germs of a dangerous disease. The Health Officer pleads his inability to cope with the matter. In each quarterly and annual report he points out the increasing urgency of drains. But nothing seems to be done. Meanwhile the Corporation sanctions expenditure on objects of minor utility which could certainly stand over for some years to come. We regret that we cannot absolve that body from blame in this particular matter. And the sooner it repents of the grant and directs its application to the construction of the drains, which is a crying necessity, the better. It was thought that some one in the Standing Committee would have the wisdom to propose a resolution to this effect. But it seems they were so easily led away by the charms of setting ablaze with the new illuminant certain fashionable parts of the city, super-abundantly lighted with gas, that they forgot the woes of Colába and Parel. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Corporation and the Standing Committee will endeavour to devote greater attention to the city's most pressing wants with regard to sanitation and other works of urgent utility. All proposals for improving or beautifying the city should be allowed to stand over till the introduction of the "betterment" principle brings abundant grist to the municipal coffers. As matters stand at present, the ordinary receipts do not suffice to defray the ordinary expenditure; while the borrowing capacity for sanitary works is fast reaching the statutory limit. There is no provision for a rainy day and it will not surprise us if normal deficit is the order of the day in future budgets. We have had actually two years of deficit. The surplus cash balances alone have helped to meet the deficit of 8 lákhs in the aggregate. But the surplus cash reserve has vanished into thin air. It is essential to husband municipal resources if the municipality is desirous of avoiding lean budget years. A committee of retrenchment like the one which was appointed on the collapse of the Crawford *régime* is now urgently wanted. If the Corporation takes steps in time, the next budget ought to be of a more satisfactory character than the one passed in January last.

Recommends that a divided responsibility among the house owner, his engineer and the Municipal Inspector in the case of erection of new buildings should be provided for in the building bye-laws to be made for Bombay.

34. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 12th July, says that there is much truth in the report presented on the 9th instant by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, to the Standing Committee in regard to building bye-laws, and that it is not right to throw the entire responsibility of jerry buildings on the municipality, and suggests that the responsibility should be divided among the owner of a building, his *maistri* or engineer in charge of the building, and the Muni-

cipal Inspector, making it necessary that the *maistri* or engineer should hold from the municipality a certificate of competency to erect new buildings. This divided responsibility, observes the *Samáchár*, will ensure soundness in buildings.

Remarks on the present municipal management at Surat.

35. The *Gujarát Darpan* (82), in its issue of the 10th July, observes:—The condition of the roads at Surat was much better during the monsoon two years ago when Mr. Sethna was the secretary of the municipality at that place, and yet he was found unfit by several commissioners for his duties, while no attention is paid to the bad condition of the roads and the bad sanitation of the city at the present day. A well-paid staff is kept to repair and to inspect the roads, but it is much to be regretted that owing to want of proper supervision this object is not being properly carried out and so the outlay on it is being wasted.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Question about the restoration of the Mahárája of Kashmere.

36. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 6th July, refers to the reply given by the Under Secretary of State for India to the question recently asked by Mr. Bradlaugh in Parliament about the restoration of the Mahárája of Kashmere, and says that the people cannot, even if they wish, openly say that they do not want the British rule for fear of incurring the displeasure of the British Government and of being driven out of the State, as was once attempted to be done in the case of some who showed some inclination towards the Mahárája. The makeshifts resorted to by Government in the Kashmere affair have, adds the paper, disclosed their true character. Nobody would have been sorry if Government had plainly said that they had annexed that State to avoid frontier difficulties. We very much regret to say that the conduct of Government in this affair has been most unbecoming.

The result of the prosecution in the Bhávnagar defamation cases considered satisfactory.

37. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 12th July, observes that the result of the prosecution in the Bhávnagar defamation cases is most satisfactory, inasmuch as His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar and the prosecutors, the members of the Bhávnagar Council, who were traduced with unbelievable and foul libels, have been shown to have been causelessly slandered, and the reckless and shameless libellers have been punished to the full extent of the punishment provided by law, though that punishment has in the present case proved inadequate to the perpetrators of the foulest libels imaginable. His Highness the Thákor and his Councillors have, says the paper, in bringing their libellers to the punishment they richly deserved, done a service to other Native princes, who it is not uncommon to see are foully libelled by designing persons through worthless and reckless characters that have little to lose; but that service will prove quite effective when His Highness exposes the persons who had the leading strings of his libellers in their hands and themselves worked behind the curtain.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th July 1890.

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(For the week ending 12th July 1890.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th July 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad.	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Purchase and supply of stores for India by the India Office commented upon.

1. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—Whatever official optimism may say, it is notorious that there is no item of the home accounts of the Government of India which is open to just public criticism as the item known as "Stores for India." These stores, it is superfluous to say, are supplied at more than their market prices by the India Office on requisitions sent by the civil and military departments of the Indian Government from time to time. It is well-known that particular traders are patronised by the authorities, who, in this as in other matters, are more or less oblivious of the fact that India has to pay the piper for all the jobs they perpetrate in their purchases of stores. Moreover, the department in establishment alone costs £55,000 per annum, inclusive of that great functionary who presides over the beer tap,—we mean the beer taster, a sinecure with a comfortable berth and a prospective fat pension. Exclusive of the establishment charges, the purchase of stores averaged till 1885 as much as £975,000 per annum. Since that year, however, thanks to the adventurous "forward" policy of our rulers and the annexation of Burmah, they have averaged as much as £1,200,000. These stores comprise stationery and printing, currency paper, stamps, as well as materials for telegraph and postal service, mint and marine articles, scientific instruments, and last, though not the least, military fireworks and explosives. The total cost of these in the year 1889-90 amounted to a million and twelve thousand. The stores for the Military Department alone amounted to half a million, while those for special defence works, to a quarter million. Such being the case, it is not a very comforting assurance to the tax-payers of India to be told by their auditor of home accounts that the British Treasury has been in the habit of regularly surcharging India for the last twenty years in spite of the strongest protests by the India Office. Last year Mr. Cocks drew the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the fact of the claims for the surcharges by the British War Office having remained unadjusted. The battle of adjustments has been going on for some years past. It clearly demonstrates how far India is unfairly treated in financial matters in which both India and England are jointly interested. It will be seen from the statements of the auditor how powerless even the India Office is against the combined strength of the British Cabinet, who are dormantly privy to these acts of pillage. These incidents are not without their lesson. They make us uncomfortably alive to the formidable lions in our path with regard to that all-important and pressing question of the justice of England contributing a portion of the huge military expenditure which is now saddled on India owing to the imperial policy of Great Britain in her relations with Russia and the other continental powers. It is indeed humiliating to us to have to observe that the good reputation of the British for honesty and fair-play is daily declining and that it is high time that the authorities at the House Guards should retrieve that reputation, especially in the interests of this country, by which England has been immensely benefited and is still benefiting. Benefits should be reciprocal. But it simply argues blind selfishness, and something worse, when India is baulked of her just claims by the stronger partner in her financial transactions. Let England declare that in her relations with India she will be only guided by the doctrine which teaches that might is right, and we shall cease to agitate and trouble her. Such a declaration of policy, however inconsistent it may be with her past traditions and political ethics, would at least be honest and intelligible. We Indians shall know that we have no chance whatever of fighting out our claims, however legitimate. But it is of no use fencing in the discreditable manner in which Mr. Stanhope has fenced with regard to the surcharges on military stores.

The income-tax should be modified, but not abolished, on an improvement in exchange.

2. The *Jâme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 18th July, says:—The passing of the Silver Bill will lessen the heavy loss suffered hitherto by Government from a fall in exchange, and this has induced the Chambers of Commerce of several places in India to memorialize Government to abolish the income-tax. But it is to be hoped that this prayer

will not be acceded to, as the income-tax is the only burden that falls proportionately on the rich. It is true that this tax is unpopular, but its poignancy may be blunted by relieving the poor classes from its burden. All persons earning a monthly income of Rs. 100 ought to be exempted from the tax, and all others, including landholders and military officers, should be duly assessed, and if this is done the pains of the tax would be removed and Government would earn a larger revenue from this source than they do at present. As a counterbalance for the abolition of the income-tax it is suggested that an export duty should be imposed on some articles of raw produce, but the step, if taken, would be suicidal, as there is a probability of the Indian export trade suffering a loss on the full operation of the Silver Bill. The import duties on European cotton goods may be well restored in preference to any export duties. It is however to be hoped that the improvement in exchange will induce the authorities to lighten the burden of taxation.

Habitual offenders in India and the remedies proposed in regard to them.

3. Writing on the subject of "Habitual Offenders" the *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 14th July, says:—The Government of India seem to be fully aroused to the necessity of making the administration of criminal justice more effectual than at present. There are some real evils which call for prompt scrutiny and correction. That the Government has become alive to this necessity is so far a matter for congratulation. The remedies proposed are useful as far as they go. But, to our mind, a more urgent remedy is the improvement of the *personnel* of the administration. However perfect a system may be, the men to work it must be capable, single-minded, and, above all, honest. As regards the executive service in respect to criminal justice, the Government of India and the Local Government have under consideration a comprehensive scheme of reform. With regard to the judicial service no reform is possible until the judicial work is separated from the executive. All other reforms are mere makeshifts. Government ought not to fight shy of this reform out of fear that their revenue interests will suffer by the dissociation of magisterial functions from the executive ones. Decentralization is a necessary means of administrative progress. At first all governmental functions are centered in one individual. Gradually as the government becomes more settled, functions are divided. The centralization of executive and magisterial functions is the last vestige of primitive government. Let us hope that the Government of India will face the problem boldly and complete the reform which has been in progress for so many years.

Suggestions to Government in connection with the coming census.

4. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—The last issue of the Simla *Gazette* publishes a resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department on the recommendations of the Census Conference held at Agra in December 1889 and the opinions of the Local Governments and Administrations on those recommendations. The night of the 26th of February 1891 is fixed as the date of the census throughout India. At the census of 1881 the attempt to get a complete return of those who actually follow particular occupations as distinguished from those who depend on others for subsistence failed, and consequently the important question of the relative strength of the several occupations was treated differently in different provinces. The Government of India have therefore approved of the recommendations of the Census Conference of making distinct entries of occupation or means of subsistence in the column appropriated for that purpose in the enumerator's schedule. Column 8 in this schedule is appropriated for the entries of married, unmarried and widowed. It would have been useful if, along with the entries of married and widowed, an entry of the age at the time of marriage and widowhood had been allowed. Such an entry, with the aid of that of age in column 7, will facilitate inquiry as to whether the limit of age of marriage is being gradually raised in Hindu society. This will also give us approximately the number of child-widows. In the interest of social reform, therefore, we recommend the authorities concerned to arrange to get information on the points we have suggested. We hope the Census Commissioner will recommend the changes to the Government of India. Our friend Mr. Talvalkar of Bombay has already submitted some suggestions to Government in regard to this matter, which deserve serious and favourable consideration.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—Some talk as if the child-wives do not feel the wrong done to them at all. Some think that the practice of child-marriage accustoms them to the wrong. But have we not cases in which wives of twelve did not yield their persons and were brutally outraged? Have we not cases in which death was the consequence of rape on such children? Is it not heartless to treat such innocent creatures as adult women? Is it not brutal to force premature labour on them? Cannot the Legislature give them at least two years' more grace. Physiology teaches that a girl even at twelve is not fit for intercourse. We do not want the Legislature to make a sudden leap in the dark. We do not ask it to frame the law in strict accordance with the teaching of physiology. We plead for two years' more grace. A girl under ten is now safe from her husband. We want girls under twelve to be also safe. We want them to be safe from strangers and safe from their husbands. Let the little ones grow at least up to twelve unmolested. Burden them afterwards with the duties of a wife or a mother. That burden, too, will be a wrong, but it is a wrong to be redressed in course of time. We know the unwillingness of the Legislature to relieve such victims, and we, therefore, purposely ask for a moderate boon. Is it too much to ask for two years' more grace? In England a girl under sixteen is safe even if she consents. Is it unpractical on our part to ask that the age of consent be raised to twelve in India? That is the limit for other offences. Why should it be lower for rape? How long is this cry to remain unheard? How long will it take to arouse the conscience of the British Government? Are we to wait until the child-wives themselves send memorials to the Legislature? Is a humane Government, anxious to do right, to wait until the wronged cry out for redress? Is it not a fact that in the war between the North and the South in America, the slaves whom the North wanted to free sided with their enslavers? The worst grievance of the slaves was that they could not distinguish between their friends and foes. That may also be the grievance of the women of India. They are hardly in a condition to realize what is good for them. They are patients who want a doctor to guide them. But the Government apparently wishes them to say what is for their good, when they hardly know what is for their evil. Is it not a fact that women were against the abolition of *suttee*? Is it not also a fact that many men of light and leading opposed the extinction of this cruel custom? Turn to the history of law reform in England, turn even to the criticisms on the first draft of the Penal Code, and you will find that every humane law had its opponents. A courageous Government, a conscientious Government, should do what is for the good of its subjects, regardless of the clamour of fools or the criticism of doctrinaires. As a matter of fact, few will oppose the reform advocated. It affects the whole of India and not only a single race. Indeed, some of the cases we have quoted were those in which Mahomedans were concerned. We beseech the Government to turn its attention to this subject. We beseech it not to ignore the wrongs of those who cannot complain. We beseech it to save thousands and hundreds of thousands from temptation by enacting a deterrent law. We beseech it in the name of Christianity, in the name of humanity, in the name of common sense and justice, to redress a great abuse and put an end to a shocking scandal. We cannot do more than beseech. It rests with the Legislature to grant the prayer. But we do hope that a response will come, unless the rulers' hearts are petrified to stone or frozen to snow.

The limit of age of consent for child-wives in the matter of consummation of marriage proposed to be raised.

6. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—Whatever may have been the reasons which induced the framers of Indian Penal Code to limit the age of protection against rape on the child-wife by her husband to ten, it is clear that there is no sort of justification for so short a limit. A law which sanctions the violation of a girl often physically unfit for cohabitation is little less than barbarous; and if people are found bestial enough to take advantage of the legal absurdity, it is the first duty of a civilized Government to remove such protection of the inhuman cruelty at the earliest opportunity. It is sickening to read of cases from time to time in which young girls have been subjected to great brutality and ultimately led into misery and death.

Cannot the Legislature be brought to move in the matter at all? Early marriages are, no doubt, defended on the ground of their being sanctioned by the semi-religious beliefs of the people, but there is no such sanction for their early consummation. And even if there were, a civilized Government would be bound to discard such silly beliefs and grant tender girls of ten and twelve the protection which bare humanity demands. Quite a shocking number of girls has already been sacrificed to this monstrosity of a law, and every year that it remains on the statute-book some fresh victims cry shame on it in the painful agonies of death or the slow decay of health and beauty to which brutal husbands under the auspices of an indifferent Legislature do not fear to consign them.

Remarks in connection with the Government resolution forbidding Government officers from attending political meetings.

7. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—The meeting that was held a few years ago to welcome Messrs. Man Mohun Ghose and N. G. Chandávarkar after their successful political campaign in England was attended by two most distinguished and large-hearted Englishmen, we mean, Sir William Wedderburn and Professor Wordsworth. Sir William Wedderburn's place has yet remained unfilled; but Professor Wordsworth, with all his independence and sympathy with Native aspirations, was most probably prevented from attending last Sunday's meeting by the memorable resolution of Government forbidding officers from attending political meetings, where their presence is likely to impair their efficiency as Government servants. Now, in the first place, we ask Government, is it quite so certain that the meeting did not include officers? Secondly, supposing they did attend, can Government say how their efficiency has been impaired? If Professor Wordsworth had attended, would his lectures have been considered a whit less learned or would he have been a whit less revered? Would Mr. Justice Telang, who also could not attend the meeting, have been considered a less learned and efficient Judge if the resolution had not stood in the way of his attending the meeting? Supposing a Government officer had gone to ask his superior whether he should attend the meeting or not, on what grounds would the latter have decided the question? Before the publication of the resolution Mr. Justice Telang, Ráo Bahádur Ránade and many other officials attended the meetings of the past Indian National Congresses. Will Government say how their presence has disqualified them for the efficient discharge of their duties? All these are very pertinent and reasonable questions that do demand an answer. We have already given it as our opinion that the resolution has needlessly alienated the sympathies of the entire official class and produced discontent and distrust in the minds of the people. For this Government have to thank themselves. But the Government has many a time acted most blindly and is likely to do so in future. Lord Lytton commemorated his reign by gagging the Native press; his renowned successor, by his benevolent, statesmanlike and liberal measures; and Lord Dufferin, by his annexation policy and by his generous proposals for the improvement of our sham Legislative Councils. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has also wisely supported them, but the people of India will neither forget the Official Secrets Act which, as recent events have amply proved, is aimed only at Native offenders, nor the resolution to which we have referred above. Both these measures are extremely reactionary in their policy and fraught with mischief, counterbalancing all the advantages, if any, flowing from them. We must say Lord Lansdowne has greatly disappointed us in these two respects.

Appointment of Mr. Justice Farran as a permanent Judge of the Bombay High Court recommended.

8. The same newspaper observes:—The last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court have once more proved that the High Court bench cannot show a more learned, patient, judicious, courteous, dispassionate, firm and yet humane Judge than Mr. Justice Farran. One or two Judges in our Indian High Courts are not a little prone to dwell on the inherent untruthfulness of Native witnesses in their charge to the gentlemen of the jury and sometimes indulge in extra-forensic remarks to relieve the monotony of technical rules and procedure. Mr. Justice Farran keeps clear of all such temptations with admirable coolness and impartiality. His

Lordship's charge to the jury in Dr. Bullel's case was certainly a masterpiece of its kind, showing as it did to the best advantage the learned Judge's remarkable judicial acumen and power of marshalling all the relevant facts in a case in their appropriate places and in due subordination to one another with due regard to their proper evidential value. There is a universal wish to see Mr. Justice Farran elevated to the rank of a permanent Judge and we hope it will be soon fulfilled to the delight of the Bar and the public.

The movements of the Salvationists in Bombay need be regulated by the police.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 14th July, says:—The late Sir Frank Souter held under proper restraint the movements of the Salvationists in Bombay, and whenever they infringed the orders of the police they were punished by the Magistrates. Of late that restraint has been withdrawn and now the Salvationists visit at any hour of the day any part of the town, and their movements hurt the feelings of the Natives. Some of the police officers favour the Salvationists and this embitters the feelings of the Natives towards the latter, as was to be remarked in the case which occurred recently near a liquor shop in Hanumán Galli, and it is feared that this embitterment might lead to unpleasant consequences. The other day a *fracas* occurred at Madras between the Salvationists and the Natives and the former were fined for having played music through the streets without a license, after being warned by the police to desist from obstructing thoroughfares. The steps taken in Madras against the breach of the peace by the Salvationists are certainly effective and ought to be followed by the Bombay police, who should regulate the movements of the army by issuing them licenses to go about the town only during certain hours of the day.

A complaint about postal runners.

10. The *Satyá Shodhak* (62), in its issue of the 13th July, complains of the postal runners in the mofussil being loaded with mails weighing fifty pounds when the prescribed limit is only thirty pounds and being paid only Rs. 7 per mensem, says that the consequence of this increase of burden is that mails are late in arriving at their destination, and requests the postal authorities to attend to the matter.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks on the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act.

11. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 9th July, writes:—The Law Member has introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, Section 54, "so as to render a previous conviction of an accused person irrelevant when it is sought to prove that conviction for the mere object of showing that accused is a man of bad character, and therefore likely to have committed the offence with which he is charged. As the law at present stands a previous conviction is in all cases admissible in evidence against an accused person." In his speech Sir Andrew Scoble quoted Mr. Justice Pigot in a Full Bench case at Calcutta that "while the English Legislature had passed an Act for the sole purpose of shielding an accused person from prejudice, the Indian Legislature had enacted a provision for the express purpose of prejudicing him." He preferred the rule of the English law, that to admit prejudice in place of proof or to supplement proof by prejudice was not consistent with the spirit of fair and impartial inquiry in a Court of justice. The only cases in which evidence of previous convictions ought to be given are cases in which a previous conviction was a fact in issue or relevant under the provisions of the Act applicable to evidence in general. This Bill will not be passed at Simla, but will be brought up for discussion at Calcutta. It is a matter for congratulation that the inequitableness of the law of criminal justice in India is slowly dawning upon the Legislature. If the spirit of English law could be maintained intact a great many unfair provisions would be found in the Procedure Code. In cases of acquittal Government have the right to appeal, while no one else has that right. The enhancement of sentences in revision, the setting aside of the verdict of a jury, and the revision of the order of a Magistrate by another Magistrate holding the same powers are unknown in English

law. But while the Legislature are engaged in the commendable work of making the law more equitable, the Government are departmentally actively engaged in neutralising the effects of any beneficial amendment of the law by passing most stringent orders that accused persons should not be allowed to escape, so far as possible. The position of an accused person is bad enough already. Matters of which no criminal court would take cognisance in England are treated as criminal offences. An accused person if discharged by a Magistrate can be retried at the instance of a District Magistrate; if acquitted, the Government can appeal and get him retried; if sentenced to some punishment, a higher court can revise the proceedings and reduce or enhance the sentence. All this is opposed to the spirit and letter of English law, and the Legislature are beginning to perceive it. But in the recent circular letter about police reforms the Government have actually issued instructions to Magistrates that in case of offences against property and theft and other criminal charges the accused should not be allowed to escape till all hopes of a conviction were abandoned. Magistrates should not only weigh evidence, but should try to find out fresh evidence against the accused. In the case of habitual offenders previous convictions must be taken into account, and they should be sentenced either to long terms of imprisonment or to transportation. On this very point, however, the law is about to be altered, so that a previous conviction may not be urged as evidence against the accused. How is this inconsistency between the Legislature and the Administration to be explained? While the framers of our laws are beginning to believe that accused persons are not sufficiently fairly treated, the administrators of these laws are convinced that too many facilities are given to accused persons to escape and they should be more rigorously prosecuted and punished. While there is nothing to call for additional rigour in the enforcement of our laws, there can be very little doubt that the introduction of more equitable laws and their impartial administration will tend to increase and strengthen that faith in the justice of British rule which is the real strength of the empire.

A modification of the Honourable Mr. Hutchins' Bill to amend the Cattle Trespass Act suggested.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—The Bill which the Honourable Mr. Hutchins introduced into the Viceregal Council, which met at Simla on 3rd July, to amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, is a legislative attempt made with a view to protect the agricultural interests of the cultivators, and as such it cannot be said to be an altogether injurious piece of legislation, if its provisions can be made a little less harsh. The provision which is sought to be made in Mr. Hutchins' Bill is to enable the Local Governments to levy a fine of Rs. 25 on the owner for animals impounded, and if need be to recover it by sale of the cattle which cause the damage. This seems to be very stringent and fraught with hardship to the keepers of animals, the majority of whom are cultivators, whose poverty is now a fact well known to all. We believe a small fine varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 ought to answer the purpose well, and enable the authorities to realize the aim which influenced them to undertake the present enactment.

13. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 17th July, writes:—Since the Government bases the urgency of the Cattle Trespass Bill upon representations from Provincial Governments, we have no right to call into question its necessity. But the Government is dealing with a question the very motives of which, owing to the delicate nature of the interests involved, people will be led to question, and for this very reason, if for no other, the authorities would have done well to publish the provincial representations side by side with the Bill. The question of moneyed classes, hardly any of whom possess any large number of cattle, apart, the Bill, when passed into law, cannot but be a great hardship to the agricultural classes. The Honourable Mr. Hutchins says that cattle-trespass is encouraged in some parts of the country. He may have his own grounds to advance this assertion, but we doubt that people, who are already subjected to the burden of punishments under the existing law, will deliberately allow their cattle to pass into other men's fields and commit havoc there. Of course in a rich man's case a fine of twenty-five rupees may not mean much, but in the

case of the poor agriculturists who hardly make twenty rupees a month the proposed limit of fine would work most mischievously. The penalties are most exorbitant and the Supreme Government will do well, before it allows the Bill to pass into law, to invite the opinions of some of the most prominent public bodies in the country.

PART III.—*Education.*

A suggestion to Government to assume the management of schools under the control of some municipalities.

14. The *Rasik Ranjani* (143), in its issue of the 10th July, recommends that Government should take into their own hands the management of the schools belonging to such municipalities as consist mostly of illiterate members who appoint or dismiss teachers on some whimsical ground, the municipalities being made to pay for their maintenance. Constant change of hands is, says the paper, detrimental to the progress of the boys, and therefore Government interference in the matter is necessary.

An alleged abduction of a girl from Miraj by one Godubái for sending her to the High School for Girls at Poona.

15. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 13th July, states that last week an old woman of the Bráhman caste was seen for two or three days consecutively crying bitterly in front of the Poona High School for Females and telling persons that her son's wife, aged about 11 years, had been abducted by one Godubái and put into that school without her own or her son's consent, and that nobody would listen to her and help her in the recovery of her daughter-in-law. With reference to this alleged occurrence the newspaper takes the authorities of the school to task and asks Government to order an enquiry into it, since the occurrence, if true, would be an instance of high-handedness and misrule and would shake the confidence of the people in British justice.—The *Amba Lahari* (10) of the 15th July also writes on this subject and says that a rich contractor at Poona has undertaken to help the old woman in recovering her daughter-in-law, observing that it is very much to be regretted that girls should in this way be decoyed for the benefit of the High School, and that it is highly desirable that Government should enquire into the allegations of the old woman.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Remarks in connection with the Government resolution on the working of the Railway Police of the Bombay Presidency during 1889.

16. In noticing the Government resolution on the working of the Railway Police of this presidency during the year 1889, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—The chief remedy for abating the evil of a large number of thefts of the luggage of passengers is that educated persons should be employed in the higher ranks of the police, and hopes of a rapid rise to the higher grades should be held out to them. The pay of the policeman ought also to be increased in order to attract somewhat educated men to the service. The employment of some respectable and educated persons as inspectors in this police has contributed to check to a certain extent the crime of theft on the railway lines. In addition to the suggestions made by Government to be taken in regard to third class passengers that notices should be stuck in carriages warning them to beware of thieves and that the lighting of these carriages should be improved, it is desirable that the carriages should be provided with closets, that the passengers may not be compelled to get down at intermediate stations to answer calls of nature, as it is feared that the thefts generally occur in the absence of the passengers when they leave the carriages for such purpose.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Major Selby as a member of the Bombay Municipality.

17. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—Major Selby's resignation of his seat on the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality is greatly to be regretted. To the rate-payers of the city his

services were very valuable and his withdrawal from the Committee of which he was a very active member is a great loss to them. Major Selby always evinced an unceasing interest in our civic government and discharged his duties, whether as a member of the Corporation or of the Council, in a fearless and honest manner. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 13th July, and several other Gujaráti papers express similar sentiments.]

18. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—Major Selby has resigned his civic offices in the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee, and this severance of his connection with both the bodies is rightly viewed by the people in the light of a great public loss. Among the representatives of the public in the body corporate which governs our municipal affairs, it will be difficult to find one abler, more active and more zealous member, one more watchful of public rights and more eager in the advocacy of them, than Major Selby. He is as much held in high esteem for his independent and public-spirited stand at the municipal debates as he is admired for his great talents, his mastery over municipal questions and his powerful eloquence, with debating powers of a high order. To lose such a member is, indeed, a public loss. But he has been unable for a long time past to devote any attention to municipal matters, and his resignation was expected for some time past. It has, indeed, been a subject of remark that Major Selby has not attended a single meeting of the Corporation since the retirement of Mr. Ollivant.

Disapproval of the proposed house-tax at Surat and a suggestion in the matter.

19. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujarát Mitrá* (84) in its issue of the 13th July, complains of the house-tax proposed by the Surat Municipality as being more than what the inhabitants can afford to pay, and adds that if this unpopular tax be levied the inhabitants would be forced to leave the city. The writer proposes that permission should be obtained from Government to allow the municipality to hold a lottery for raising funds to meet the expenses to be incurred in bringing water for drinking and fire-extinguishing purposes and feels sure that Government will grant the permission.

A complaint against the Wái Municipality in the Sátára District.

20. The *Vrittasár* (77) of Wái, in its issue of the 14th July, complains about the mismanagement of the local municipality on account of the incapacity, which for certain reasons it prefers to call negligence, of municipal commissioners, and as some instances in point it refers to (1) the erection of a building on a certain municipal site by one Mr. Bápu Pátil owing to the failure on the part of the municipality to send a reply to his application within one month from the date of its receipt; (2) the application made by that body to the Magistrate for about 2,000 warrants for recovering arrears of municipal taxes; (3) the deficiency in cash balance disclosed at the time when the accounts were checked by the Mámlatdár during the current week; (4) the insanitary condition of privies and roads and the mismanagement of the fire-extinguishing machines; and (5) the irregularities in writing accounts.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Alleged mismanagement in the Indore State.

21. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 13th July, says:—There is yet much mismanagement in the Indore State and the favourites of the Mahárája are men of wanton behaviour and mislead him. With reference to the theft of several lákhs of rupees which lately occurred in His Highness' treasury they advise him to have it enquired into by a civil and not a criminal court, as they fear that in the latter case they will be involved in the enquiry and will come by some harm. Letters and telegrams intended for the Mahárája are intercepted in transit and do not find their way to him. Lately a man from the cantonment at Mhow has, it is said, been arrested without the permission of the British Government and has been charged with several accusations. It is needless to say that the Mahárája will find himself in an awkward position by transgressing his own jurisdiction. If the Mahárája yet settles the quarrels in his own household and appoints a good minister he and his subjects would be saved from trouble and much benefited.

Remarks in connection with the conclusion arrived at by the Special Commission in the Hyderabad collision case.

22. In alluding to the conclusion of the enquiry by a Special Commission into the Hyderabad collision case, the Commission having pronounced that there was no case against the trooper of His Highness the Nizám's bodyguard, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—The conduct of the prosecutors in this case from the commencement to the conclusion of the enquiry was strange, and deserves comment. It has been said in some quarters in defence of the prosecutors Lieutenants Gallie, Holmes and Brookshank that they were bewildered by the suddenness of the accident and having lost their presence of mind believed to have occurred what did not actually take place. This defence is certainly childish. If terror bewildered them, how was it that they construed the accident into an intention on the part of the trooper to make a deliberate attack on them, gave a spicy account of the incident to a newspaper and preferred a complaint against the trooper without enquiring calmly into the matter? The plea of bewilderment evidently deserves to be laughed at, and has rightly brought upon the prosecution Mr. Inverarity's cutting remark that he hoped there were not many officers like them in Her Majesty's army. It seems that the object of the prosecutors was to intimidate the Nizám, as some Europeans do with regard to other Native Chiefs and sometimes succeed in their object. The military authorities ought to take due notice of the prosecutors' conduct which ill became them as military officers, and the Government of India should take steps to remove the bad impressions which have been very likely produced on the mind of His Highness the Nizám and his officials by their conduct. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

Alleged irregularity of Colonel Nutt, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

23. A correspondent, writing to the *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad in its issue of the 17th July, complains that Colonel Nutt, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, is very irregular in his work, that cases are not heard on the days fixed for their hearing, that the pleadings of the parties are not properly noted, and, lastly, that cases are not decided within a reasonable period. The writer observes that his predecessor, Colonel Goodfellow, was very regular in his work, had set apart certain hours every evening for the purpose of hearing and receiving urgent complaints personally and disposed of them soon, while no such convenience has been offered to the public by Colonel Nutt.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd July 1890.

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(For the week ending 19th July 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH JULY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 12th July, writes:—The Berár Rural Boards Law has been put into operation in the province. Our district (Akola) took the lead in forming Táluka and District Boards under the provisions of this law, and we are glad to say the several boards have made fair progress in their work during the last six months, the credit of it being due to Mr. Hare, under whose wise and sympathetic guidance the law was introduced into the district. These bodies have also a fair prospect before them, since Mr. Nicholetts, the present Deputy Commissioner, is as sympathetic with local self-government as Mr. Hare, and has all along been solicitous to see the ship steer clear of the rocks. In four other districts—Amráoti, Ellichpur, Básim and Buldána—similar boards have been constituted, and it is expected that they will ere long be put in a way to take up their legitimate work as the boards of the Akola District. We must frankly admit that it is beyond our comprehension to know why the sixth district (Wun) has been excepted from the provisions of this benign Law of Rural Boards. We presume that it was on the recommendation of the then Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Rennick, that this exception was made under Section 35 of the law. Colonel Rennick, as we all in Berár know, looks with disfavour on representative institutions, and it is no wonder that he did not do otherwise. But we think that important matters like these should not entirely be left to the judgment of the district officer. The Commissioner and the Resident should obtain information from other sources also before coming to a definite conclusion with regard to matters upon which depends in a great measure the material and moral well-being of a district. Anybody who has had occasion to see the two districts of Wun and Básim will at once say that there is literally no difference between the two with respect to education and civilization in general. Then is it not beyond the comprehension of one that the law is brought into force in Básim while Wun is excluded from its operation? We admit that a very large population of the Wun District has no *clear* idea of the modern representative institutions, but nobody will dare say that the people have *no* idea whatsoever as to what representative institutions are. Before the advent of the British, in many, we may even say, in every important village in the province there were courts of

Extension of the concession of local self-government to the district of Wun in Berár prayed for.

"Panchâyat," which were nothing else than representative institutions, although the election of the representatives was not very formal. Under these circumstances we again say that we fail to see why such an invidious distinction should have been made between the Wun District and the other districts of the province. The mistake has been committed, but certainly it can be rectified, and we are sure the Administration will not be slow in giving justice to the unfortunate people of the Wun District. At present the district is under the charge of Mr. Elliott (a thorough friend of local self-government), who, we hope, will make a move in the direction and ask the higher authorities to reconsider the question.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd July 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 30 OF 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 26th July 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta'	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	, Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 21st July, writes:—On Tuesday last the *Times of India* published a rather disquieting telegram to the effect that "the opponents of the Indian Councils Bill still persisting in their opposition, it was probable that the Bill would be dropped by the Government." Later telegrams have happily contradicted this report, and on Thursday appeared the more encouraging news that Mr. W. H. Smith hopes that the Indian Councils Bill may even yet be passed during the present session. It would be a great misfortune if the Bill, which has advanced so far, should be dropped entirely. On the one hand, the opponents, we think, should not carry their opposition so far as to compel Government to abandon the Bill. As we have always maintained, the Bill is a great improvement on the present law, and though it does not meet all our wants it is not one which we should despise. The opposition should therefore be conducted in such a manner that, while pressing for our just claims, we should not make ourselves hopelessly irreconcilable. The Government, on the other hand, may well yield to the almost unanimous Indian and English opinion in favour of the elective principle. Surely, there can be nothing perilous in a course which the constituted authorities in India itself are agreed in proposing as perfectly safe, and there can be no humiliation in Her Majesty's ministers, who have no personal knowledge of India, acknowledging their error, or at best accepting the opinion of others infinitely better informed than themselves. In any case the question should be submitted to the judgment of the House of Commons. If the House rejects the amendment the Bill will be passed in the present form and we shall acquiesce in the verdict of the House that our prayer was premature. If the Bill is now dropped the agitation for renewing it in, if possible, a more improved form is sure to be vigorously carried on. Already many of the English papers have expressed the opinion that our prayers are excessively moderate, and gradually English public opinion will be so educated that the demand will be irresistible. With the assurances of good-will which we have already had from the British public, we think it is only a question of time when the reform of the Legislative Councils will be effected. Whether under a Conservative or a Liberal Government, we are sure sooner or later to succeed. We have no doubt about eventual success. Our failure on the present occasion only means more expense, more trouble and self-sacrifice on the part of our leaders. If the Government gracefully complies with the popular demand in respect of their Bill, it would save us from that trouble and expense and strengthen its own position.

The prospects of the Indian Councils Bill.

2. In noticing the telegram from London that Dhulipsing has written a letter to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen asking Her Majesty's pardon for his past behaviour, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Dhulipsing had, after his departure from England, fallen into the hands of designing persons who misguided him. The insulting letters written by him to Her Majesty showed that his head was turned, and this was confirmed by one of our friends who happened to see him recently in Paris. The designing persons who took Dhulipsing in hand have deserted him, and he is now reduced to indigence. Of late he seems to have realized to himself that his condition would not be improved unless he returned to the protection of Her Majesty which he had left so foolishly, and he has therefore written a letter expressing repentance and praying for pardon from Her Majesty. It is to be hoped that Her Majesty will not refuse to pardon and to show mercy to the repentant prince. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

A hope is expressed that Her Imperial Majesty the Queen will pardon repentant Dhulipsing for his past misbehaviour.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—While they are quarrelling in Culcutta over the question whether a separate asylum should be built for European and Eurasian lepers and while lepers are dying in the streets of Bombay, our wise rulers are brooding over the misery of these unfortunates, and doing nothing. They are waiting for

The question about the segregation of lepers and the Government of India.

facts and data, they say. Why, if they were only to look about, they would find everywhere facts staring them in the face. That there are lepers in all stages of decomposition is a sad, sickening fact. Their growth and multiplication in this tropical country is a fact. Let the coming census controvert it, if it can, and we shall be really very glad. The danger arising from their free intercourse is a fact. That their segregation proved an efficacious remedy in Europe in the Middle Ages is also a fact. But the cumulative force of all these facts is as nought to the Government. Another leper died in the street this week. He had been ailing, poor creature, for the last six months. But there is no hospital for people like him to go to. The late Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy endowed a special leper ward in connection with the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital. The place is, however, shut against lepers by the authorities and the object of the donor has been frustrated. In the meanwhile, the Coroner's jury has recorded its verdict that lepers should be provided with an asylum and should not be allowed to die on public roads. This is as good as a truism. The pity of it is that there should have been an occasion for a jury to assert it.

Remarks in connection with the representation made to the Government of India by the Chiefs and Sirdars in the Deccan for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst.

4. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, writes :—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has reached England, and yet we have not had the decision of Government with regard to the proposal submitted to it by the Deccan Sirdars and Chiefs. It is about two months since we learnt that the representation of the Sirdars and Chiefs had been forwarded to the Government of India. The proposal aims at killing two birds with one stone. No memorial of the Duke of Connaught could be a more fitting one. He took the greatest interest in the Native army. It was he, in fact, who had ventilated the subject of the necessity for an Indian Sandhurst where young men belonging to the old and distinguished families could be trained to serve as efficient officers. The proposal would remove the difficulty which the Government at present finds in getting men of good birth and hereditary influence to enter the Native army, and it would also once more raise the status of many an old family which formerly supplied the army of the old princes with brave leaders, but which is now in a very degraded and poverty-stricken condition. The press has noticed the proposal with favour. We hope, therefore, that the Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will give the proposal their best consideration, and that too as early as possible. Delay in such cases is fatal to the success of such movements.

A request for passing a law compelling retailers of medical drugs in India to obtain a license.

5. In alluding to the suspicious death of a European girl at Colába, supposed to have resulted from the administration of castor oil bought from a shop, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 22nd July, says :—Many poor people buy medical drugs and preparations from the shops of the *Gándhis* or druggists in the market, and the latter, who are generally ignorant of the qualities of the drugs they sell, do not scruple to adulterate them. They do not also know how to keep these articles so as to prevent their deterioration. It is not, therefore, a matter of wonder that the use of such drugs should prove not only injurious to the health but also fatal at times to the lives of the persons to whom they are administered. The poor people, however, do not understand the cause of death in such cases, and hence instances of fatality from the use of bad drugs do not often come to light. In the interests of public health and safety it is, therefore, desirable that immediate steps should be taken to compel the retailers of medical drugs to obtain a license. In England such a law has been in existence for a long time past, and a similar law for Ireland has been recently passed by Parliament. It is to be hoped that a law will be soon passed by the Government of India on the lines of the English Act.

Complaint about the unnecessary rigour of the Arms Act.

6. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, writes :—The Indian National Congress has been year after year pressing for a modification of the Arms Act; the newspapers have published editorials and correspondents' letters complaining of the unnecessary rigour of the law; the rayats have been praying for protection against the wild beasts and dacoits.

Yet the Government moves not. It is said that the Government is suspicious: suspicious of what and whom? The people have been acknowledged times out of number to be loyal and law-abiding even by the most aggressive Anglo-Indians. The educated class is especially known to be bound to the Government by the ties of loyalty as well as self-interest. The mercantile community is reaping full benefit of these piping times of peace. Naturally, therefore, the class of merchants must be attached to the Government. The masses, we are told again and again, are loyal to the core, they do not sympathise with the Congress movement and are willing to depend entirely on the *mábáp sircar*. Where, then, is the cause of fear and suspicion? Why continue this policy now, why remind the people constantly of the loss of their liberty, why treat them like slaves? The policy of disarming is working out a fearful revolution. The people are beginning to forget the noble art of self-defence. No one can tell how far this deterioration may go; but it is not difficult to foresee what would happen if the people were suddenly threatened with danger. Their helplessness would be fatal to the Government and to themselves. This is certainly not a consummation to be devoutly wished for.

Reflections on the Kuparthala shooting case.

7. In alluding to the acquittal of a European soldier in the Kuparthala shooting case, in which a villager was killed, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—Deaths of Natives at the hands of European soldiers occur frequently and the offenders are either acquitted or very lightly punished. Much has been said and written on this subject, but very little effect seems to have been produced. The matter has gone before Parliament, and a return of the number of such events and the punishments inflicted on the accused is said to have been called for. Defence similar to that brought forward in the Kuparthala shooting case has been extensively criticized by the Native press and there is no use repeating the criticism.

8. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—It was reported some time ago that arrangements had been made to prevent European soldiers from going near villages for shooting purposes. If they were properly put in force there would be very few deaths of Natives at the hands of soldiers either by accident or otherwise; but it is said that within the last twelve months not a few of such fatal occurrences have taken place. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will not fail to issue stringent orders in this matter and to see that they are not neglected, so that the village populations may receive due assurance of their safety.

Sanction given to Mr. Warburton by the Panjáb Government to prosecute the *Tribune* strongly disapproved and enquiry by a commission recommended.

9. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—It is said that the Government of the Panjáb has given Mr. Warburton sanction to prosecute the *Tribune*. A prosecution always means harassment and expense. No doubt, since the *Tribune* has brought certain charges against Mr. Warburton it must be prepared to face a trial. But it does not necessarily follow that a criminal prosecution of the *Tribune* would meet the exigencies of the case. Mr. Warburton is a servant of the State; the *Tribune* is a servant of the public, whose interests it is its duty to protect. Like the people whose interests the *Tribune* watches, and watches so well, it cannot be in very affluent circumstances. On the other side, Mr. Warburton is a highly paid Government servant, possessing power and influence. The fact that he is the head of the police adds immensely to the advantages on his side. To ask such an official to prosecute the *Tribune*, which has but scanty resources and has rendered itself obnoxious to the official world by the fearless manner in which it has exposed its vagaries and high-handedness, is to order the public press to be muzzled. To preserve itself from an ignominious defeat in such an unequal struggle the *Tribune* will have to engage the best legal talent available, and it will be necessary to spend money like water. Does not the Government know this? If Mr. Warburton has been attacked in his public capacity, cannot the Government make an official inquiry by means of a commission of independent official and non-official gentlemen? We must say that the resolution of the Government does not seem to us to be a fair one.

10. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 20th July, observes:—The service done to the public by the *Tribune* in throwing light on the shameful acts of the Panjáb Police at Amritsar has already been acknowledged by that Government in one of its previous resolutions, and it is consequently not fair that it should have given permission to Mr. Warburton to prosecute the editor of that paper for bringing to the notice of Government the fact that the officer had borrowed money from men in his own district; for, it is very expensive and difficult for editors of newspapers to prove in public courts such charges against a high Government officer even though they may be true. The best course for Government in such cases is to appoint a commission, as the course adopted by the Panjáb Government will dishearten many editors and deter them from discharging their duties properly and exposing public officers guilty of illegal acts, and the belief will gain ground that Government are unwilling to see their officers exposed.

A request to His Excellency Lord Harris to remove certain ábkári grievances of the people in the Thána District.

11. The *Arunodayá* (24), in its issue of the 20th July, refers to a notification alleged to have been issued on the 12th instant by the Mámlatdár of Thána, giving people to understand that the duty on toddy had been increased by Rs. 2 from the current year and that in the event of there being more applicants than the number of licenses allowed in a village the licenses would be sold by public auction, and remarks:—This shows that the intention of Government is to make the people vicious by making them drink spirituous liquor instead of raw toddy which is so healthy. The duty on toddy, which had once been raised to Rs. 16, was reduced to Rs. 10 under the *régime* of Lord Reay because no one would take the license at that high rate. A similar reduction was also made in the fee for licenses for the sale of spirituous liquor. But no sooner did Lord Reay put his foot on board the steamer than the old state of things has been revived. Almost the whole population is discontented on this account and we need not tell Government that this discontent will be injurious to them. We have nothing to say if His Excellency Lord Harris do not approve of the policy of Lord Reay in this matter; but if he should want to continue it we would request him to remove the hardships suffered by the rayats in this matter and to be popular. The reversal of the policy of Lord Reay soon after his departure shows that his policy was not liked by Government officers and that they have not the good of the rayats at heart. Disloyalty is likely to be engendered in the poor rayats when they are tired of oppression and become desperate, and the first duty of Government is to keep them contented. But instead of that the people have reason to be afraid that one of these days duty would be imposed even on the rain that falls on their fields. We request Government to abolish the duty on toddy altogether and to allow its free use by the poor cultivators. [The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the same date, also disapproves of the new ábkári notifications concerning Thána and Kolába.]

A request to extend the Post Office Life Insurance scheme to other departments of Government.

12. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 26th July, expresses satisfaction at the success achieved by the Post Office Life Insurance scheme since its extension to Government servants in the Telegraph Department, and recommends that in the case of postmen whose salaries are very small Government should contribute a portion of the insurance fund, so that a reduced rate of premium may be charged to these men, and that the life insurance scheme may be further extended to the employés in the other departments of the State.

A request to His Excellency Lord Harris to appoint a Native in place of Mr. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, who is going on short privilege leave.

13. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the 22nd July, says that Mr. P. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is said to have applied for privilege leave for six weeks, and that it is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Harris will confer the acting post on a Native gentleman, as there has been no Native Magistrate since the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, and the educated and experienced Natives in Government service have a sort of claim to a post in the Presidency Police Court.

14. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 20th July, complains that the suit for libel brought by the editor of that paper in the Court of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, against that of the *Rást Goftár* newspaper, about ten months ago, has not yet been disposed of and that similar delay is being made in the disposal of several other important cases, and observes:—The population of the Island of Bombay has much increased within the last 25 years and the necessity for appointing an additional Magistrate has been long since proved to the satisfaction of Government, who were once disposed to establish a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. We strongly recommend the appointment of a fourth Presidency Magistrate on a salary of about four hundred rupees per month to try petty cases. The extra expenditure will come up only to the amount saved by the reduction recently made in the salaries of the Second and Third Presidency Magistrates and of the Chief Clerk.

Press of work in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, and a request to appoint an additional Magistrate.

15. The *Gujarát Mitra* (89), in its issue of the 20th July, says that income-tax notifications showing the tax to be paid by each individual liable to it have been posted in various places at Surat and that it is not fair to do so in the face of the fact that the Income-tax Collectors and other responsible officers of the department have been strictly forbidden to divulge to any one the particulars which they become acquainted with by virtue of their office on pain of a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code, and suggests that the practice of posting these notifications should at once be done away with and that a separate notice in a closed envelope should be sent to every person, stating the amount he is taxed in, as this will preserve the necessary secrecy. The *Mitra* adds that the tax is universally unpopular, and that therefore it is the duty of Government to abolish it without further delay as it is not to their interest to make the people discontented. [The *Deshi Mitra* (99), in its issue of the 24th July, expresses similar sentiments.]

A complaint in connection with the levy of the income-tax at Surat and a suggestion to the authorities in the matter.

16. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—A strange story comes from a village named Gundare in the Umbargaon Peta in the táluka of Dáhánu. That village, it is said, contains only 16 huts and the Government have established there a punitive police force of 2 constables on Rs. 8 per mensem each and this sum is levied from the villagers at the rate of 1 rupee per mensem per hut. The population of this tiny community is almost wholly made up of Várlis, who, everybody knows, are poor both in money and education. In fact, they are but a little removed from our forest tribes. Had this been the case with some other place which possessed an intelligent population, we should have heard a deal of noise about the step taken by Government.

Imposition of a punitive police in a village named Gundare in the Umbargaon Peta of the Dáhánu Táluka in the Thána District.

Part II.—*Education.*

17. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—The question which the Bombay Municipality has raised with regard to the apportionment of the expenditure on primary education between Government and itself is very important, and it is to be hoped that it will not give up its contentions without a hard struggle. One of the members of the Corporation recently drew the attention of the presidency town to the liberal manner in which the mofussil municipalities like that of Sholápur had come to the assistance of the Government in the matter of primary education. But the real issue is not as to the liberality or the illiberality of the municipality in question, but as to the principle involved. The memorable resolution of the Government of Lord Ripon which in 1882 gave extension to the scheme of local self-government distinctly enunciated the terms on which the transfer of primary education to the newly created local bodies was to be effected. It was clearly laid down therein that no additional

The question about the apportionment of expenditure on primary education between Government and the Bombay Municipality.

burden whatever was to be imposed on the people, and with that view a transfer of proportionate taxation was to be made to the new bodies. But of late the local Government, being hard-pressed for money by the Supreme Government, have unconsciously drifted into a policy of throwing all the additional expenditure on them, and have thus given some ground for the people to complain that the real object of the Government in creating new municipalities is not so much any encouragement as a gradual withdrawal from pecuniary responsibilities. The municipalities thus find themselves pressed harder and harder to find the means for their own existence, particularly when Government will not allow the imposition of any transit duties and the people will not bear to be directly taxed. This is the real cause why local self-government is not more successful or more popular than at present.

18. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 20th July, writes :—Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta deserves the warmest thanks of the rate-payers of Bombay, and for that matter of the public generally, for his vigorous attack on the policy of the Bombay Administration in the matter of local self-government. Animadverting, at the meeting of the Corporation on Thursday last, on the legal and moral obligations of the Government with regard to primary education in the city, Mr. Mehta pointed out in an effective speech the unfair manner in which the Corporation was being treated, and the illiberal, nay shamefully niggardly, spirit in which Government has during the past six years strenuously endeavoured to shift from its own proper shoulders the responsibility of encouraging primary education and transfer it to those of the municipality. Firstly, the Bombay Government is guilty of the duty imposed on it, as on all other Administrations, of neglecting to provide in an adequate manner elementary education for the masses, in the spirit of the famous Educational Despatch of 1854. There cannot be the slightest excuse for that Government to withdraw from its solemn responsibility. But it has, all the same, strenuously endeavoured, under the cloak of the local self-government resolutions of October 1881 and March 1882, to minimise that obligation by throwing the burden on local and district boards and the municipalities. It is true that the resolutions contemplated the transfer of education, police, hospitals and dispensaries to such boards and municipalities, but on the specific declaration that the withdrawal on the part of the Government should be accompanied by a corresponding transfer of receipts under each head to the local self-governing bodies. But the Provincial Government, under the plea of curtailed allotments and other convenient or plausible excuses, has neglected to perform one, and that the most substantial, part of its contract. It lost no time to get rid of the burden of education, but without placing adequate receipts at the disposal of the local boards and municipalities. So far the conduct of the Bombay Government is not only inexcusable, but scandalous. Having shifted the larger portion of the burden of the cost of primary education on the local boards in the 18 districts of the presidency, it saddled the city municipality last year with the care of providing elementary education, escaping itself from the greater portion of the cost by a *fixed* annual grant for five years of Rs. 25,000. Thus it has to a great extent repudiated the obligation laid on it in the Educational Despatch for providing mass education, and at the same time placed at the disposal of the municipalities and local boards a smaller sum than warranted either by its revenues or by the resolution of 1882 to lift the burden which it has, to its discredit, thrown on them. This trick has been completely shown in the letter, prepared by the committee of which Mr. Mehta was the most active and leading member, which was read and approved at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation, and it is to be hoped that the force and reasonableness of the arguments urged therein, despite the sophistries of Mr. Kirkham in and out of the Corporation, will influence the authorities to retrace the steps they have taken and make them alive to the full sense of their obligations and duties in this respect.

19. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 20th July, writes :—That is a very able letter on primary education which the Bombay Municipal Corporation decided on Monday to send to Government. The Corporation has made out a pretty strong case on the obligation—moral, if not strictly legal, obligation—resting upon Government to pay a fair share of the expenditure on primary education in Bombay. It is hardly fair that, while Government should determine the amount they wish

to pay for five years to come, the Corporation should be asked to undertake a growing liability. But with all respect to the strong legal element in the committee which was appointed to draw up the letter, we are of opinion that the Corporation cannot fight its battle with Government on strictly legal grounds. There is, no doubt, a section of the Act which says that the municipal contribution to the School Fund shall, when added to the school fees, be at least twice the Government grant. But there is another section under which the Corporation is under a statutory obligation to maintain, aid and suitably accommodate schools for primary education in Bombay. Whether the section determining the minimum contribution which must be made by the municipality clashes with the other section or not, Government will put their own construction upon the wording of the Act, and being masters of the situation they may insist upon their own construction of the legal meaning of the provision. We wish the relations as to the relative pecuniary liability of the two high contracting parties might be settled on a clearer basis than what the terms of the existing law seem to provide, and we hope Government will be prepared to bear an equitable share of the expenditure. Mr. Mehta rightly pointed out to the Corporation that the scheme of local self-government did not mean a shifting of pecuniary burdens from one shoulder to another, and Government might perceive the force of the argument. There is much room for the extension and improvement of primary education in Bombay, and whether Government may fully perform their part of their duty or not, we are sure the poor children who attend the municipal schools will not have to suffer from want of generosity on the part of the Corporation. That the Corporation is willing to promote primary education is shown by the increased grant of Rs. 8,000 which they passed some time back. This is offering a good example to Government, who may, perhaps, be relied upon to do their part of the duty.

Appointment of Professor Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University approved of.

20. The appointment of Professor Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has met with universal approval from the Native press. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—The appointment of Professor Wordsworth to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University will be welcomed on all hands in this presidency, and especially by his past and present pupils, who have learnt so well under no other Professor as in his lecture-room, what it is to love and revere a Professor. If titles and honours could have been always bestowed upon the right persons, the worthy Principal of the Elphinstone College would have been among the recipients long ago, and though such distinctions have no special charm for persons of his literary attainments or with his noble ambition soaring far above the level of academic or official honours, the public always loves to see true merit recognized and rewarded, and has therefore received the news of the learned Professor's elevation with feelings of unmixed pleasure. Professor Wordsworth's services in the educational line have been so often extolled that we should hesitate to add anything more of our own. We may, however, say this much that if our Colleges could procure from England a few more Professors like him, we should hear less of resolutions on moral education, of text-books on morality, and of graduates who put aside their books after their departure from the University. "Moral forces," says Mr. Morley, "do not admit of mathematical calculation." But none the less palpably are they felt when one comes in contact with a Professor like the distinguished Principal of the Elphinstone College, who unites profound scholarship with a lofty moral character and broad human sympathy. Those acquainted with the educational world know well enough that, during his absence in England, prizes and scholarships which used to be won, as if by prescriptive right, by his pupils were wrested by the students of other Colleges. The magic of his name has after his return again attracted fresh students from other Colleges even in this term. The significance of this fact cannot be possibly mistaken. Professor Wordsworth has worked for us not only in the educational line, but his services outside his lecture-room have also been of a memorable character. He supplies in his own person a convincing illustration of what close intercourse between Europeans and Natives can achieve in the way of enabling them to understand the feelings and thoughts of each other. But it should be remem-

bered that the revered Professor has always led the way for the shy and the timorous, and has ever been generous to forgive small weaknesses and faults. We would be sorry if the report about his retirement at the end of this year turned out to be true. But there is one thing to which we would invite the attention of the University, and that is that the Senate should request the Chancellor with a unanimous voice to confer upon him the LL.D. degree at the ensuing Convocation, as a fitting recognition of his distinguished services as an eminent and highly successful educationist.—The same paper in another place expresses entire satisfaction with the manner in which Dr. Mackichan discharged his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, very carefully attending to the management of that temple of learning by carrying out several reforms during the last two years, and says that those who made adverse comments on and disapproved of his nomination on the ground that he was a missionary will now be glad to note that he has been as successful as his predecessors in discharging his duties.

21. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—We share the universal satisfaction which is felt at the selection of the distinguished Principal of the Elphinstone College to fill the chair of Vice-Chancellor of our University. Since the day when the late Sir Alexander Grant was nominated to the same chair in 1865, we do not think that there has been such popular approval and unanimity as is the case with the nomination now of Principal Wordsworth. Both University men and non-University men are rejoiced at the honour conferred on this revered and beloved Professor of the Elphinstone College, and the regret is that such an appointment was not made years ago. In the fitness of things the robes of Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University ought to have adorned this most eminent local educational authority,—we may say, the most eminent educational authority in all India, on the retirement of Sir Alexander Grant. We sincerely wish that with the nomination of Mr. Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor a new era of University reform would be inaugurated. Principal Wordsworth's educational career in Bombay marks an epoch in its educational history. Burning questions of University reform under his learned and judicious guidance are therefore more likely to be solved than before. The University Bill should receive his attention first, and Mr. Mehta's reform of the systems of examinations ought next to engage his time as President of the Syndicate.

22. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 21st July, writes:—There have been few appointments of late so unexceptionable as that of Professor Wordsworth to the post of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. The prevailing feeling about the appointment is that it has been too long deferred, and no better testimony could be given of Professor Wordsworth's fitness for the post. The only regret is that the worthy Professor will not probably be long in Bombay to preside over the counsels of the University. It is reported that he contemplates retiring at the end of the year. It is to be earnestly hoped that the present elevation will induce him to stay longer and give the University of Bombay the benefit of his mature experience. Dr. Mackichan, the retiring Vice-Chancellor, did his work with entire satisfaction to all. When the appointment was made we stood almost alone in commending it on the individual merits of the learned Doctor. We are glad our expectations have been so worthily fulfilled.

23. The *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—The last *Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Professor W. Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor of the University. This is as it should be. He ought to have been chosen for the post long ago. Professor Wordsworth's learning, his academical training and experience, and his long connection with education in the Bombay Presidency during the best years of his life eminently fit him to be practically at the head of such an educational body as the University. We are, however, afraid that being of studious habits, the long and not very edifying discussions, of the nature of those which have often been latterly occupying the attention of that body, would be very trying to him. We also learn that the Vice-Chancellor, besides giving the benefits of his knowledge and learning in

connection with matters academical, has often to advise the Registrar upon an ever-increasing number of various miscellaneous details having not the remotest connection with academical matters as such. Professor Wordsworth is likely to feel not a little bothered, and rightly so, by these things. The retiring Vice-Chancellor, we are informed, did willingly and ably all that was required of him in this matter as well as in all strictly educational matters, and justified the choice of Government in appointing him in preference to others, who might be said to have had better claims on account of seniority or a longer connection with the University. We hope Dr. Mackichan will be re-appointed on Professor Wordsworth's retirement. Or we would suggest another name, that of the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, if, as in Calcutta, education at a European University is not regarded as an absolutely necessary qualification in a Vice-Chancellor.

The complaint of alleged abduction of a girl made by the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper contradicted.

24. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55), in its issue of the 20th July, says that with reference to the case of alleged abduction of a girl complained of by it in its issue of the 13th instant, it has received a communication from the Council of the High School for Females, Poona, to the effect that the allegation about the girl having been abducted is false and that she has been put into the High School by her own mother at her own expense. The paper adds that this version of the story must be taken to be correct, but remarks that according to the Hindu religion the parents of a married girl have no control over her, which properly belongs to her husband and his parents. [Several other papers of Poona have written on the subject, and say that the girl in question has not been studying at the High School but at the practising school of the Female Training College, Poona, and regret that the name of the High School for Females should have been needlessly brought into discredit by the mistake of one of the local newspapers.]

Remarks in connection with head masters of Gujaráti schools.

25. The *Praja Mat* (121), in its issue of the 19th July, observes :—The present head masters of Gujaráti schools are not so competent and do not teach their students so well as their predecessors of former times and cramming and superficial education have become the order of the day. In order to turn out a better class of teachers some improvement should be made in the system in vogue at the Training College at Ahmedabad, where sound knowledge of languages and mathematics is hardly given. Were the Educational Inspector to examine the answers given to questions in the mathematical papers by the students of the college and the candidates for the Gujaráti and English Departmental Examinations, he would be convinced of the above fact. If he cannot make it convenient to go through so many papers he should entrust the work to independent graduates. In this connection we might say that the system adopted by Mr. Gimi, while head master of the Nadiád High School, is worth following. In order to give his students a sound knowledge of English he made them go carefully through several other books than those prescribed in the school course. It is also necessary that head masters should after a reasonable period be transferred from one place to another and be given promotions according to their merits. It is their great failing that they consider the Deputy Educational Inspectors as their sole superiors and adore and flatter them as if they were *Rájás*. We would advise these teachers to give up this practice, and not to make their profession mercenary and impart education merely for the sake of earning a livelihood.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Request to Government for a commission to enquire into the working of local self-government.

26. The *Vrittasár* (77) of Wái, in its issue of the 21st July, requests Government to appoint a commission of European and Native gentlemen to enquire into the working of local self-government by calling such witnesses from municipal towns as have never been municipal commissioners, and observes that such an enquiry will clearly show whether the people are happy or miserable under local self-government.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 26th July, approves of the draft rules prescribing qualifications of voters and candidates at elections of municipal commissioners in the Bombay Presidency, published in a recent issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, advises the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, the Praja Hitvardhak Sabha of Surat, and the political associations in the rest of the presidency to depute agents to the districts for explaining to the people these rules and for impressing on them the great necessity for exercising proper caution and due discretion in electing municipal commissioners.

The draft of the District Municipal Election Rules, 1890, approved.

28. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 21st July, mentions the faults found by Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhikáji Joglekar with the Managing Committee of the Poona City Municipality, the explanation given by the Secretary, and the purport of the resolutions passed by the General Committee and of the reply sent by the President to the Collector's reference on the subject, says that though the Collector, Mr. East, has used a little harsh language in his communications to the municipality, perhaps on one-sided information, there is no reason to apprehend that such an experienced officer as Mr. East will take any unfavourable steps without carefully weighing and considering the *pros* and *cons* of the question, and hopes that remembering that in the administration of a large municipality like that of Poona there is likelihood of slight mistakes occurring, Mr. East will not be hasty, but will be calm and impartial, in investigating the charges brought against the municipality and reporting thereon to the higher authorities.

The Collector and the municipality of Poona.

29. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—Our readers will remember that some time back we wrote on the subject of the strained relations between the Poona Municipality and the Collector of Poona. We then had expressed a hope that Mr. East would soon see reason to change the attitude which he had then assumed with regard to municipal affairs. The attitude is as unbecoming to his position — as it was intended to be by the Government of Lord Ripon when it determined upon extending the scope and raising the status of local self-government in this country, and as even the Government of Sir James Fergusson and that of his successor, Lord Reay, had wished it to be, *i.e.*, the position of a friend and well-wisher and not of an unsympathetic and hostile critic—as it is unnecessarily exasperating and discourteous to the large body of commissioners who justly pride themselves on being the representatives of the people and who have been discharging their duties honourably and conscientiously. We do not say the Collector has consciously and of set purpose assumed the present deplorable attitude. It may be that matters have been represented to him in a highly coloured light by interested parties or partisans who have justly or unjustly come to look upon themselves as injured persons, and with that bias taking a perverted view of certain acts of the municipality have done their best in impressing the same on the mind of the Collector. However that may be, we are afraid that matters are drifting into a dangerous channel and no one knows what the result of it all will be; every one fears that local self-government may receive a check if the state of affairs be not improved. We give to-day a sample of one of the references made to the municipality by the Collector in objectionable and discourteous language, in order that the public and the Government may see how the members of the Poona Municipality which is considered to be at the head of the mofussil municipalities and which has the high privilege of having a non-official elected President and a large proportion of elected commissioners, are treated by the head of the district. Our readers will remember that Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhikáji Joglekar brought to the notice of the municipality certain practices in connection with the expenditure which in his opinion were illegal. Ráo Bahádur Joglekar, not content with merely drawing the attention of the municipality to these so-called illegal practices, forwarded a copy of his letter to the Collector. Why the Ráo Bahádur should have done so, is beyond our comprehension to make out. He wanted the evil, as he considered it to be, remedied, and he had drawn the attention of the municipality to it. He should have waited to see what the result of his letter to the President would be before appealing to Cæsar. Let that be. We are not at present concerned with that, but with the action the Collector took upon it. He drew the attention of the municipality to those charges and called for an

early explanation, concluding his letter with the following threat:—"Should this be not received within a month, or prove insufficient, I shall have no alternative but to forward the correspondence to the Commissioner, C. D., with a recommendation that an independent inquiry be held into the conduct of municipal business." Now, we may ask what necessity was there to hold out such a threat as this? The practices complained of have obtained for a long time past and were in vogue, we learn, even when the Collectors were the presidents. The general body sanctions the budget allotments under the several heads and the managing committee settles all the details. The expenditure complained of by Ráo Bahádur Joglekar is large, no doubt, yet it is within the budgetted allotment. If each and every detail were to be submitted to the general body, that body would be simply overwhelmed with work and the business of the municipality would be retarded. There may be a member or two in the general body who may have the leisure and the ability to poke his nose everywhere, but for one such man to change the practice of years and cause grave inconveniences is not reasonable. It is said that a satisfactory explanation on these lines was sent to the Collector, but he is not satisfied with it. He even considers it to be misleading. That shows the spirit in which he is looking at the question. We do not at all question Mr. East's liberty to form his opinion about the sufficiency of the evidence; but we certainly think that he cannot claim to himself any right to use expressions which make an imputation against the motives of a corporate body. As the governing body of an important city, the municipality must be treated with confidence and respect, and if these are not shown the body will be perfectly justified in appealing to Government against disrespectful treatment. If local self-government gave to the citizens one privilege more important than another, it was the independence guaranteed to it in financial management. Government discontinued the system of asking municipalities to submit their budgets and accounts to them. But Mr. East would ask them explanations, and thus undo what Government deliberately did. But of this hereafter. For the present we only wish that Government should see that the dignity of the body is preserved intact. The same spirit marks his attitude in two other references. In one case a man was given a building permission. The verandah on which the structure was to be erected is now claimed to be Government property. The Collector wanted the permission to be cancelled at once; the Managing Committee declined to do so. Now the man happens to be a municipal servant and therefore the Collector writes that it is a covert gift to a municipal servant. The fact is that the permission had been granted to the man before he became a municipal servant, and when Mr. Hamilton was the Chairman of the Managing Committee and when there were no elected commissioners. In the then Managing Committee the question of ownership was raised, but it was set aside on the ground that the municipality had nothing to do with it. The man failed to make use of the permission and again applied in 1887-88, when it was renewed. He again could not use it within the necessary period and again applied for renewal and the permission was renewed. This being the history of the case, how can the permission be construed into a covert gift? There is yet another reference. It relates to a complaint made by certain inhabitants of Kasba Peth of a nuisance in connection with a slaughter-house. The Collector sent the petition to the municipality for explanation. The executive officials and the Chairman reported that there was no nuisance and then the Collector remarks that he is glad the nuisance no longer exists, thus taking it for granted that it did exist. In fact, throughout all these matters one thing is noticeable. The Collector has been showing very much the spirit of a partisan hostile to the municipality. He starts with the conviction that the municipal administration is very loose and does not discharge its duty properly. We are afraid that working on in this spirit he may report unfavourably to Government about the municipal administration of the city. If this happen, we hope Government will understand and bear in mind the fact that the Collector of Poona, with the best intention in the world, has misunderstood his position under the Local Self-government Act and has unconsciously lent himself to be worked upon by persons who have clearly shown that they are hostile to the present administration and that their object is less the improvement of affairs than the creation of a sphere of work for themselves and an opportunity for them to put their finger in the pie. We hope the elected

commissioners will keep a dignified attitude in presence of the danger which threatens them and the cause of local self-government. An attempt is being made to bring discredit upon the present administration and create a necessity for curtailing their powers, possibly with a view to make them over to a high-paid executive officer.

30. While writing on the same subject, the *Jagadhitechchhu* (18), in its issue of the 19th July, remarks :—The elective system of municipal government had its beginning at Poona and there are reasons to apprehend that a retrograde movement in that direction will also commence at Poona, though we have found nothing in the administration of the municipality itself to justify such reaction. From the correspondence which, we understand, has been going on for the last two or three months between the officers of Government and the municipality, we apprehend that the former have needlessly been prejudiced against the latter and would therefore represent to Government that there was mismanagement in the municipal administration and insist upon some change being made in its constitution. It is quite reasonable that if there be any real mismanagement it should be enquired into and remedied, but the people have serious doubts as to whether justice would be done in the event of such an enquiry being conducted by the Collector. From the tone of the correspondence it is evident that the Collector has given up his judicial office and assumed the attitude of a partisan. He appears to have used in his correspondence language which no impartial man would use towards a respectable public body. The people in the city complain that persons having grievances against the municipality receive encouraging treatment at the hands of the Collector, while the dignity of municipal officers is trampled down and municipal commissioners are said to be thinking of tendering resignations of their office. If the present state of things continues it is apprehended that local self-government will be in danger. The cases of the Sholápur, Sátára, Hubli, Násik, Thána and other municipalities are similar to that of Poona. In all these places the Collectors think very little of elected members and in their communications use disrespectful language, and persons who receive support from Government officers in creating hindrances in municipal work are encouraged in their attempts at bringing municipal bodies into disrepute. The consequence of this is that Government officers and popular representatives are at loggerheads with one another and the cause of local self-government is in the end frustrated and endangered. It is to be regretted that the conduct of the Collector towards the municipality should be one-sided and not that of an umpire. It is, however, a good thing that the Divisional Commissioner, the Secretary and the Councillor in charge of the department are shrewd, just and impartial men and therefore we have given this intimation to them. Even Mr. East has hitherto been known to be an officer who loves truth and justice and hates backbiters, and we think his present attitude is due to one-sided representations and hope that he will mend his conduct and save his good reputation from being stained.

31. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 21st July, writes :—It is said that the relations between the Poona Municipality and Mr. East, the Collector, have become intolerably strained. From the reports that have reached us it would seem that the municipality is in no way to blame for this state of things. On the other hand, the almost wantonly insulting language which Mr. East has recently chosen to use towards that body is highly reprehensible, and must without doubt be resented by the municipal commissioners. We trust these gentlemen will show sufficient nerve to resist all insidious attempts to lower the dignity of local self-government in this city.

Mr. Winter, Collector of Sholápur, and the local municipality.

32. The *Kalpataru* (42), in its issue of the 20th July, expresses its entire disapproval of the manner in which, it says, Mr. Winter, Collector of Sholápur, is persistently exercising his influence on the local municipal commissioners that they may appoint one Mr. Setna on Rs. 170 per mensem as municipal secretary in spite of their unwillingness to do so on account of Mr. Setna being incompetent for the post, says that some commissioners are ready to resign their posts owing to the Collector's obstinacy in the matter of this appointment, and with a view that the whole affair may not end prejudicially to the cause of local self-government at Sholápur

requests Government to enquire into the matter, and should the allegations made above be found true, to advise the Collector not to interfere in such matters.

Complaints against the collection of the house-tax at Nadiád.

33. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujarát Darpan* (82) in its issue of the 20th July, observes that the levy of the house-tax at Nadiád has caused a widespread regret among the inhabitants, because the municipal authorities have put the rules into force before the valuation and classification of houses have been made in accordance with the standing orders of Government and the municipal inspectors have been giving annoyance to the public in the collection of the tax. He also states that it is unfair to levy a separate tax on privies, which are part and parcel of the houses, and says that the privy-tax will impose an additional burden on the poor inhabitants of the town.

Complaint against the Sinnar Municipality in the Násik District.

34. A correspondent from Sinnar, writing to the *Indu Prakásh* (17) in its issue of the 21st July, says that the expenditure incurred by the Sinnar Municipality on account of educational purposes is not proportionate to its income, and that the question has not been brought before the committee as one of the teachers of the school is chairman of the managing committee. The appointment of one who is a servant of the municipality, he says, as chairman is a flagrant breach of the Municipal Act, and though this circumstance was brought to the notice of the president by two of the municipal commissioners he has taken no notice of it.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Sir John Gorst's reply to the question raised in Parliament about the alleged annexation of Kashmere commented upon.

35. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—It is all well of Sir John Gorst, situated as he is some seven thousand miles away, to prate in the most approved Samaritan style about carrying out the wishes of the subjects of the ill-fated Mahárája of Kashmere and thus thrust aside the true issues raised by Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons. The Under Secretary of State may pretend to have a short memory. He may affect blissful oblivion of the events which only happened yesterday. Nay, as a minister absolutely irresponsible to any one for what he says or does, he is at liberty neither to look to the past nor to the future. Sufficient for the day if he deals with the occurrence of the hour. That, in fact, is the daily practice of the professional politician and opportunist. He neither cares to look before nor behind. To him the prevailing wind of the moment is all in all. So long as he can set his sail to that wind and paddle the canoe of his own selfishnes, it matters little what the world thinks of him. Such a practice, however, ought not to be allowed to be adopted with impunity by a politician purporting to represent the Crown on behalf of its greatest dependency. It would argue that the minister is utterly indifferent to the grave interests entrusted to his charge and is anxious only to further the interests of those on whom depends the realisation of his own unsatisfied ambition. Thus Sir John Gorst plays with the Indian empire as if it were a toy. To him it matters not a straw whether it is a Mahárája who is deposed to-day or a worthless puppet of the British set up in his place to-morrow. He cares not whether a district suffers from famine or its people die by the thousand uncared for by the State. When an honourable member asks a question oftener than not, the Under Secretary shirks a categorical negative or affirmative by simply declaring that there is no information before him. But whatever the case as to other questions, it is well known that the Mahárája of Kashmere's affairs stand in an entirely different category. The Viceroy's despatch of last year was explicit as to the limit of the interference of the paramount power. True it is that the Mahárája had reluctantly consented to put his Government under a commission for some time, but he never contemplated that that commission should be a perpetual one. Neither did he anticipate that virtually Kashmere would be incorporated as a part and parcel of British India. Oblivious of the entire tenour and spirit of the

Viceroy's despatch and of the loud protests he uttered when honourable members inquired last year as to the truth of the annexation of Kashmere, Sir John Gorst now coolly informs the House, in response to Mr. Bradlaugh's question, that the State has been almost as good as annexed, because it was expedient that it should be so in the interests of the people of Kashmere themselves! Here an independent Mahárája, who under the pressure of the paramount power relinquishes in good faith for a time the reins of his *ráj*, is cast aside, the so-called Regency which was ushered into existence is ignored, and the people are informed, without having been allowed an opportunity of expressing their innermost wish, that they are no longer subjects of their sovereign but of the British Indian Government! Did Sir John authorise the Viceroy to take a plebiscite that he was warranted in making the statement that the people wished to be no longer governed by their own Prince? Did the subjects of the Mahárája petition the Viceroy to transfer their allegiance? And all this revolution has been silently but craftily effected in the teeth of the declaration of last year that the Regency was appointed in the best interests of the Mahárája and his people. What has then transpired to bring about this revolution? So far as we see, the appointment of the Regency was a mere blind, a *ruse* to deceive the public. The Government of India had determined to have Kashmere directly under its power under any circumstances, with a view to secure not only that province but the wild regions and passes beyond it. The Foreign Office intrigued its best to *sumjao* the Mahárája to give up his kingdom, but finding him obdurate it thought it best to give him the *conge delire*. But look at the utter want of conscience of the Government from another standpoint. They have not yet directly proclaimed the sovereignty of Kashmere, because costly frontier works and other burdensome military expenditure are in contemplation in connection with the newly-seized territory and the passes bordering thereon. To expend these large sums from the British Indian treasury might again bring about a yawning deficit which the people could not but view with indignation. So the delusion is still carried on that Kashmere is ruled by the Regency. Under this cunning guise they call upon that invertebrate body, which can be kicked or caressed as may best suit its paramount lords, to take up the construction of a frontier railway on the understanding that Kashmere shall pay two-thirds of its cost. And to save appearances and to mislead the outside public into the belief that the Regency is not devoid of some independence, it is given out that the road newly built by the Darbár in the same direction should be paid for by the British. What a net of intrigues, to be sure! And this is the way that the railroad will be constructed. We should not be surprised when the line is finished to hear that the paramount authority had preferred a big bill of charges, inclusive of the fat salaries of the scores of Dombs and other sinecures who may be entertained to *assist* the Darbár in the construction of the line. That bill will, of course, be a set-off against its own one-third share. Possibly, there may be even a claim beyond it. That will be the profit of this righteous and highly Christian mode of exploiting Kashmere. Verily, we are heartily ashamed of the questionable ways and means the Government of India employs in those remote regions to work out its own secret ends. They want to checkmate Russia in the Hindu Koosh. This has necessitated the absorption of Kashmere. We are sorry we cannot view the annexation of that province in any other light. But if the Foreign Office or its inspired organs disabuse us of the impressions that are at present on our mind, we shall only be too glad to correct the error into which we may have fallen. Meanwhile, we may observe that it is acts of spoliation like the seizure of Upper Burmah and the stealthy annexation of Kashmere which ruin the reputation of our rulers for fair-play and justice and alienate the sympathy of the ruled. Is that desirable in the present condition of India and the temper of its people?

The powers of Political Agents in Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

36. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—We gladly draw the attention of the Government to a communication which appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of Wednesday last on the subject of the Government of Bombay and the Native States. The communication is entitled to weight since it comes from "A retired Diwán" and since intrinsi-

cally it is worthy of the same by reason of the suggestion contained in it being practical and sound. Our readers are aware that the practical effect of the policy of the Government in raising the Political Agents into the position of virtual Appellate Courts above the Native Princes has been to make these Princes almost powerless and to destroy their influence over their own subordinate officials. These latter generally have grown somewhat insubordinate and in most States which are under the administration of the Native rulers it is a matter of notoriety that the officials coming generally from the *Khálsa* territory and propped up by the influence they carry with the Political Agent and having a lien on their places in the British service, manage to ignore their Prince. The Political Agent is generally master of the situation. The officials do their best to please him and ingratiate themselves in his good will. The result is that the authority of the Prince is discredited and he is looked upon as nobody. Even his subjects begin to get an inkling into the real position of affairs when they find that the Rája's orders are reversed by the Political Agent, who is supported by the Political Department of the Government. How very often do we find the stereotyped reply given that Government sees no reason to interfere! It is impossible to believe that in so many appeals there are no grounds for interference. The Political Department values the prestige of its official more than the interests of justice or the dignity of the ruling Prince. Such a state of things is certainly not conducive to the growth of very friendly relations between the Native Princes and the Government. These "Princes and Chiefs have become," as 'The retired Diwán' says, "better educated and more competent to administer their own affairs." Is not the time come then when this fatal policy should be reversed? We hope the subject will be considered seriously by the present Governor.

Remarks on the Hyderabad (Deccan) collision case.

37. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 16th July, writes:—The case against the sowár in the Nizám's army has been finally settled and the man has been discharged, the court holding that there was no evidence against him. Lieutenant Gallie, who had declined to attend, was again summoned as a witness for the defence. He said that in asking his counsel to withdraw neither he nor his brother officers desired to cast any imputation on the court's impartiality and justice. Mr. Inverarity, in his speech, condemned the action of the officers and made a serious statement to the effect that the object was to make money by the incident in suing the Nizám. All the witnesses that were called, including an English lady, described the occurrence as a mere accident. Had the accident happened in any other Native State it might have gone very hard with the sowár. But in Hyderabad assistance was at once obtained and the services of an eminent counsel were engaged. The significance of the matter would have been serious had the sowár been found guilty. The mere report was sufficient to give rise to several angry exclamations against the Nizám, and if the sowár had been found guilty His Highness would have been accused of having men among his body-guard who were deliberately insolent to English officers. All the Nizám's loyalty and chivalry would have been forgotten and he would have become an object of displeasure and suspicion. It is as well that this has been averted and the truth is now known.

A request to Government to settle the powers of the Political Agent and the Council of Administration at Kolhápur.

38. The *Dnyán Ságar* (34), in its issue of the 21st July, says that the Council of Administration at Kolhápur being under the direct control of the Bombay Government and having full powers possessed by a ruler, it is derogatory to the dignity of that body that the Political Agent, who is only a supervising officer, should interfere with its decisions at his sweet will and that it should have to obtain his sanction even in unimportant matters such as the filling up the place of a clerk of Rs. 25—a matter which, properly speaking, even the Council should not interfere with, but should be left to the officers subordinate to it. The paper requests Government to define the powers of the Political Agent and the Council with regard to the administration of the State and its feudatories.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th July 1890.

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH JULY 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Deepening of the channel of the river at Akola considered to be urgently necessary to avoid the town being overflooded.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 19th July, says that owing to the heavy rain which fell at Akola on the 14th and 15th instant the water in the river rose to a height of 16 feet and entered certain parts of the town, and that if the rain had continued pouring for five or six hours more the whole town would have been flooded. The erection of a dam across the river for storing water during summer and the consequent collection of silt has, the paper adds, made the river shallow, and unless its channel is excavated the town will remain in danger of being overflooded when heavy rain comes on. The district officer and the local municipality are requested to attend to this matter in time.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th July 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 2nd August 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Maháráshtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	275
49	„ Maháráshtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bârsi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhûr Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The India Councils Bill and the intention of Mr. Gladstone to take part in the debate on it.

1. With reference to the telegram from London that Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention to take part in the debate on Lord Cross' India Councils Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 30th July, says:—However vigorously may Mr. Gladstone plead in support of the right of election, anxiously desired by the people of India, it would not be right to expect that his advocacy and the support of his party would be sufficient to secure the concession, as the Conservative party may, if so inclined, secure a majority of votes in Parliament and get Lord Cross' Bill passed. It is therefore to be hoped that both parties will come to an understanding on the subject, so as to make an appreciable improvement in the Bill. A hard tussle between these parties will, it is feared, lead to a refusal to comply with the prayer of the Indians, who, in such a contingency, would come to the conclusion that their only anchor of hope in the matter of political progress lay with the Liberal party in England. Discreet and far-seeing Englishmen and Indians have been ever desirous that Indian questions should be left out of the pale of party politics, and if this desire should not be attended to in regard to the India Councils Bill, the Indians would throw themselves into the arms of the Liberals, for which undesirable state of things the Conservative party would be responsible. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, observes that there is little hope of the Liberals, or rather the Gladstonians, succeeding in securing the concession by a vigorous debate in Parliament as the Conservative party is stronger in numbers, but expects some improvement in Lord Cross' Bill if the Irish party and the press of England join the Liberals, and advises the different political associations in India to appeal by wire to the English press.]

The reply of Lord Cross to a deputation from the anti-opium trade society disapproved.

2. In noticing the promise given by Lord Cross to a deputation from the anti-opium trade society to lay the facts of the case before the Indian Government, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 2nd August, says:—The reply received by the society, whose object is undoubtedly praiseworthy, is a courteous one, but it would have been better for all parties to have informed the deputation of the actual state of things. The society appears to labour under the wrong impression that if India ceased to export opium to China the Chinese would evidently give up the use of the drug. If such was actually the case, India would willingly sacrifice her interests in favour of the Chinese. The cultivation of opium is, however, carried on in China on such a large scale, and is progressing so fast, that experienced Chinese officials are of opinion that their country will be able to become quite independent of the Indian produce within the next twenty years, and it is quite certain that the discontinuance of the export of the Indian drug will encourage the cultivation of the indigenous drug to the discouragement of the cultivation of the food-grains. Moreover, the Indian drug is not so injurious to health as the produce of China. On the other hand, the poor Indian treasury cannot afford to give up the large opium revenue of eight krors of rupees, as its abolition would necessitate the imposition of new heavy taxes on the already starving millions. The society may, however, receive consolation from the fact that such a heavy export duty is levied on the Indian drug that it cannot enter into competition with the Chinese produce, and that within the next few years the latter is sure to drive the former out of the Chinese market.

The Northbrook Club Dinner to Lord Reay, ex-Governor of Bombay, and the speeches delivered on the occasion.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 28th July, writes:—The fuller account of the speeches at the Northbrook Club Dinner which has now reached us not only confirms the first report of the dinner having been a splendid success, but shows that the speeches were much more hearty and interesting than they were represented to be. The speeches of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of Connaught give frank and cordial testimony to the statesmanlike qualities of our late Governor. The testimony of the Duke of

Connaught so publicly borne is of the utmost value. Being one of Lord Reay's colleagues in Government, he had the best opportunities of judging His Lordship's character. We are deeply thankful to Lord Reay for his true and warm appreciation of our feeling of loyalty towards the British Crown and for pointing out clearly to the British public the conditions under which that feeling may be rendered permanent and firm. Such men as Lord Reay are true sons of Britain and real benefactors of India. They secure the loyalty of the native populations by just and kind government while in India, and make that loyalty constant and indissoluble by acting in England as true interpreters of India's feelings and wishes.

The drama on Prophet Mahomed and the intended memorial of the Mahomedans of Bombay.

4. The *Káside Mumbai* (112), in its issue of the 30th July, observes:—We hear that the well-known English dramatist, Mr. Henry Irving, has purchased the copyright of a drama on Prophet Mahomed from its French author, and that the play is shortly to be performed on an English stage. The Mahomedan community of Bombay is exceedingly pained to hear of this, and a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen is being got up to protest against the drama being represented. The British Government is more alive to the susceptibilities of its subject races than any other European Government, and it is, besides, an ally of the Turkish Empire, and will not, we are certain, allow this play to be acted.

Intended tour of Professor Vambery in India and the trans-frontier policy of the Government of India.

5. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 27th July, writes:—That distinguished Hungarian traveller, Professor Vambery, intends touring in India during the next cold weather. Reuter has not informed us whether the Professor visits the country on his own account or under secret instructions from the Ministry. Judging from recent events we are more inclined to favour the latter view. As we stated in one of our previous issues, the Simla military authorities have been strenuously endeavouring for the last three years to concoct a strong public opinion in favour of their questionable and hazardous policy of external aggression beyond the natural frontiers. Apart from various newspaper articles which have appeared from time to time and are appearing, those authorities think it an admirable strategy to enlist on their side, in view of obtaining support to their "mad" policy, men of distinction who may happen to entertain strong notions about what may be called "spread-eaglism." They first enlisted Mr. Curzon. The second recruit was Sir Charles Dilke. And now the turn has come for Vambery, the most blatant of all the blatant alarmists who are seized with the one idea that India would be lost if the British Indian Government did not check-mate the Russians in Central Asia at all points of the strategical compass—at Herat, at the Khyber, at Gilgit or Bamian, and so on. It should be noted that the Professor is to go about lecturing in Persian, and that his principal audiences will be the Mahomedans. We can pretty freely anticipate the subject of his harangues. It will be the nearer advance of the Russians towards India, Russian treachery, British honesty, unmitigated praise of British rule, unspeakable horrors of Russian rule, and, lastly, the duty of Indian Mahomedans specially to rally round their rulers and unite in offering a formidable resistance when the fierce Bear seriously thinks of invading the impregnable territories of the English Lion. The question is whether a fanatic in Anglo-Russian politics like Vambery ought at all to be allowed to lecture on these subjects. What may Russia think of them? May she not protest against this latest phase of Vamberysm? How would Englishmen themselves feel if a Russian Vambery were to lecture in different towns in England and openly denounce the Germans, or the Austrians, or the Italians? It would, moreover, argue a serious want of confidence of Indian Mussalmans in British rule when a Vambery could be secretly instructed to come out here and lecture them on the perfidy of Russia and the advisability of supporting the British against her aggression. Vambery is to carry a sort of *Jehad* as the Russians put up one of their own creatures to preach a *Jehad* against the Afghans in Eastern Turkestan. Would such exhortation be consistent with the prestige and dignity of the Government of India? Is it politically wise? We are afraid that in its mad trans-frontier career Government is moving forward hopelessly blind; and one of the maddest schemes to popu-

larize the trans-frontier defences and reconcile the people to their so-called value and utility is this invitation, secret though it be, to Vambery, to star it in the midst of the Mahomedan population and speak about Russian tyranny and Russian perfidy, Russian misrule and Russian corruption, to his heart's content. It is to be hoped that the Professor will be checked in his tour if he is to spout out any such nonsense as he has been freely spouting for many years past in English papers and English magazines. It is not only inexpedient but dangerous to allow such a firebrand as Vambery to lecture as he pleases to an excitable and inflammable element of the population in a country like India. The Government of India should seriously consider whether Russia may not make Vamberism in India a *casus belli*.

Remarks in connection with the forthcoming visit to India of Mr. Caine and the subjects to which he should devote his leisure.

6. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 27th July, writes:—As recently announced, Mr. C. P. Caine will devote his leisure to the study of Indian questions, particularly that of ábkári, when in India. The Government of India's recent long resolution on the subject gave the go-by to Mr. Caine's heavy, but at the same time reasonable, indictment against its ábkári policy, but Mr. Caine will not be served in this fashion. He seems to be determined to establish the truth of his own conclusions, and we have no doubt of his ultimate success. But we look to Mr. Caine's advent as likely to prove beneficial to us in another direction. Besides attending at the next meeting of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta we expect him to devote his undivided attention to a comparative study of the Bengal permanent settlement and see for himself whether the Bengal peasant is not more happy and more satisfied with his lot than the peasant who has to labour under the disadvantage of the *rayatwári* system. No doubt, it is an irony of fate that the very Government which is exerting its nerves to keep up Irish landlordism should, when Government officials in the most responsible posts have over and over again admitted the effective superiority of the permanent settlement over the *rayatwári* system, decline to recognise a popular demand, most emphatically expressed, for the extension of the Bengal system to other parts of India. For aught we know, Mr. Caine may not be an admirer of landlordism, but our landlordism is quite different from the one in Ireland, and if the peasantry under the permanent settlement is really more happy and content, there can be no harm in the advocacy of a system which in our opinion is the very key-stone of good government.

Introduction in Bombay of the Bengal permanent settlement system recommended.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 28th July, writes:—The question of the permanent settlement of land revenue is, we own, not free from difficulties; but on the general question of the desirability of extending it to most parts of Madras and Bombay there is hardly any ground for two opinions. It is, we presume, generally recognized, except by the thorough-going advocates of the *rayatwári* system, that the miseries of the Madras and Bombay rayats are due in no small measure to the heavy assessments accompanied by a general feeling of insecurity of tenure. Mr. Phillips, the last editor of the *Calcutta Review* assured his readers that it was the *rayatwári* system and the heavy assessments levied under it which were answerable for the impoverishment of the Madras rayats. The report of the Deccan Riot Commission expressed the same opinion with regard to the rayats on this side of India. The convictions of the peasants that they would not be allowed by Government to enjoy the full fruits of their labour prevents them in many cases from making any improvements on land. To improve the lot of the rayat it is necessary to give him a certain interest in the soil. Such security is furnished to a greater or less extent by the permanent settlement in Bengal. That settlement is, we own, not an ideally perfect settlement, but it is probably the best in India. It has been recently brought under discussion by Mr. Reynolds in a paper read before the East India Association. The advantages which Bengal has been deriving from the permanent settlement are too tempting not to make us long for the introduction of that system of tenure into these parts. We know there are difficulties in the way of Government, but they are in great measure removable. All we want is that Government, after fixing its revenue, should not interfere with the cultivator's fruits of labour unless it can be proved

that the cultivator has been reaping advantages which are not due to his labour or skill, but to increased facilities for enhancing the price of his labour, placed within his reach by Government and turned by him to his advantage. We would conclude our observations on this subject by directing the attention of our readers to what Lord Ripon in his capacity as chairman said in respect of our ever recurring settlements, while commenting on Mr. Reynold's paper. "I confess I became strongly impressed," he said, "by my experience in India with the belief that one of the most important reforms for the land-owning and cultivating classes in that country which we could undertake would be one which would get rid of the recurring settlements, and give them a greater degree of permanency and security as to the extent of their land revenue."

Press of work in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, and suggestions in the matter.

8. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 27th July, writes:—The remarks made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, at the trial of a certain case in relation to an abnormal increase in magisterial work are indeed very suggestive. The city has outgrown its original boundaries, and its population, owing to the introduction of fresh industries, has also largely increased. But while there is an abnormal increase in one direction, the strength of the magistracy has remained a constant quantity; and though about two years ago a commission, we believe, was appointed to consider and find the way out of the difficulty, nothing has resulted from it. What the upshot of that commission has been is not known to the public; perhaps, the report is lying in some Secretariat pigeonhole, and may never see light. But silence is no solution of the difficulty and we shall only feel surprised if magisterial work does not come to a dead-lock one of these days. The scheme of benches of Honorary Magistrates did not find favour in high quarters, but the necessary reform cannot be delayed long. To ask the three Magistrates on the average salary between one and two thousands to waste almost half of their time in the disposal of petty cases is simply to misuse a highly paid machinery. The solution of the difficulty requires neither much ingenuity nor administrative skill. That since the employment of the University law graduates the efficiency of our subordinate judicial service has considerably increased is unquestioned; the service has been highly spoken of and its efficiency in doing judicial work has been acknowledged by such eminent lawyers as Sir James Stephen, late Law Member of the Government of India. Why cannot the services of such men be utilised in forming a subordinate magistracy, say two courts, to which all the petty cases might be transferred, with advantage, for trial? Government's reiterated complaint is want of funds for the public services, but the creation of two such courts, including expenditure on their establishments, will not cost a very large sum; on the contrary, the benefit such an arrangement may secure by removing the complaint of "law's delays" will surely be considerable. As pertinently pointed out by the *Advocate of India*, the work in our magisterial courts has been very dilatory and the Magistrates seem to have hardly time to dispose of important cases within reasonable time, and postponement is the order of the day. The *Rást Goftár* defamation case may be taken as an instance in point. It is nearly six months and over, as our contemporary has pointedly shown, that the case has been under trial, and who knows that it will not take another six months before it comes to a termination? Of course, the cause of delay may not be all on one side, but at the same time it may not be unreasonably attributed to the heaviness of magisterial work all the same. The parties may, if they wish, postpone the case day after day, but the magistracy on no account ought to be allowed to be contributory to such a state of affairs. Under these circumstances there is but one remedy, and that is the institution of two or three subordinate magisterial courts in different parts of the town. In a city like Bombay waste of time is so much loss of money, and that witnesses should have to dance attendance on a Magistrate from day to day is really a great hardship, particularly in the case of poor people. The institution of a subordinate magistracy will therefore mitigate this evil to a high degree and bring justice within the easy reach of all. Will Government move in the matter and introduce this most urgent reform? We hope they will.

9. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 27th July, writes:—In the *Times of India* of the 23rd instant Mr. Cooper, our Chief Presidency Magistrate, is reported to have remarked to Mr. Russel, Barrister-at-Law, whose case had to be postponed for press of other work, that it was impossible for him to get through the amount of work that came before his Court although he sat every working day of the week. He considered that the only way to get over the difficulty was for those interested in magisterial cases to petition Government for another Magistrate. No doubt, the work of the Police Courts has considerably increased within the last 25 years. Along with the enormous extension of our commerce, and the opening of new mills, docks and other works, the population of the city has immensely increased and consequently there has been an augmentation in crime as well, for the investigation and punishment of which the three Presidency Magistrates' Courts are insufficient. Petty cases under local laws, which must be disposed of at once, take up a long time and more important cases under the Penal Code have to be postponed repeatedly for want of time. Some of these cases drag on in this way for months together, causing great annoyance and expense to parties, some of whom, before they are found guilty, are mulcted in heavy costs and thus doubly punished. As in criminal courts Magistrates are unable to award costs, the delays and expense very often deter aggrieved persons from seeking redress there. While on the subject of slow work in our Police Courts, we may be allowed to ask what has become of the Committee composed of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, C.S.I., appointed by Government more than a year ago, to report on the sufficiency or otherwise of the present police force and the magisterial staff? Has no report been sent in to Government or have Government declined to do anything in the matter? We should think that if facts and figures relating to the Police Courts and the executive police were placed before Government, they would be able to see at once the necessity for strengthening both the departments. From what Mr. Cooper the other day remarked to Mr. Russel, one might be led to surmise that the Committee was unable to convince Government of the necessity for an additional Magistrate. Of course, this is merely a surmise, which, if correct, we should urge upon the public to take the hint given by the Chief Magistrate and lose no time in making a strong representation to Government. For our part, we should suggest to the public to move Government to appoint two Subordinate Magistrates with 2nd class powers instead of one highly paid Presidency Magistrate, to dispose of a mass of petty cases under the local Acts which take up so much time of the three Presidency Magistrates. On looking at the criminal statistics of Bombay it will be found that real crime under the Penal Code is not much, but that the bulk of the work in these Courts consists of street brawls, street obstructions, drunken fights, public conveyance cases, offences under Municipal Acts, &c.,—cases which certainly can be satisfactorily disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates and the Presidency Magistrates might be left free to get through their important work. The object of suggesting two Subordinate Magistrates is to avoid putting suitors to inconvenience, by locating them in the suburbs of Bombay, as the population of those distant localities, owing to the opening of mills, has greatly increased, and as it becomes necessary even in cases of small offences such as "drunk and incapable" to bring the accused all the way from Máhim or Sion to Girgaum.

The proposal coming from Government to appoint a Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Bombay approved.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their issues of the 31st and 30th July respectively, approve of the proposal submitted by Government for the opinion of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, to appoint a Fourth Presidency Magistrate on a small salary, the *Samáchár* observing that there is no doubt that an addition is urgently needed to the strength of the magistracy, but that it would be more desirable to have it in the form of a bench of Honorary Magistrates, as is the case at Calcutta and Poona, that the work of the Magistrates should be classified into important and ordinary cases and that the former should be entrusted for disposal to the higher officers, while the latter should be made over to the lower Magistrates, as such an arrangement would expedite the decisions in important cases, and save parties from the unnecessary delay and cost which

they incur at present. The *Jáme Jamshed* also admits the urgent necessity of the appointment of the Fourth Magistrate, and hopes that the place will be bestowed upon a Native Pleader of experience, who should be entrusted with the disposal of all cases of petty offence.

Sentence of whipping passed on a child of five years by the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona.

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 31st July, expresses surprise at a statement made in the *Deccan Herald* newspaper to the effect that Major Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, sentenced recently a child five years old to whipping for stealing a pair of stockings belonging to a washerman and had the sentence carried out, says that if this statement be true the Cantonment Magistrate seems to be ignorant of the provision of law that a child under seven years cannot commit a crime, and suggests that he should publish at an early date the real facts of the case.

A suggestion about postage for letters weighing over one tola.

12. The *Pandhari Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 27th July, suggests that in the case of letters weighing over one tola the postal department should charge half an anna for every additional half tola or its part instead of one anna for every additional tola or a part of it, and hopes that the change here suggested being economical and very convenient to the people the department will adopt it.

Bombay Tramway Company and Government.

13. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 27th July, refers to an accident which happened on the 22nd idem in which a woman met with instantaneous death and two hackney carriages and four persons were injured by a runaway tram horse, and says that the Company has become very careless in its management because the Government have taken no steps to prevent such accidents although many lives have been sacrificed since the introduction of the tramway lines, that the Company does not at all realize the responsibility of putting untrained horses to tram-cars, and that from the way in which its work is conducted it seems that it has been exempted from punishment for the deaths that occur on its lines. The paper requests Government to take due notice of this in time.

A complaint against the Chief Constable of Mátar in the Kaira District.

14. A correspondent, writing to the *Snehá Sindhu* (129) in its issue of the 1st August, complains that the Chief Constable of Mátar, in the Kaira District, deliberately assaulted one Jetha Asháram, a Bania inhabitant of the village of Budhraj Wásna who went to him for the purpose of reporting a burglary in his house, and says that this officer is in the habit of abusing complainants and of not recording minor complaints.

Alleged frequency of thefts at Jacobabad and the local police.

15. A correspondent, writing from Jacobabad to the *Sind Times* (8) in its issue of the 27th July, says :—It seems as if a band of professional thieves is on a visit here. . Thefts have been occurring every night for the past week and as yet the police have failed to trace the perpetrators. Money, jewellery, and grain have been stolen and yet the police want to make out that the complaints are false. On the morning of the 22nd the railway ticket box was broken open and Rs. 125 carried away under the very nose of the police sentry. There have been several cases of house-breaking within police beats, and on the 24th right opposite the police station and Mukhtyárkar's *kacheri* thieves entered the municipal office and broke open the boxes, but finding no money they tore up or otherwise destroyed some of the records.

Part II.—*Education.*

Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and his policy of curtailment.

16. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 25th July, says :—Mr. Chatfield deserves to be designated Destroyer instead of Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency. We think that his name will be long remembered for the reduction of the Educational Department as four or five of his predecessors in office are remembered

for having extended it. He has used his weapon of retrenchment on educational institutions from the colleges down to the middle class schools of the lowest denomination. His efforts at reduction with reference to some of the colleges have not been crowned with success, yet he has not abstained from continuing them. He intended to deal a deadly blow to the Deccan College, Poona, but on account of the favourable attitude of Government he did not succeed in carrying out his intention completely. He then proposed to reduce the College attendance by raising its fee, but he failed in that project also on account of due watchfulness on the part of His Excellency Lord Harris. It is not only this College that he persecuted, but he succeeded to a fair degree in having the grants paid to the Gujarát and Fergusson Colleges curtailed. From all this one can see how earnest he is with regard to high education. The educational institutions next to colleges are the high schools, and it can be said without fear of contradiction that the Director of Public Instruction has a particularly evil eye on them. He intended either to abolish or hand over to somebody almost all the important high schools. He had sounded the death-knell of the Poona High School, but the sound was drowned by the agitation set up by the people. But though he was disappointed with regard to this school, he was more successful in respect of the Ahmednagar and Dhulia High Schools. He has altogether washed his hands clean of the management of the former school, and though he has not yet done so as regards the latter he will get rid of it after a year by handing it over to a society which he will bring into existence. As regards the other high schools, there has been no open discussion about them, but initial letters have been sent to them and it is feared that his attention will be directed to them sooner or later. Turning to the lower institutions, we find the same course adopted. He has closed almost all the city or Anglo-Vernacular schools. It is only the primary schools which have escaped similar doom, but Mr. Chatfield cannot have much credit for not directing his attention to them. The responsibility of Government in the matter of education is not as regards primary education, but with respect to secondary education. If Government did not support primary schools the people would open them as they already are doing in some cases and conduct them efficiently. It is only the higher institutions which they are not yet able to conduct, and it is these which the Government or rather the Educational Department is bound to maintain. The abovementioned is not the only drawback of Mr. Chatfield's administration. As if to dissuade good men from joining his department, new rules are being issued. One of these rules is that promotion shall go by seniority independently of fitness, and according to it even a peon may by reason of long service hope to get the Director's pay in course of time. He has also ruled that a man may draw the pay of a higher post without doing the duties attached to it. The absurdity of this rule is evident, and it is quite unjust that men in receipt of smaller salaries should be compelled at the sweet will of their superior to do the onerous duties of posts carrying higher emoluments. The Director being determined not to notice such acts of injustice there is no hope of this state of things being remedied by the superior authorities, who, until there is popular outcry, are guided solely by the departmental heads. Many people seem to believe that the present system of retrenchment in the Educational Department is due to the desire of Government in the matter, but we are of a contrary opinion. We think that Government will not sever their connection with the Educational Department until the people are able to manage it themselves; but Directors like Mr. Chatfield easily persuade Government to believe that the people are able and hence the present difficulties. If, however, the people bring their grievance to the notice of Government it will not be a vain attempt. They should therefore move in the matter accordingly instead of quietly submitting to the ruinous policy of the Director of Public Instruction.

17. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 28th July, totally disapproves of the intention of the Director of Public Instruction to hand over the Dhulia High School to a private body not yet in existence but to be created for the purpose, and says that the three reasons adduced by Ráo Bahádur Garud for the maintenance of the school

The contemplated transfer of the Dhulia High School to a private body disapproved of.

by Government are even singly sufficient to induce them to keep the school intact, and that if they wish to cripple high education without financial reasons they should do it at once and not slowly as at present.

The educational policy of Government strongly disapproved of.

18. While writing about the Dhulia High School and its contemplated transfer to private management, the *Subodh Patrika* (21), in its issue of the 27th July, expresses entire disapproval of the intended step and the motives which it supposes Government to be actuated by in proposing to take it, remarking:—The maintenance of the Dhulia High School costs Government only Rs. 5,750 and the whole population of Khándesh has been displeased by the proposal to save this small sum. But Mr. Chatfield does not seem to have the single object of making this saving, for, to a question put by the District Collector as to whether Government would consent to maintain and manage the school as their own if the municipality agreed to pay the cost, he gave a categorical reply in the negative. That thus Government officers should be desirous of having nothing to do with the sacred work of education is a misfortune of the Government no less than of the people. We have nothing to say about the unworthy and censurable policy adopted for subjugating the country in the beginning, but we feel much distressed at the apparent tendency of Government to give up the foundation of truth and justice, on which by the exertions of some good men it had been decided to base the British Indian administration, and to adopt in its stead one of ignorance and animosity. The British Parliament pays no thought to anything except the Irish affairs. It cannot find leisure to attend to Indian matters and there are reasons to apprehend a great calamity in consequence. The officials in India being inconsiderate are about to involve Government into jeopardy in two ways. They seem to be embarrassed by the fancied apprehension of a Russian invasion and defensive works are vigorously in course of construction on the frontier at an enormous cost, to be met by new taxation. But they are unmindful of the fact that such fortifications cannot be of much avail before the sweeping host of Russia unless the sympathies of the people are on the side of the British Government. Over-taxation is thus one of the ways in which the feelings of the Indian people are being hurt, the other being the strong attempt made to retard the progress of the most beneficial and sacred work of public education. If Parliament had attended to Indian affairs, we think the feelings of the people would never have been hurt as they are.

The question about the apportionment of expenditure on primary education between Government and the Bombay Municipality.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 27th July, writes:—We earnestly hope that the representation which the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have resolved to send to Government on the question of the grant made by the latter towards the maintenance of primary schools will not fail to receive the most careful attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council. The question is undoubtedly one of very great importance, and it goes without saying that both the Government and the Corporation are interested, and bound to be interested, in it. Some fear is entertained that the Government may refuse to be guided by the representations of our civic fathers and decline to accede to their wishes. If the Government do so, the Corporation may, it is believed, in its turn refuse to provide for the growing wants and necessities of primary education in the city. It would be highly unfortunate if a *contretemps* of this kind occurred, because the education of our masses,—and that is what primary education means,—can no longer be neglected either by the Government or the Corporation. The question is hardly one for wrangling, and must be settled by both the parties concerned without any desire to score a mere controversial victory, but solely with an eye to the magnitude of the interests involved. We are quite disposed to admit the fact that a great deal has to be done for primary education in the city, and we would even go so far as to say that a municipality, such as that of Bombay, must do much more than it has done to give the children of its poorer classes a knowledge of the three R's. But let us not forget, at the same time, that municipal revenues are not elastic, and that it is inequitable for Government, on the one hand, to deprive the municipality of the revenues which ought to fall to the latter's share, and, on the other, require it to spend

money liberally on primary education and hospitals. The Corporation has rightly reminded the Government that the latter is calling upon municipal bodies to do what the latter failed to do when it had the charge of primary schools. But, as we have said already, the question is hardly one for recrimination between the Government and the Corporation. The matter must be settled somehow, and the parties concerned will, we hope, strive to arrive at a settlement which will be satisfactory to both in a reasonable and amicable spirit.

Approval of the appointment of Professor Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

20. The *Horas Vagas* (162), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—The appointment of Professor Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has given universal satisfaction. If other selections of Lord Harris are on this pattern, we may confidently expect many good things from his sway over this presidency. It is now more than twenty years that Professor Wordsworth has been amongst us. As a nephew of an illustrious poet, as a sound scholar, and a liberal in his ideas, fame had already preceded him here. Since then all the high expectations formed of him have been fully realized. It is rather to be regretted that failing health will compel the worthy Professor to sever shortly his connection with India, yet it is gratifying that the latest distinction conferred on him will be the means of prolonging for six months longer his stay amongst us. After the retirement of the late Sir Alexander Grant, no professor has been so much loved and revered as Mr. Wordsworth. And who could help loving him? That thoughtful, sad and furrowed countenance, beaming with intelligence, is indicative, above all, of many a philosophical problem which revolves in his mind and of which we occasionally get a glimpse in the dailies of Bombay. His influence, as a teacher, on the rising generation of this presidency will be long and lasting. We hope that during the tenure of his office Bombay may be able to secure for itself an University Act, changing its constitution to suit to some extent the modern idea of a university.

Election of Dr. Mackichan as a Syndic in Arts recommended.

21. A writer in the *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 27th July, says:—Now that the Reverend Dr. Mackichan's connection with the Syndicate has ceased, the Arts Faculty will, I hope, have the good sense to elect him to the vacancy of a Syndic in Arts. The Reverend Doctor during his term of Vice-Chancellorship has impressed all who came across him with a high regard for his ability and administrative talent, and the Syndicate will be all the better if he with his experience be a member of it. Questions of race or creed ought to have no place in the University administration, and whatever may be the claims or wishes of others I think the Fellows in Arts will evince their sense of responsibility by proposing Dr. Mackichan to the vacancy in the Syndic and electing him for it.

Remarks in connection with the alleged defective preliminary education received by the medical graduates of the Bombay University.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 27th July, writes:—It is said that difficulty is experienced in obtaining competent persons to fill satisfactorily the honorary appointments at the J. J. Hospital; that the medical graduates of the Bombay University are less accomplished in their profession than they might reasonably be expected to be, and that these facts are attributable, in part at least, to the defective preliminary education undergone by the graduates before commencing their studies in medicine. It is not yet even two years since the system of Honorary Physicians was introduced, and the above-quoted view of it seems to indicate a foregone desire, in some quarters, to condemn it without a fair trial when it is said that the defect lies only in the preliminary education undergone by the graduates, and it is assumed that the collegiate professional teaching is perfect. This assumption cannot be accepted without proof, and there is a *primâ facie* reason against it. Dr. Morehead, than whom there could be no better or worthier authority on the subject, has expressed his opinion that no more than sixty students can be properly taught in any medical institution; whereas, at the Medical College, we have five times that number now, and when this deficiency was pointed out some time ago an attempt was made to supply it only by appointing additional

tutors on low salaries. This cannot be considered satisfactory. There ought to be at least two medical schools or a double set of medical professors appointed, and since the students contribute annually in fees no less a sum than Rs. 30,000, they have a fair claim to receive in return efficient instruction. Again, in the time of Dr. Morehead the professors were forbidden to take up private practice, except in the way of consultation, but the prohibition now applies, we believe, only to the First Physician of the J. J. Hospital and the Principal of the College. It is thus not right to assume that the defective preliminary education of the graduates alone detracts from their professional accomplishments. It would seem that an inquiry is desirable into the working not only of the Medical College but of all colleges the authorities of which complain of deficiency in the preliminary general education of students seeking admission, and we trust the Medical Faculty will see their way to instituting some such inquiry or to ascertain the facts before they can form an opinion on the question which comes up before them on Friday next. It would certainly be a pity if the present opportunity for settling this important question fairly and satisfactorily, once for all, is not properly utilised.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Rumoured appointment of an official president to the Karáchi Municipality commented upon.

23. The *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 30th July, writes:—The municipality of Karáchi had abundant credit; the municipal commissioners were public-spirited and zealous and very liberal. In these few months there has been a revolution. The affairs of the municipality have come to such a pass that nothing short of desperate measures will bring about a reform. We have listened to a great deal with amusement and wonderment, and have been curious as to the form the threatened extinction will take. Some members of "standing," it is said, will resign, including the president. But the resignation of the president is not quite sudden. We have heard about it for several months past, and his resignation will be accepted with regret but not as a ministerial defeat. What will follow next? Will the municipality be superseded under the Act, or will the system of election be abolished in Karáchi? And if so, upon whom will the blame lie? We know we are in Sind, where the unexpected not infrequently happens. Elsewhere no one would have dared to talk of extinguishing the municipality of the capital of a province. The extinction of the Karáchi Municipality is not yet seriously proposed, but it is persistently rumoured that an official president will be nominated to put down the "reforming" element in the municipality. Whether the reforming element can be put down by an official President is a question which can be decided only when the experiment is made. But the mere proposal will mean a great deal. It will mean that the second city in the presidency cannot be managed by a municipality with a non-official president, although several towns in the presidency proper have non-official presidents. It will mean that after an experience of six years, during which two non-official Europeans of position were presidents, it has been found that non-official European presidents will not do. If the Government were to arrive at such an opinion it would be matter for sincere regret, but a very strong case could be made out for the municipality being given another chance before the appointment of an official president. In places like Poona and Ahmedabad the presidents are Indians, men in extensive business and with large experience, and the affairs of those municipalities are very well administered. A similar experiment must be made here before reducing the municipality to the level of an ordinary district municipality. We are not prepared to say that the municipal administration of Karáchi has been very successful during the last six years; the financial management especially has been very lax and unsatisfactory, and we are prepared to show this by facts and figures. It is useless to threaten some young members of the municipality with extinction or the resignation of other members. It must be shown that they are wrong or are neglecting the interests of the public, and that if they have a majority they vote perversely or unintelligently. We shall have occasion to show, by and by, how municipal affairs have been managed and who are to blame; how resolutions of the managing committee and corporation have been ignored and overridden

without due authority; how correspondence has been carried on in the name of the municipality without the sanction of the managing committee or the corporation; how time after time sanction has been obtained by circular to the expenditure of money without allowing the subject to be laid before the corporation in order to avoid awkward questions and explanations; how a circular always succeeds where a proposition at a meeting may fail; how there has been no control over building operations. All this will show whether the affairs of the municipality have been well administered or not during the last five or six years, and whether matters have been becoming worse during the last five or six months.

Alleged misapplication of municipal funds by the municipal commissioners of Karáchi for a memorial of Colonel Merewether.

24. A correspondent, writing to the same newspaper in its issue of the 26th July, says:—I understand that the District Municipal Act lays down the purposes to which municipal property and funds may be applied, and there is a section under which municipal commissioners can be held personally liable for voting for the application of the funds to any purpose which is not specified in the Act, which is called misapplication. The erection of memorial towers is not, according to law, one of the objects on which municipal money can be expended. However desirable it may be to have a memorial tower to perpetuate the memory of Colonel Merewether and at the same time to ornament the city, the expenditure of Rs. 40,000 by the municipal commissioners of Karáchi on the Merewether Tower seems to be clear misapplication of municipal funds. When the financial position of the local municipality is so bad that the president has spoken of additional taxation, we rate-payers have a right to complain of the municipal commissioners who have been parties to the misapplication of public funds. But the question that arises is whether the legal liability will be borne by the elected commissioners or the nominated commissioners. You will be earning our thanks if you will enlighten us on this point.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Approval of the deposition of the Mahárája of Kashmere and disapproval of Mr. Bradlaugh's advocacy of the cause of the Mahárája.

25. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 27th July, writes:—During the debate in the House of Commons on the removal of the Mahárája of Kashmere from the government of his country, Sir John Gorst gained the laughers on his side by observing that it was an irony of fate that the stout Radical champion of Northampton, Mr. Bradlaugh, should have stood up for the divine right of kings to do what they like with their own subjects. This was not, of course, an accurate description of the position which Mr. Bradlaugh had assumed as the champion on the Mahárája; for he did not share the opinion of the Indian authorities that to advocate the cause of the "unhappy prince" was to go against the happiness and comfort of his subjects. We think the view taken by the Indian Government is the right one, and therefore it is a matter of regret that Mr. Bradlaugh should have, from the best of motives, taken a line of action which, if it had commended itself to the House, would have perpetuated the wrong and miseries of the denizens of the Happy Valley. We are grateful to Mr. Bradlaugh for watching India's interests, but he should guard against accepting a brief from any one who approached him with the story of a grievance against Government. Nor should he get into the habit, to be noticed among our hot-headed Radicals out here, of regarding everything done by Government with bias and suspicion. If he studies each case himself, he, an honest and able man, will, we doubt not, prove far more valuable to this country than he is at present. The Mahárája of Kashmere was not deprived of his power until Government was satisfied that he was past all hope of reform. Mr. Bradlaugh urged the plea on behalf of his client that if there was any misgovernment it did not originate with the present Mahárája, but that it was an old inheritance. This is no doubt true. The father of the existing prince might justifiably have been deprived of his power of misgovernment. But he was getting old and was in ill health. He was not expected to live long, and was consequently allowed to die in the fulness of his powers. The Government was in hopes that the son might prove better than the father. But he was equally bad, and so far from introducing any reforms, he opposed them and gathered round him a band of

corrupt and mischievous parasites whose interest it was to perpetuate the anarchy. Colonel Oliver St. John, Mr. Plowden and Mr. Nisbet, successive Residents at Jummoo, agreed as to the necessity of Government intervention. Three successive Viceroys, Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, were agreed that the misgovernment could not be allowed to continue. Kashmere is one of the spots most favoured by Nature. It can yield abundant harvests, but its people are almost starving in the midst of plenty. Official rapacity leaves very little for the tillers of the soil.

Remarks in connection with the recent Hyderabad collision case.

26. The *Jagadhitechchhu* (18), in its issue of the 26th July, says that His Highness the Nizám was well advised in promptly appointing a Commission to enquire into the Hyderabad collision case in which one of his sowárs was concerned. The Commissioners have come to the conclusion, adds the paper, that the facts were quite exaggerated. It has been also proved that Lieutenant Gallie attempted to intimidate His Highness. It is but right, nay, quite necessary, that the mischievous Europeans concerned in this case, should be made to pay the heavy expenditure incurred by the accused, with a view to set an example to those who taking advantage of their being of the ruling race try to extort money from Native Princes by bringing false charges against them. European military officers have become so arrogant that if they are not soon taught how to respect the allies of the British Government, their intermeddling will one day suddenly set the Native States on fire.

The dispute between the Nawáb of Cambay and his mother and a request to Government in the matter.

27. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 27th July, observes:—We are sorry to notice that the people of Cambay are much dissatisfied with the relations now existing between the Nawáb and his mother. There has been going on for some time past a dispute about certain cash allowances and villages between the Nawáb and his mother, and this dispute has now reached such a crisis that the latter has been compelled to leave Cambay and reside at Ahmedabad. The Nawáb is a mere puppet in the hands of Mr. Shámráo, the Diwán, who has obtained a powerful hold over the former's domestic affairs. Great blame is attached to the Diwán for this meddlesomeness and undesirable condition of affairs, for it is believed that he can, if he will, satisfactorily settle the dispute between the mother and the son. The administration of Mr. Shámráo has proved a failure.—The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 30th July, expresses similar sentiments, and adds that the villages claimed by the dowager-queen were granted to her for her maintenance by her deceased husband. The *Bandhu* regrets that the Nawáb has allowed the present complication to arise owing to bad advice of his Diwán, who has probably, with a desire to increase the dominion of the State, refused to the mother her legal rights. The paper requests Government to investigate the matter and remove the Diwán, who has committed so many blunders.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th August 1890.

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(For the week ending 2nd August 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND AUGUST 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Suggestions to the Berár Educational Department.

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 28th July, requests the Educational Department in Berár to change the standards of instruction in the High Schools in the province so as to assimilate them to the Calcutta University course and to transfer from Bombay to the Calcutta University the scholarships established by it for Berár students studying in colleges, and observes that Nágpur being nearer to Berár and the Beráris being more closely connected with the people thereof, the Berár students will find it less costly to receive college education in the colleges at Nágpur which are in a good condition, and that many students who from pecuniary considerations cannot attend colleges in Bombay and are deprived of the benefit of college education will be benefited by the changes above suggested.

Disapproval of the proposed strict observance of the Inter-school Rules formulated by the Director of Public Instruction, Berár.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 26th July, writes:—In accordance with instructions from the Government of India, contained in their resolution on education dated 17th August 1889, the Director of Public Instruction has with the sanction of the Local Government formulated certain Inter-school Rules which have been published in the last number of the Berár School Paper. These rules are directed to be *strictly* observed. We confess we have our doubts about the expediency of their being so carried out, for, we fear that their rigid enforcement will, in this primary stage of education in the province, be detrimental to the growth of private schools.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th August 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 32 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 9th August 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette	Bombay	Irregular... ...	...
2	„ Bombay East Indian	Do.	Weekly	420
3	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
4	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
5	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
6	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
7	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
8	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
9	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
10	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
11	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
12	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
13	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
14	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
15	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
16	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
17	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
18	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
19	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
20	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
21	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
22	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
23	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
24	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
25	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
26	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
27	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
28	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
29	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
30	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
31	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahráshtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	300

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitrá	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratná	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
144	„ Satyá Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
145	The Girvánā Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
146	The Bháratá Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
147	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
148	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
149	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
150	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
151	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
152	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
153	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
154	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
155	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
156	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
157	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
161	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
162	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

German proposal about the naturalization of Indian traders on the coast of the African mainland opposite Zanzibar disapproved.

1. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—The German proposal that if the natives of India carrying on business and residing on the coast of the African mainland opposite Zanzibar, which is to be ceded to Germany, become naturalized German subjects they will be allowed to settle in German territory, seems to be intended to remove any inconvenience which might be caused by the Indian traders to the Germans in the trade competition which will presently commence between the latter and the English. No continental nation will, like the Germans, desire that the subjects of a foreign power should earn profits in their territory and depart to their own country. The proposal of the Germans may be right in their eyes, but it would, if adopted, seriously injure the interests of the Indian traders by completely ruining their trade. It does not suit them to leave British protection and to go and settle with their families in the newly formed colonies of a foreign Government. Should Germany insist upon the acceptance of her proposal, the Indian traders would have either to give up trade or to submit to the proposal. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, expresses disapproval of the proposal of the Germans and advises the British Government to reject it in the interests of its Indian subjects.]

Abolition of the office of the Political Aid-de-Camp at the India Office recommended.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 6th August, says that the office of the Political Aid-de-Camp at the India Office, held by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, about which Mr. Birell was to ask the Under Secretary of State for India the question as to the desirability of its retention, has long proved to be a sinecure and ought to be abolished at once, that Sir Seymour caused some unpleasantness in the performance of his duties at the celebration of the Jubilee in England, and that there is no need whatever for the continuance of this useless burden on the Indian treasury.

Remarks on the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of the uncovenanted civil servants in India.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—The agitation, dogged, persistent and artful, carried on by the uncovenanted civil servants of India appears to be within a measurable distance of success. Through the unwearied endeavours of their champions they got a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into their grievances, and the Committee's report is very favourable to them. The Committee recommends that the minimum rate of exchange should be fixed at not less than 1*s*. 9*d*. per rupee, and that the pensions should be given at that rate. We have failed to see all along what legal claim the agitators had to demand their pensions at a higher rate than the ruling market-rate of the period. They talked loudly about their rights and almost insinuated that the Secretary of State for India was guilty of breach of faith with his servants. However, they had lately abandoned very wisely this high ground, adopting a more conciliatory tone. The first witness before the Committee, Mr. Edward Jenkins, distinctly said that he did not think the uncovenanted servants of Government had a legal right to a sterling pension, but that their contention was that they had an equitable claim. Writing on this subject a few weeks ago, we said that if the agitators made an appeal on equitable grounds it would not be out of place to consider whether something might not be done to compensate them for loss on account of the sadly depreciated rupee. The uncovenanted civilians are a useful body of public servants, and it would not be unfair to relax the strict letter of the law on their behalf. The downward course of the rupee no one could foretell before 1872, and the men employed before that period were in full hopes of enjoying their pension at the rate of 2*s*. per rupee. To these persons the depreciation is a great disappointment. But the same cannot be said of those who have joined the service in later times. They accepted the conditions of the service with their eyes open, and it is hard to see how they can make a grievance of the low exchange. However, if their contentment, and consequently greater efficiency, can be secured at the cost of a few thousand rupees annually, the sacrifice may be made. We think that the rate recommended by the Committee

might have been lower than 1*s.* 9*d*; but even if this rate were allowed, it should be fixed on the distinct understanding that the concession must not be considered as a thin end of the wedge, paving the way for a further demand. We should not be surprised if the agitators hereafter ask for more, especially when exchange goes up. Suppose the rupee is quoted at 1*s.* 10*d.*, will they quietly accept 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee, the rate proposed to be fixed by the Committee? We think not. The Committee's recommendations regarding the pension and furlough of the uncovenanted do not make any distinction between Europeans and Natives. This is wise enough. Now, suppose a Native belonging to this service retires and wants his pension, not in rupees, but in sterling, will he be paid at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.*? Supposing the current rate to be 1*s.* 5*d.*, he will be a gainer to the extent of 4*d.* in every rupee that he gets of his pension. It cannot, we suppose, be contended that because the Native stays in India he has no claim to the rate which may be fixed irrespective of Natives or Europeans.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 4th August, writes:—It is curious to note that Sir John Gorst, who as Under Secretary of State for India showed such a firm opposition to the demands of the uncovenanted civil servants during the last debate in Parliament on the question, should have so readily capitulated as President of the Committee, and straightway voted in favour of the demands. What was there in the evidence of the witnesses examined which had not been already repeated *ad nauseum*, and which failed to satisfy the Under Secretary before, but now brought home to him such instant conviction? The uncovenanted service agitation has been of a long standing, but hitherto the Government both here and in England has resisted it on the ground that it was baseless. Even the appointment of the Committee was secured after a great effort, and when it was appointed the promoters of the movement here and in England were exceedingly busy and anxious to put before it the best evidence. Representative men already in England were to offer themselves as witnesses, and other men were to go specially from India to submit themselves for examination. As matters have turned out, the Committee only examined a few of the English witnesses and thought the case to be so strong that it expressed its readiness to support the prayer of the complainants without any further evidence. Such a precipitate compliance with the demands looks like willing capitulation to a seeming enemy. The public may be forgiven if it is sceptical about the genuineness of the opposition which preceded the appointment of the Committee. The public is apt to think that the opposition was simply a make-believe, and that it invited the attack only to give up the position at the first blow. The Committee having reported in favour of an increased rate of exchange, much higher than the claimants probably dreamed of, the chances are that Parliament will forthwith sanction the arrangement. It is of no consequence to Parliament or to the Government that such a high rate is directed to be paid, for it is poor, voiceless India that is to pay the piper. No part of the burden falls upon English shoulders. But to our mind it will be betrayal of a trust on the part of Parliament to vote away Indian money in this reckless manner. The Indian revenues, which are by no means superfluous, can ill afford to bear the extra burden that will now be imposed upon them, and which Government itself so long maintained could not be lawfully saddled upon India. It is impossible to think that Government could have new evidence placed before it. It is a question of the construction of a written contract, and competent lawyers have already declared that no liability attaches to Government under it. Why should the "facts and inferences" urged by Mr. Jenkins and his friends alter the decision?

5. The *Gujarát Darpan* (82), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—The uncovenanted servants have got more than they had a right to expect from the Committee appointed to enquire into their grievances, and that without much ado. The Committee recommend that the minimum rate of exchange at which pensions shall be payable in England be fixed at 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee. A few months ago the agitators would have been satisfied with the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* We do not think that this is a fair settlement in the interests of the Indian tax-payer. Truly speaking, the uncovenanted servants have no right to receive their pensions in sterling; hence the compromise that has been come to must make

them jubilant over the affair. The recommendation of the Committee to observe no distinction between Europeans and Natives with respect to furlough and pensions is out of necessity what it should be. No distinction was possible and they have made none. Other recommendations of the Committee are dwarfed before the minimum rate of exchange. No one can deny that the agitators have achieved a signal success. The report of the Committee has a good chance of passing in Parliament in spite of what opposition Sir George Campbell and others might make to its passing. This is hardly fair to the Indian Exchequer.

Comments on the remedies prescribed by the Government of India in their circular on police reform.

6. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—The remedies prescribed by the Government of India in their circular on police reform for bringing to book the habitual offender eventually resolve themselves into two elementary proposals. Firstly, private registry and domiciliary visits and good conduct guarantee; and secondly, what is of greater importance in view of the absurd theory of the monopoly of "improvements in communication" enjoyed by the habitual criminal, a large infusion of Europeans in the subordinate executive service. The question of recruiting officers for the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police is, it is naively stated, "under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with the report of the Public Service Commission." The first proposal is fraught with evil consequences to individual liberty. We hate the idea of domiciliary visits, which recall to mind all the disagreeable associations connected with the odious French police under the reign of Louis Napoleon. There is no saying what the limit of the interference of the Indian police under the authority of the law in the domestic privacy of people will be. The houses of innocent persons may be subjected to an inquisitorial process under the plea of discovering the ticket-of-leave man and the habitual offender. When we come to consider the practical details of the policeman's domiciliary visit, we are appalled at the lawlessness and the unspeakable atrocities and even outrages on female modesty which the police are most likely to commit. We cannot disguise from ourselves the conviction that the remedy will be worse than the disease. Not all the caution and the care which the Government may exercise will restrain the certain obnoxious tendencies of the police in nine cases out of ten. The germs of sullen discontent will be ripe in the land, and we need not counsel the Government as to the serious consequences of such a condition of affairs prevailing among large classes of the population. We think it our duty plainly to inform the authorities that there already exists extreme dissatisfaction with the doings of the police in all parts of the empire, and that it would be most unfortunate as it would be most injudicious were they to aggravate that dissatisfaction, which prevails in a lesser or greater intensity in a latent form, by legislating on the lines suggested in the general circular. For the better security and tranquillity of the masses the Government would be well advised were they to entirely drop this scheme of domiciliary visit, which is, we repeat, fraught with danger to individual liberty and freedom and liable to the greatest abuse by the police, who are far from being that immaculate body which their apologists, if any, may try to represent them to be. There now remains the second proposal to deal with. We repeat that the object of the Government of India is transparent enough. It simply wants to provide places for the European place-hunters by creating a large number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The *sole practical* outcome of this big brag about police reform will end in two things: firstly, increased cost of the police force; and secondly, increased crime. No thorough police reform is possible in India till the Government has the honesty and the courage to appoint an independent and impartial commission of enquiry. We have not much faith in the practical outcome of commissions, however able and however enjoying popular confidence. But at any rate they are so far useful, when their investigations are conducted fairly and without the slightest bias towards individuals or classes or vested interests, that they present a mass of digested evidence which could be safely relied upon for the building up of a solid foundation of reform. At present, the Government of India seems to be only dallying with the fringe of the whole question of police reform. Its instructions to the Provincial Governments to form local com-

mittees is simply puerile. It will not advance a whit the cause of reform. It is discreditable of the police department to mislead the Government of India, and it is unjust of the latter to make sweeping allegations in the official *Gazette* against a hard-working and conscientious class of magistracy whose only fault is that it is "black" and too numerous to be replaced by the starving "white" place-hunters whom the Government seems to be too anxious to oblige at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. An impartial commission, if appointed, would soon prove how hollow and generally unfounded were the allegations brought forward against the subordinate Native magistracy by the police who are only too prone to hide their own sins of omission and commission. It would also demonstrate the importance and utility of Native juries and the need of extending the jury system wherever enlightenment and education have sufficiently penetrated. It would also prove the vagaries of many a European jury, especially in the planting districts all over India. It would further illustrate the utter fatuity of enlisting a larger number of European Superintendents and their assistants. Our belief, which is shared by many a lawyer practising in criminal courts, is that the principal reason why serious crimes remain undetected or not brought home in a Magistrate's Court for want of adequate and reliable evidence is the incompetency of the European agency. The raw youths whom patronage and influence have pitchforked into places where they are not suited are mostly incapables. They leave everything to their subordinates. What other results than those which the Government complains of can be expected? And yet, strange to say, it is this very class of Superintendents and assistants whose numerical strength the Government contemplates increasing and for whom promotion to the grades of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates is to be provided! A more senseless and scandalous proposal for the reform of the police could not have been proclaimed from the house-top. The sooner the Government of India throws the reports of its Inspectors-General into the waste-paper basket and tries to forget all the rubbish they have written to mislead it, the better. The only straight and royal road to reform is, we repeat, and with emphasis, an impartial commission composed of three well-known Judges, one from each of the principal High Courts, four or five Magistrates, Native and European, and four or five distinguished non-official European and Native gentlemen. They must be men of thorough independence and free from official or other bias or prejudice. On the foundation of the evidence which they may record police reform should proceed. All other proposals for reform are doomed to failure. They would, if carried out, make the state of matters worse than at present by entailing larger expenditure, increasing crimes, and stimulating further corruption and lawlessness among the police. Let the tax-payers rouse and bestir themselves in time to vigorously protest against the so-called scheme of reform to which the attention of the different Local Governments has recently been invited. The reform is simply a bogus, a delusion and a snare.

7. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (49), in its issue of the 31st July, advises Native Magistrates to be very careful in trying cases and not to entrust, if they do so at present, the whole of their office work to their head clerks reserving to themselves only the work of writing the judicial proceedings before them, as, says the paper, some Europeans have a strict eye on them with a view to show them to be unfit and to get Europeans appointed in their stead. There are already complaints about the Collectors and District Judges not being well acquainted with vernacular languages, and if Europeans be appointed to the posts of Magistrates now filled by Natives these complaints would become stronger. The appointment of Europeans as Magistrates will not help the cause of justice, but will simply open out a new field for the maintenance of Europeans.

His Excellency Lord Harris and the Government House entertainments.

8. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 4th August, discourses as follows:—As a traveller fatigued by a long journey slackens his pace when his destination has approached, so the vessel of the Bombay Government having sailed fast for the last five years and having arrived very near the harbour is, it appears, being steered slowly by its new captain, Lord Harris, as if to give some rest to her crew. We know that it is a part of the duties of the Bombay Governor to convene *darbárs*, to receive visits from the Jághirdárs, to give garden parties, to hold levées, to distribute prizes and to

give balls, &c., and it is known to all that the former Governors, good as well as bad, did it. We are not, therefore, disposed to take the present Governor of Bombay to task either for the three balls that have been given up to this time, or for the parties held last week, or for the entertainment given to the European school children. Such ceremonies have always taken place here during this season. Nor will anybody blame Lord Harris for playing cricket, of which His Lordship seems to be fond and for being solicitous for the wider spread of the play. A small Hindu cricket club played in the plain of Chatarshingi at Poona, and Lord Harris having seen its play presented it, it is said, with two excellent bats and sent a note in his own handwriting wishing it prosperity and success. We have also heard that His Excellency intends providing the Government High School with a good play-ground and the necessary cricket and other apparatus, and assisting the New English School with funds from Government in building a spacious gymnasium. If these reports be founded in truth and if the present course continues during the whole of His Lordship's tenure of office, physical education will undoubtedly be placed on a sound footing by His Excellency. But we do not think that this programme exhausts the duties of the Governor of Bombay. There are several duties more important than this, but Lord Harris does not appear to have taken even one of them in hand as yet. If, however, the plan be first to pacify with balls, entertainments and sports the English official class which was so much disturbed by the very straightforward rule of Lord Reay, and then to get them to work willingly and cheerfully, it is only proper to eulogise the statesmanship of His Lordship rather than to blame him for the festivities of the last four or five months. But if nothing beyond entertainments be done, it would be difficult to say why five years hence Lord Harris should have a statue raised in his honour. However, we quite understand that five months are not five years, and it is proper that no kind of criticism should be indulged in till after the expiry of at least one complete year.

A meeting of the Mahomedan community held at Bombay to protest against the intended performance of a drama on Prophet Mahomed in England.

9. The *Káside Mumbai* (112), in its issue of the 8th August, approves of the proceedings of a meeting of the Mahomedan community under the auspices of *Váyáz Islám*, which had some time ago passed a resolution prohibiting their co-religionists from attending theatres, held on the 6th instant to protest against the intended performance of a drama of Prophet Mahomed on the English stage, whereat a committee consisting of Messrs. Badrudin Tyabji, Rahimtula Sayáni, Meherali Dharamsi, K. B. Munshi, Gulam Mahomed, and others was formed to draw up a memorial to Government about the matter, and the secretary of the *Váyáz Islám* was authorized to collect subscriptions in aid of the movement.

Deaths of villagers at the hands of European soldiers.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 6th August, says :—The deaths of villagers at the hands of European soldiers, who attribute the casualties to accidents, have become so common of late as to be considered a scandal. The authorities do not seem to take due notice of these "accidents," and on account of the small punishment awarded to the perpetrators of this crime the European soldiers appear to have grown careless in the matter. The Native press is tired of repeating this complaint and it is therefore sufficient to simply note instances of such "accidents." It is to be regretted that in the case of the death of a man and a woman at the villages of Bhet in the Kuparthala State at the hands of some European soldiers, the Judge accepted the defence of the accused that their guns having gone off by accident the deceased were killed, and let off the accused without any punishment. It is however to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken by Government to prevent the occurrence of such "accidents" in numbers.

A recommendation to reduce the duty on opium exported to China.

11. The *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 3rd August, disapproves of the heavy duty levied on opium exported to China and says that as further duty is levied in the latter country the Indian opium is sold at a much higher price than opium produced in China. It further observes that as the Chinese Government levy no tax on indigenous opium it is

sold at a comparatively low price, and that if this state of things continues any longer there will be no demand for Indian opium and the Indian Government will lose the large income derived therefrom. The paper recommends that the tax should be reduced in order that Indian opium may be able to compete fairly with the Chinese drug.

A recommendation to Government to pass a law to prevent the adulteration of goods exported to England.

12. The same newspaper regrets that some Indian merchants should ship to England adulterated cotton, wheat, &c., and recommends Government to pass a law like the one that was enacted some time ago to prevent adulteration in cotton.

Alleged defective condition of the Indian law of copyright.

13. In noticing a recent decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons of the Bombay High Court, that the translation of a book was no infringement of the copyright in it according to the Indian law, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—It seems to us that this decision is quite in accord with the law on the subject, but it must be noted with regret that the Indian law of copyright being defective several authors have had to suffer losses, and when Mr. Justice Parsons' decision becomes known it is likely that their position may become worse. In India authors do not get sufficient encouragement from the public, and if translations of good works could be made and sold without any liability to their authors, the latter would surely feel much discouraged. Some of the good English authors are also likely to complain about this defective condition of the Indian law. It is desirable in the interests of literature that the question should be thoroughly discussed and settled.

The decision in the child-wife murder case recently tried at Calcutta and the alleged anomaly and inconsistency in the law on the subject of rape.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—What is known as the Calcutta child-wife murder case has at last been decided, and Mr. Justice Wilson, before whom and a special jury the deceased girl's husband, Hari Mohan Moitee, was tried, has sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. One may, perhaps, feel inclined to say that so far the law has vindicated itself, but that would be taking too narrow a view of the state of things disclosed by the case. So far from the law being vindicated by the decision, it only serves to reveal more palpably than ever the wretched anomaly and the inconsistency of the present law on the subject of rape. In one and the same breath, so to say, the Penal Code holds it no offence for a husband to have sexual intercourse with his wife provided she is not under ten years of age, and convicts him of causing grievous hurt to her if he avail himself of the liberty allowed him by the same law and, as a consequence of his act, the wife die. It is difficult to conceive of a more illogical piece of legislation than this—so illogical and unreasonable is it that we are almost disposed to think that the law is itself, to some extent, responsible for the death of the unfortunate child-wife, whose case has excited so great an amount of painful interest among people who have hearts to feel. Now that this case has laid bare the anomaly of the present law on the subject, it behoves the Government of India to lose no time in amending it and bringing it in consonance with reason and sense. There is no justification whatever for any further delay in the matter, and the sooner the Government show that they can be firm when firmness is necessary for the protection of the helpless portion of its subjects, the better for neglected humanity.

Remarks on the decision in the child-wife murder case recently tried at Calcutta.

15. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 3rd August, observes:—The sentence of a year's rigorous imprisonment passed on Hari Mohan Moitee by the Calcutta High Court for inflicting grievous hurt on his wife Foolmony Dasee and thereby causing her death, is extremely severe, and it is the general opinion that had there been a Hindu Judge in place of Mr. Justice Wilson, the accused would have been sentenced to nominal punishment in consideration of the social customs of the Hindus. The accused

was not guilty of a serious criminal offence, since what he did was in accord with usage which is common amongst Hindus, and he did not know that his act would lead to fatal consequences. Educated people consider the sentence passed on him to be very severe, while the uneducated classes are quite frightened by it. The heavy sentence is likely to induce those who were moved by the death of Foolmony Dasee to ask for a law to increase the limit of age for consummation, not to desire Government interference in any of their social customs.

Reforms in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, recommended.

16. The same newspaper writes:—The Judges of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, are too extravagantly paid for disposing of the petty cases of Márwáris, which are almost always similar in character from year to year. There, too, the block of business is due to the insufficiency of Judges. For a much lower salary Subordinate Judges deal with similar and even more important cases in the mofussil to the entire satisfaction of the High Court, and we do not see the necessity for maintaining highly paid Judges for deciding petty suits in Bombay. If their salaries could be reasonably reduced all round a larger number of Judges would be available to dispose of the enormously huge file in the Small Causes Court. An increase in the number of its Judges, accompanied by an extension of the jurisdiction of the Court, would bring about very desirable changes. Many are aware of the diminishing quantity of work on the original side of the Bombay High Court. The cause is not far to seek. Parties are in many cases unable to incur the heavy expenditure that a suit in the High Court entails owing to the necessity of securing the costly help of solicitors and barristers. The anomalous rule which prohibits High Court pleaders from practising on the original side prevents suitors from utilising their help even in cases which in the mofussil are entrusted to their care, and the result is that they are forced to settle matters privately or to submit to the dictates of the richer party. It is difficult to see why simple claims relating to immoveable property should be fought out in the High Court before highly paid Judges, when they can be most cheaply and easily decided by the less costly machinery of the Small Causes Court. Then again we do not understand why one of the highly paid senior Judges of the High Court should be made to devote his valuable public time to granting permissions to would-be insolvents to amend or file their schedules or to the adjudication of hundreds of insolvency suits similar to those which are most satisfactorily decided in the mofussil by Subordinate Judges. There is a prevalent feeling that the present arrangements do not satisfy the ends of cheap and speedy justice, and it is certainly to be wished that Government in conjunction with the High Court would devise some measures to improve matters in the direction we have indicated.

Press of work in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, and suggestions in the matter.

17. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—Is crime increasing in Bombay? We ask the question because we observe that Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, complained the other day, when engaged in the trial of a case, that he and his colleagues were over-worked, and that an additional Magistrate was required to clear off the arrears and to enable the Police Courts to keep pace with the growing criminal work of the city. It is worthy of note that while criminal business is increasing in the Police Courts, civil business in the High Court on its original side is said to be decreasing, so much so that two of the three Judges who usually sit for the disposal of original suits have been sitting for three days every week on the appellate side to dispose of appeals from the mofussil. As to the Police Courts, it strikes us that the trial of cases which ought to occupy not more than a week at the most is allowed to drag on for months together mainly to suit the convenience of the counsel engaged in them. The *Rást Goftár* defamation case is an instance in point. It has already taken several months, and nobody knows when it will come to an end. The practice of postponing cases for the convenience of counsel is not very desirable, and if we are not mistaken, there is a rule in the High Court circulars, framed for the guidance of the mofussil Courts, prohibiting such adjournments. Why should not the Police Courts adopt that rule?

18. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes :—The *Rást Goftár* defamation case is likely to take two years more at its present rate of progress. The Chief Presidency Magistrate is reported to have complained in Court of heavy pressure of work and the resulting delay in disposing of the cases that come before the Court. We believe that while the city has gone on increasing in all directions, the magistracy has not been adequately manned to cope with the growing amount of work. Even ordinary assault cases have to be postponed from day to day, and this delay means expense and trouble to all the parties concerned. It seems to us very ridiculous that while Mámlatdárs, and their head kárkuns drawing not more than fifty rupees, are empowered to try cases similar to most of the complaints that are being daily investigated by the Presidency Magistrates, an enormously costly machinery should be maintained in the presidency cities to do very nearly the same work. For our part, we would prefer to have five Magistrates in Bombay, one of them to be called the Chief Presidency Magistrate whose duty should be to investigate all important cases, the other four dealing with complaints of minor importance only. This arrangement need not entail additional expenditure, as the present posts carry unnecessarily high salaries with them, which can well stand reduction without impairing their efficiency. No one has found fault with the work of subordinate Magistrates in the mofussil with their present salaries, and we do not see why experienced and competent High Court pleaders, advocates or barristers should prove inefficient Magistrates with half the emoluments now paid to the Presidency Magistrates. The existing arrangements are as costly as they are anomalous. Delays of law mean denial of justice, and we respectfully invite the attention of Government to the suggestion we have made above to put a stop to the present state of things.

A recommendation for filling up the vacancy caused in the Presidency Police Courts by the death of Mr. P. Ryan.

19. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 9th August, and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in that of the 6th idem, desire that the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. P. Ryan in the magisterial staff in Bombay should be conferred on Mr. Hamilton and the latter's place should be bestowed on a Native pleader of long standing, good abilities and extensive practice, advancing the reasons that for a long time there were two Native Magistrates in the Presidency Police Courts while there is none now, and that there are more than one Native Magistrate in the Police Courts at Calcutta and Madras. The *Jáme* recommends for selection the names of three pleaders, Messrs. Shivshankar Govindrám, Hormasji Dádábhái and Mánekshah Jehángirshah Táleyárkhán, while the *Akhbár* recommends the first-named gentleman alone.

The allegation about a boy five years old having been sentenced to whipping by Major Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, contradicted and explained.

20. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 4th August, publishes a letter sent by Mr. T. B. Dáte, Registrar to the Poona Cantonment Magistrate, Major Newnham-Smith, anent the matter published by it in its issue of the last week about a certain boy aged five years having been whipped by order of the Cantonment Magistrate for a theft of a pair of stockings. In this letter Mr. Dáte says that there was no regular trial of the boy in question on account of his being under age, but that the matter had been dealt with by the Magistrate not in his judicial character but only as a private person for the good of the boy and in the presence of the boy's father, who explained to the boy the cause of the punishment administered to him.

Deep regret expressed on account of the sudden death of Mr. P. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 5th August, notices with deep regret the sudden death of Mr. P. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, observing that the unexpected casualty is certain to spread gloom over the whole city of Bombay as the deceased was an able man and an upright and impartial Judge, and had collected an extensive circle of friends by his engaging and courteous behaviour, that he always wished to be considered a native of India and showed sympathy with Natives, that in cases of domestic quarrels he ever showed anxiety to bring the

parties to an amicable settlement, and that in him Bombay has lost a useful citizen and an impartial Magistrate. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the 6th August, and several other papers express similar sentiments.]

Proposed arrangements for housing about 200 lepers in a temporary building in Bombay.

22. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—All credit is due to Mr. H. A. Acworth for bringing the perplexing question of housing lepers to a safe mooring. It was because he interested himself in it that practical steps have now been taken and arrangements will soon be made to house 200 lepers in a temporary building, the materials of which will be utilized hereafter in adding a wing to the Trombay Asylum when it is ready. The asylum and temporary building when ready would, it is estimated, accommodate a little more than one-third of the number of wandering lepers in Bombay, and the relief thus obtained would be only partial. We think that as this matter is now seriously taken up in hand it would be much better if the Government, the municipality, and the wealthy public of Bombay took such steps as would remedy the evil altogether. The cost of the maintenance of a leper home, which undoubtedly is a necessity, will be considerable, but it is a matter which Government and the municipality should settle between themselves.

Alleged higher price of toddy in Surat than that fixed by Government.

23. A correspondent, writing from Surat to the *Bombay Samáchár* (94) in its issue of the 9th August, says that though it has been ruled by Government that toddy should be sold at four annas per gallon, several toddy sellers of Chokbazar and other quarters of the city sell a gallon of toddy at from eight to ten annas, and the poor people loudly complain against this rise in the price.

Part II.—*Education.*

Approval of the suggestion made by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* to the Bombay University to confer upon Professor Wordsworth the degree of LL.D.

24. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 4th August, writes:—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* suggests that as Professor Wordsworth will soon retire from the service and leave the shores of India for good, the University of Bombay should, in recognition of his eminent services to the cause of education in this presidency, confer upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. We most heartily echo this suggestion. Not merely that; we would go further and say that the University would lay itself open to the charge of ingratitude if it allowed the learned Professor to depart from India without this degree. Every one will agree that this degree—the highest that the Bombay University can confer—ought to be very jealously guarded, and no one admitted to its high privilege whose career and services do not constitute an absolutely exceptional claim on the gratitude of the educated people and through them of the entire people of the country. But, at the same time, every one will admit that Professor Wordsworth's services to the cause of higher education do constitute such an exceptional claim. We trust our contemporaries will, with one accord, call upon the University to fulfill its duty and honour itself—for it is a duty and an honour to honour Professor Wordsworth—if, indeed, it requires to be so called upon. There would be peculiar appropriateness in placing the name of Professor Wordsworth by the side of that of the Marquis of Ripon.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

The Collector of Poona and the local municipality.

25. The *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—It is a matter for deep regret and alarm that the enemies of local self-government should think that under His Excellency Lord Harris they would have a free hand. The local autocrats appear to believe that departmental despotism, which under Lord Reay was kept under rigorous restraint, may now be revived, and this feeling has set in motion all the mischievous forces that such a despotism encourages and gathers round itself. We have in a recent issue already noticed an

illustration of this tendency in the departmental officers. But, to our surprise and to the surprise of every honest man concerned therein, the matter has taken such a serious turn during the last week that we are constrained to use what may otherwise appear to be somewhat strong language. We have already given in a recent issue an account of the nature of the complaints made to the Collector by a commissioner of the local municipality. These complaints were also laid before the municipality by the same complainant and in ordinary course the Collector should have waited until the committee had inquired into them. But probably inspired by the spirit which seems to be now growing, this officer lent his ear to the complainant and at once forwarded his complaint to the municipality with the remarks that it was "a serious charge," &c., and must be answered within a month on the penalty of being unfavourably reported in case the explanation proved to be insufficient. This was, to say the least, both uncharitable and unofficial, especially in the case of a municipality like that of Poona. The explanation was offered in due course, accompanied with an expression of regret for the manner in which the committee was treated. We cannot say whether it was this expression of regret or anything else that offended the dignity of the district officer. A reply to that was sent with the remark that it was "incorrect, misleading and insufficient," and we now learn that an inquiry is being made into the matter and several witnesses have been summoned by the City Magistrate to give evidence in the case. Now this is certainly a bold step, the boldness of which is matched only by the ignorance of law and etiquette which it discloses. For the very first question is what right has the Collector or any one else acting on his behalf to institute an inquiry like the present? The Collector has certain powers of control over the municipality, but none of them authorizes him to set on foot an inquiry like the present. We have therefore no hesitation in saying that the Collector himself has been misled in this behalf and is acting evidently with a partisan's zeal. Again, the whole inquiry appears to be carried on behind the back of the commissioners or the committee, neither of which have any notice of the inquiry. Then again it is not clear who are to be the judges in the affair. The City Magistrate has issued the summons, though it is not clear under what authority he has done so, and if he is to be the Judge, with all deference to His Worship we must say that it is violating the very first principles of law which lay down that no man can become a judge in his own case, for the City Magistrate is one of the commissioners of the municipality. Then there arises another question as to the complainant's share in the inquiry. If Mr. East means to elicit the truth he has chosen the wrong path, and when we further see that the inquiry is to be conducted in the absence of any representative of the body against whom the complaint is made and in a manner not warranted by law, we feel that the district officer again threatens to be rampant. We therefore earnestly request Lord Harris to give his immediate attention to the matter. Government has full authority under the Local Self-government Acts to supersede a municipality in cases of gross abuse of powers, but the inquiry in that case must be a public one wherein the municipality charged must be allowed every opportunity of defending itself. It is impossible to conceive that Government can have allowed a secret inquiry in the present instance. Mr. East has arrogated the powers which Government itself could not exercise. It is a gross insult not only to the municipality of Poona, but to the intelligence of the city generally. Such an act, if allowed to go unnoticed, is sure to prejudice the cause of local self-government, to give encouragement to mischief, and to place the reputation of well-governed and enlightened bodies like the Poona Municipality at the mercy of a few busy-bodies, who will not hesitate, if they are allowed an opportunity, to poison the ears of well-intentioned officers if they can, only to invest their own personalities with increased importance thereby. We have made inquiries into this scandalous affair, but we have not been able to know (1) who the complainant is; (2) by whose authority and under what law the inquiry is undertaken; (3) why the inquiry is not open; (4) why the summonses are issued without stating the usual particulars and under what Act; (5) why the committee or the president should not have been informed of the same and given an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses and watch the case on their behalf; (6) what guarantee there is that the inquiry would be fair and impartial. These are some of the leading questions that strike us

and everybody concerned at the first thought, and in the interests of justice, fair-play and local self-government it is but due to the municipality and the public of Poona that His Excellency's Government should take steps to throw light on these points.

26. While writing on the same subject, the *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 5th August, says:—If a municipality abuses its authority the Government has power to divest it of its authority, but before it is done it is desirable that the charges against the municipality should be openly enquired into. What is the reason of the present secret inquiry at Poona? Why were not the municipal commissioners informed of the charges brought against them before the commencement of the enquiry? Under whose orders has the enquiry been instituted? Why do not the summonses clearly specify the object for which they have been issued? Is it not right that a pleader or representative of the municipality should be present to cross-examine witnesses? Why was no intimation sent to the municipality to that effect? Mr. Plunkett is himself a member of the municipality and is it meet in the interests of justice that the enquiry should be conducted by him? In short, the whole thing appears to be distrustful and likely to produce dissatisfaction. We have humbly to suggest to Government that they should do what they consider to be right, openly, in a manner suitable to their own and the municipality's dignity, and by legal and constitutional means. It is right that intentional misdoings should be brought to light, but what we say is that it should be done in an open and legal manner. Municipal commissioners are not blackguards and it is the duty of Government officers to show them respect.

27. In an article, headed, "Is not this like Mogul rule?" the *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 4th August, remarks:—Just as a snake long confined in a pot rushes out violently with a hissing sound when the lid is removed from the mouth of the pot, so persons who on account of the watchful and just conduct of Lord Reay had been sitting with their faces hidden in a corner have, as soon as that gentleman has turned his back to this country, begun to display their innate cruelty and are about to stigmatise others thereby. This is a matter to be much regretted. We think that our learned Collector, Mr. East, must have been pressed by such persons to behave himself towards the Poona Municipality in the way he has been doing; else he would never have been guilty of discourteous and unjust acts such as causing random summonses to be issued and witnesses to be examined against the municipality of Poona without any intimation to it on the subject. If in a city like Poona and under the eye of the Governor himself such attacks can be made on a municipality, the days of the distant and poor municipalities in the mofussil must be said to be numbered. We do not at all mean that the faults of municipal corporations should not be exposed, but the method of exposure adopted by Mr. East is in our opinion highly blamable. We are sorry that in the event of His Excellency Lord Harris not enquiring into such a matter the people would be led to believe that His Lordship likes such proceedings.

Complaint against the Gadag-Betigeri Municipality in the Dhárwár District.

28. The *Rasik Ranjini* (143), in its issue of the 31st July, bitterly complains of the hardships to which the people of Gadag and Betigeri have been subjected by the imposition of octroi duty on their field produce by the local municipality, and remarks that it is sheer injustice to exact duties from them for simply bringing home the produce of their fields. The municipality has, the paper adds, turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the people to abolish the harassing duty and therefore the Government should afford the poor rayats timely relief.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

British interference in Kashmere.

29. The *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 4th August, writes:—If what Sir John Gorst said the other night in reply to Mr. Bradlaugh on the subject of British interference in Kashmere is all that he has to say in defence of the

Government of India's action in this matter, we cannot say that the action of the Government is easily justifiable. We do not, indeed, justify the Mahárája's government of Kashmere. We have no means of judging how far it was justifiable. Indeed, it is possible that there may have been in it something which merited censure and which even called for British interference. But our submission, like Mr. Bradlaugh's, is that the case for summary intervention, as it stands, is not strong, and whatever its strength, Government would have done no injury to itself if it had put the Mahárája formally and openly on his trial. The decree of deposition having been passed in the dark chambers of the Simla Foreign Office it has given rise to grave suspicions in the public mind as to the propriety of the measure which the Government of India has thought fit to adopt. The public is hardly to blame for entertaining doubts and for evincing sympathy for the deposed Mahárája, since the summary action of the Government is opposed to all its practice and professions. If a public enquiry had been held or if at least the grounds of condemnation together with the evidence on which it was based had been published, there would have been less cause for dissatisfaction. As it is, the Mahárája is regarded by the public as an injured person. An inquiry into the case, of the nature asked for by Mr. Bradlaugh, would have, it was contended by Sir Richard Temple, "a very bad effect in India and would be calculated to alarm the interests which the honourable member sought to safeguard." We venture to differ from the worthy baronet. We think the present attitude of the Government of India is infinitely more harmful than the manly course of open and public investigation, which the Government has on other occasions adopted. At present the public is kept in utter ignorance of the real charges preferred against the Mahárája, and it is no wonder that it hears with incredulous ears the professions of the Government that its action was called for absolutely in the interest of the public weal. We think the Government of India will be committing a grave political blunder if it make light of the general suspicion which its action in this matter has engendered. Let the Mahárája be tried in broad daylight, let the charges of mal-administration be substantiated by unassailable evidence, and let him then be deprived of his authority. Standing condemned before the bar of public opinion, the Mahárája will no longer be the object of sympathy with the Native public, and the Government will then be hailed as the deliverer of an oppressed community, as it is in point of fact posing itself. It is a matter for regret that while the Congresswallas are doing all they can to promote the *entente cordiale* between the Government and the masses, the Government should have committed itself to a policy which is sure to affect in no small measure the good effects of the efforts which the Congresswallas have been making honestly in this direction for the last few years. All that the public desires is that the Mahárája should be given a fair trial, and it can scarcely be said that the desire is unreasonable. The masses, let our Government remember, are always prone to attach very great significance to the deposition of a Native Rája, and if the Government does not remove their suspicions and quiet their fears by openly justifying its interference, it will be committing a mistake, the bad effects of which it will not be easy to remedy.

Premature death of the younger Bála Sáheb of Indore and suspicions about its cause.

30. The *Rághav Bhushan* (60), in its issue of the 4th August, expresses disagreeable surprise at the unexpected news of the premature death of the younger Bála Sáheb Holkar of Indore, and says:—It is very surprising that nothing should have been heard of the deceased's illness before his death. It is said that some persons were exerting themselves in his favour against the reigning Prince, his brother, though it is known that he personally took no part in that connection. His sudden death has aroused suspicions in the mind of the public, and it is very desirable that the cause of his death should be brought to light.

Remarks in connection with the resolution issued by the Nizám's Minister on the decision in the Hyderabad collision case.

31. With reference to the resolution issued by Sir Asman Jah on the decision of the judges in the Hyderabad collision case, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—Lieutenant Gallie and his companions, the complainants, asserted that His Highness the Nizám passed the spot of the accident without taking any notice of their condition, but the resolution, and through it His

Highness himself, has flatly contradicted this statement. This fact makes it more incumbent than before that due notice should be taken of the conduct of the complainants by the Government of India and the military authorities.

Ravages made by cholera at Mahuva in Káthiáwár.

32. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the 6th August, states that a correspondent, writing from Mahuva under date the 30th July, says that cholera is extensively prevailing there, causing a daily mortality of 10 to 12, that the people of the place have been so much frightened by these ravages that 2,000 persons have left the town for other places, that trade is suspended, that people from other places do not go to Mahuva to make any purchases, that the bazar is deserted, and that the poor people cannot earn any wages and are threatened with starvation.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th August 1890.

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(For the week ending 9th August 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH AUGUST 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 4th August, disapproves of the new system of paying the salaries of Jaglias or village watchmen once in three months, saying that the men being very poor have to borrow from money-lenders at a very high rate of interest or to borrow corn on condition of returning it with the excess of a fourth, in order to maintain themselves and their families for three months, and that this fact can be best verified by the crowd of the money-lenders who, on the pay day, assemble outside the Tahsildar's *Katcheri*. The paper requests Government to resume the old system of paying the Jagliás every month.

System of paying Jagliás or village watchmen once in three months disapproved of and return to the old system of paying them every month recommended.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th August 1890.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 33 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 16th August 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	...
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárvi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárvár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakâsh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvână Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakâsh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbâre Ratan Prakâsh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhâri Akhbâr	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbâr Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
155	„ Kushful Akhbâr...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islâm	Do.	Do.	290
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
162	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
163	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Approval of an intended motion in the House of Commons for the abolition of the post of the Political Aid-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India.

1. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86) of the 10th August is glad to learn that Mr. Birrell, M.P., was to ask the Under Secretary of State for India, what are the duties of the Political Aid-de-Camp at the India Office and whether the post cannot be abolished, and wishes that Messrs. Bradlaugh, Samuel Smith, Mc'Laren and others interested in Indian affairs would support Mr. Birrell in getting rid of this post, which it considers a sinecure and unnecessary burden on the Indian Treasury.

Remarks on the decision of the Committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of the uncovenanted civil servants in India.

2. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—At first the India Office was not disposed to admit that there were any grievances from which the members of the uncovenanted civil service suffered. Mr. Henry S. King carried on a vigorous agitation in their behalf and he and his co-adjutors succeeded in obtaining a Committee of the House of Commons for inquiring into the grievances of the service. Some of the ablest representatives of the Indian community have been knocking at the gates of Government for obtaining certain reforms in the administration of the country in which millions of human beings are deeply concerned; but both the Indian Government and the India Office have treated their prayer with indifference and even contempt. Blood is thicker than water and it is no wonder that two years' agitation conducted in the interests of the ruling class itself should have ended satisfactorily to the parties concerned. We do not wish to be so ungenerous as to say that the members of the service, who came out to India with bright prospects as were then held before their eyes, had no grievance due to the depreciation of the rupee. But at the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the rapid fall in exchange has adversely affected the fiscal system of the whole country itself and the poor rayat has had in consequence to be deprived of even the pinch of salt that he enjoyed before the enhancement of the salt-tax. Besides, even if we were prepared to see something done to relieve the hardships of those who are already in the service, we must say that the decision of the Committee to saddle this country for all time in the interests of the officers who will hereafter join the service with full knowledge of the disadvantages consequent on the fluctuations in exchange is simply iniquitous. Everywhere there is a growing competition and India could easily get a number of trained Englishmen to serve her for the emoluments now paid to the members of the service, even though they were liable to be curtailed by the falling exchange. The minimum rate at which the Committee have fixed the value of the rupee for the payment of pensions is 1*s.* 9*d.* and it has also been recommended that the age at which service shall count towards pension shall be put back from 22 to 20. The question whether furlough should count towards pensionable service and to what extent has been left to the Secretary of State for India for determination. The concessions granted are not very extravagant. But that they should be available to those who may enter the service in future with their eyes open to its hardships, real or otherwise, seems to us highly unjust and wrong in principle. If trained European agency is indispensable in consequence of the absence of qualified Natives, let Government honestly attempt to make up the deficiency by affording facilities and opportunities to the children of the soil for qualifying themselves for higher spheres. We know we are crying in the wilderness, but none the less do we think it our duty to protest strongly against the attempt that Government are making to displace Native agency by the substitution of foreigners in the Postal, Police, Judicial and other departments.

Suggestions to His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

3. The *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 10th August, observes:—It is five months since His Excellency Lord Harris arrived in Bombay, but hardly anything worth noticing has been done by him except making a solitary remark that his Government would gladly help a gymnasium in connection with a certain school. His great liking for the game of cricket shows that he would willingly promote physical education. There is not much to be

said against his desire to please the European officers who did not like the late popular Governor of Bombay, Lord Reay. The strengthening of the social ties between Europeans and Natives by means of garden-parties, levées, &c., forms a part of a Governor's duty, but it must be remembered that he has more important functions to perform. We have a very high opinion of our present Governor and would draw His Excellency's attention to the following suggestions: That he should strive to get an accurate insight into the real condition of the people and to improve it by effecting a reasonable reduction in the various taxes and in the expenditure on the executive departments; that he should also acquaint himself with the real condition of the Native Chiefs and their subjects and expedite the despatch of work in the Political Department.

Circulars alleged to have been issued by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India boycotting the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and the Indian National Congress.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 11th August, observes that it cannot believe that a circular alleged to have been issued by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, boycotting the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and other newspapers of the same stamp and the agents of the Indian National Congress from the States within his charge, was actually sent round, but that since its existence has been asserted it is to be hoped that the Government of India will do the favour of ascertaining if the assertion is well founded and publish the result of the enquiry in order to allay the fears of the public.—The same newspaper, in its issue of the next day, gives the contents of the two circular orders alleged to have been issued by the Agent on the above subject as published by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, and remarks that a case has been clearly made out for the Indian Government enquiring into the existence of such orders and for publishing the result of the enquiry. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 13th August, expresses similar sentiments, and requests the Government of India to revive the office of the Press Commissioner, in order to avoid a misunderstanding of the administrative policy of Government by the people.]

5. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—The London correspondent of the *Bengalee* gives currency to an extraordinary statement which, if true, really means that we are on the eve of another Vernacular Press Act. For, what does that secret circular issued by the Political Agent of the Central India Native States signify? The *ukase* has gone forth from that august functionary that all Bengali newspapers generally, and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* in particular, should be proscribed within his jurisdiction. Those subscribing to these papers are threatened with awful pains and penalties. Is this the beginning of the end of freedom of the press? Is the progress and enlightenment of the past half-century to be thrown back? Are we to be relegated to Egyptian darkness and Russian terrorism? If so, the sooner they cease to talk of benevolent despotism the better. But we are sceptic as to the circular having the sanction of the Government of India. The Indian press to a man ought to demand a verification of this from the highest authorities.

Proposed Agricultural Conference at Simla and remarks in connection therewith.

6. The *Sind Times* (7), in its issue of the 7th August, writes:—In the course of a few months it is intended to hold an Agricultural Conference at Simla, and with this view, we are told by some of our contemporaries, the Government of India are consulting Local Governments concerning the present position of the different provincial Departments of Land Records and Agriculture and the work done by them. If we are to judge of the worth of these hybrid bureaus from the work of the local Land Records and Agricultural Department, we should say a lamentable confession of failure will have to be made before the august body who are expected to assemble under the auspices of the Viceroy to discuss and decide upon the future treatment of, what we do not hesitate to call, the highest interests of the Empire—the interests of agriculture. These interests concern seventy millions of India's population, and, if we were to take in all who depend on agriculture for a living, then we should say, the interests referred to relate to seventy-five per cent. of the total population. How these interests have been neglected may be judged when it is remembered that they have been subordinated to everything else. Take the very designation of the department supposed to look after agriculture, and it will be seen

that agricultural interests are placed second to the registering and preserving of land records. In a purely agricultural country like India, one would suppose that great consideration would be paid to interests attaching to the proper cultivation of the soil, from which nearly half the assets of the Government are derived. While everything is done to screw out as large a revenue as possible out of the land, little, if anything, is ever done to advance the interests of either the soil or the children of the soil depending on tillage for a livelihood. The neglect in this direction has been culpable, indeed, and we shall watch with no little interest the proceedings of the proposed Simla Conference.

7. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—Two months hence an Agricultural Conference will meet at Simla. The public are ignorant of the precise aims and objects which the Supreme Government have in view in convening such a conference. But, at the same time, it is pretty certain that the Simla authorities seem to be anxious to take some steps with a view to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes. Past experience has shown that costly European implements and chemicals are unsuited to this country at present, and the great question of the hour is what practicable and suitable measures can be devised to raise the material prosperity of the agricultural population. We do not believe that the solution of this problem will be facilitated by the total exclusion of the Native element from the Conference. It passes our comprehension why Government is so reluctant to seek light from distinguished Native gentlemen who are in living contact with the people whose interests the authorities seem desirous of promoting. In our own presidency we can point out gentlemen whose knowledge of the immediate wants of the agricultural classes is scarcely inferior to that of the several officials who have been selected to meet at Simla. Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade has for years devoted his time to the study of the requirements and the condition in general of the Deccan agriculturists. Then we have the Honourable Mr. Nulkar and the Honourable Mr. Javerilál, who have also rendered themselves more or less conversant with the subject, and we believe the other provinces also may fairly be expected to supply one or two persons capable to help the deliberations of the Conference. We therefore request the authorities to utilise the practical experience and knowledge of competent and experienced Native gentlemen like those we have mentioned, so as to arrive at some feasible scheme for improving the state of the class whose material prosperity is the only hope of saving the Indian exchequer from bankruptcy. [The *Native Opinion* (18) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks in connection with the Government resolution prohibiting Government servants from attending any political meeting.

8. In alluding to the republication in the *Gujarát Shála Patra*, of the Government Resolution No. 1461, dated 15th April 1890, issued in the General Department, for the purpose of directing thereto the attention of all the employés of the Educational Department, the *Pársi Vikákar* (120), in its issue of the 15th August, observes:—The Government seems to view the movements of the Indian National Congress in the same light in which the Russians look upon the action of the Nihilists and take prompt measures to curb it. If there had been unity amongst the people, both in secular matters and religion, Government would certainly not have been indifferent till now to the National Congress movement, nor would they have allowed cause for its coming into being at all. The Government resolution above referred to prohibits even low-paid Government servants from attending or taking part in the meetings of the Congress and this will have the effect of lowering the movement in the eyes of the public. The belief that Government regard the Congress as disloyal will perhaps engender discord between the rulers and the ruled.

Political movements of the people of India and Government servants.

9. The *Aryávart* (24), in its issue of the 9th August, says that almost all the educated natives of India being Government servants who are prevented from joining political movements, there is a great scarcity of men who can make proper representations to Government with a view to secure more privileges to the people. Pleaders are the only class of people who, adds the paper, are at present rendering some service to the country. These men

should work more vigorously and Government servants should give them the benefit of their advice in collecting signatures and funds in aid of political movements. The latter should obtain the permission of their superiors to give such indirect assistance, and if it is refused they should secure it by making a unanimous representation to Government.

Exposure of the delinquencies of Government officers in newspapers and the steps taken by Government thereon.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—Libel cases seem to be the order of the day. Now-a-days Government has arrived at a happy solution of a great difficulty. A writer in the press exposes the delinquencies of a Government officer. The Government is sorry both on its own account and that of its servant. It is a reproach to it that there should be such mal-administration. It is expected to do something. But it does not find it easy to know what it should do. It does not like to make enquiries itself. The knot which it cannot untie it cuts. It asks, which here means *forces*, the officer concerned to admit the guilt or to accuse the writer of libel. The Court judges between the two, and the Government coolly watches the result. The decision of the Judge who tries the cause saves the Government no little vexation. The libel is proved, and the Government no less than its servant exults over the victory. If the writer in the public press is able to prove his case, the Government servant, of course, remains to be dealt with. We may suppose that in such a case Government would not be satisfied with less than his dismissal. In fact, Government reduces such cases to cases for a judicial trial and awaits the result. The error lies in Government shirking its own proper responsibility. It is bound to select its servants carefully, and when they are once appointed, to see that they discharge their duties conscientiously. If it receives intelligence of their misbehaving themselves, it must endeavour to ascertain how far the report is correct. If, on the one hand, it should not act so as to encourage the spread of unfavourable reports and falsehoods, it should not, on the other, adopt a course that may have the effect of throwing additional difficulties in the way of those that desire to bring to light wrongs and iniquities committed by men in power. When corruption, for example, is rampant in a department, the public makes complaints. The complaints are general, they do not mention names. It is the duty of the person who presides over the department to ascertain whether there are good grounds or not for the people to complain as they do. A little discretion and experience will show him when to make enquiries and when not. Suppose it is a case of corruption, as we have supposed here. It is no easy thing to prove it. The head of the department and Government should both be aware of this. If the writer in the public press be himself the aggrieved party, the person from whom money has been extorted, he may be called upon to prove his case. But even then he would not find it easy, knowing as we all do the precautions generally taken by those who are corrupt against detection. The same is the case with oppression by the police. If a particular officer does not understand the limits of his authority and habitually exceeds them, and if a paper in behalf of the public draws the attention of his superiors to the fact, it is really unfair that Government should stir neither hand nor foot in the matter when the complaint reaches its ears, but should throw on the public writer the responsibility and trouble of collecting and arranging evidence against the officer. Already Government finds it very hard to be in touch with the people, to learn how and where they feel certain grievances, which are not of Government's making, but are the outcome of lax supervision and a loose sense of responsibility among its trusted servants. The remedy consists in establishing more confidential relations with the public in giving it opportunities of making itself heard. The new course recently hit on will tend to complicate matters. Men in authority will not be slow to perceive that any abuse of power by them is rendered now more difficult to be exposed. In this manner, what appears a gain to Government at present is only a loss for the future.

Newspaper writers and Native States.

11. Mr. Liládhar Harakhchand, Kárbhári of the Vála State in the Káthiáwár Agency, writing to the *Samsher Bahádur* (123) in its issue of the 8th August, observes:—The British Government have sufficient power to bring to book such newspaper editors as are by their writings found disloyal, and if the exist-

ing laws were deemed insufficient they could immediately pass a new law, like the Official Secrets Bill and several others; but to Native Chiefs, and their servants and subjects, the only remedy available against defamatory publications is that they should under British jurisdiction either prosecute the editors in a criminal court or bring a civil suit against them. It is necessary that there should be some further remedy than mere discountenancing such writers, who are generally either half-educated or unfitted for their occupation, and that some facilities should be afforded to the Native Chiefs and others whom they slander. An additional clause in the declaration under Act XXV of 1867 should be inserted making it imperative on those desirous of starting a newspaper or a magazine to produce a certificate of fitness from the Local Board of the place, or in the absence of such board from at least ten respectable persons. Another similar declaration should be insisted upon from contributors to newspapers also. Then again, with this view, the Political officer of a Native State should be invested with the power to take cognizance of defamatory publications. Besides, if the Political officer in charge of a Native State and the British law authorities find any writings calculated to produce discord in the State, they should have the power to put a stop to them.

12. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 10th August, writes :—It appears that the Panjáb Government has after all been constrained to show its mark of displeasure at the conduct of Mr. Warburton by transferring him to Sealkote, a district of no very great importance. The resolution issued on the subject of that officer's indebtedness is sufficiently condemnatory. The people of Amritsar ought to be thankful to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the substantial justice that he has rendered in the matter. Possibly they may imagine that the degradation is not sufficient; but the transfer of an official of Mr. Warburton's position to the charge of a very unimportant district like Sealkote and the stern rebuke conveyed in the Government resolution are, taking everything into consideration, sufficiently punitive. It is also necessary to bear in mind that in his case the Nemesis of retributive justice has been swift and not slow-footed. Considering the fact that generally a Provincial Government, when driven by the pressure of popular opinion to take serious notice of the conduct of an erring official, is dilatory and more or less reluctant to visit him with displeasure or punishment, we think the Amritsar people ought to rest and be thankful for what His Honor has in this instance done. We had no misgivings in our own mind as to the ultimate triumph of justice at the hands of Sir C. Lyall, whose love of fair-play and desire to maintain rigid impartiality are well known. We need scarcely refer to the demonstration which Mr. Warburton's countrymen at Lahore are endeavouring to make in his favour. It must die, because it is hollow. The Lahore paper urged that the European police of Amritsar should contribute a day's salary in aid of the Warburton Defence Fund! Defence of what? Of lawlessness and oppression? Verily, we are sometimes heartily ashamed of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, when in the heat of faction they momentarily betray themselves into proposing such an absurd suggestion as the one now mooted on behalf of the arbitrary official. The absurdity of the proposal has, however, already received its quietus by the prompt publication of a letter by the wife of a European policeman. She pertinently puts the question why her husband and other European officers of the force should be called upon to pay black-mail in aid of the person who by his own errors has brought all this trouble on himself and incurred the punishment which the Government has inflicted on him. She further asks whether Mr. Warburton is so poor that he must needs rely on the poor policeman's mite to fight a cause which, on the face of it, is condemned as unlawful and outrageous. If he is poor, why does he not curtail his dinner and lunch parties, as the policeman's wife says? Our Lahore contemporary should answer that lady's letter. Meanwhile, we may note that Mr. Warburton is determined to drag the editor of the *Tribune* to the dock. What will it avail him? Is there the least chance that he would be able to make out even a *primâ facie* case? Facts are against him. For his own reputation the officer ought to desist from so hopeless an attempt as the prosecution of the editor of

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the *Tribune*, who, all through, has nobly and manfully discharged his duty as an independent journalist. The crowded meeting of the people held in Amritsar at which, it is said, nearly 10,000 persons attended to recognise the services he rendered to the cause of law and order, bears ample testimony to his worth and public spirit. That alone ought to inform Mr. Warburton and his friends how ill-advised he is in his determination to prosecute that sturdy publicist.

Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act of 1866.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 15th August, advises the natives of India to protest against the memorial that is to be shortly submitted to Government by certain Christian gentlemen of Madras praying for an alteration in the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act of 1866, to the effect that the marriage of a convert before conversion should be held dissolved on the occurrence of that event. Such a change, adds the *Samáchár*, would be highly subversive of morality, as it would place in the hands of a party desirous to get rid of his wife or of her husband the very easy means of being converted to another religion, and the same dodge can be played by the convert in regard to his new wife, or her new husband, by returning to his or her old religion.

Necessity for certain changes in the present law of libel in India pointed out.

14. The *Sind Times* (7), in its issue of the 7th August, refers to the *Reis and Rayyet* defamation case recently tried in Calcutta and says:—It seems to us that the law of libel should be made a little more definite than it is. According to an English principle, ignorance of law is no excuse. It is therefore especially necessary that the law should exist in a form accessible not only to learned lawyers but also to the general public. There are many points in which the present law of libel in India might be made more definite than it is. The phrase "public good" is very vague. Who are public men, which of their utterances or actions are public utterances or actions, what constitutes "public good" and consequently what discussions of men and their actions are legitimate, are questions upon which the general public should receive some enlightenment from the letter of the law. In the absence of definite provisions of the law it is extremely difficult for public writers to do their duty or what they consider to be such. For instance, it is a customary thing for a newspaper to write obituary notices, and it does not appear to be an easy thing to decide as to the limits of the criticism permissible in such notices. Where is the line to be drawn between the liberty which a historian may give himself in discussing a character of half a century back, and the liberty which a journalist may claim in discussing a man recently dead? It appears that the mere truth of an account is no justification, if its publication was not for the public good. Then again, as to the motive or intention. Is malice to be presumed from the publication and to be liable to be rebutted by positive evidence of good faith? Or must the prosecution give specific evidence of malice in order to succeed? It would, we think, be well to enact in a definite way that in all prosecutions for defamation malice must be specifically proved. No law, of course, can be so definite as to save parties or Judges from exercising their own discretion. But the more definite the law is in India the better. Public criticism is a recent institution in India. The consequence is that not only writers may exceed the proper limits of criticism, but men written about may be particularly sensitive. On both sides there may be some degree of intolerance. And in India, in cases of defamation, the criminal court seems to be oftener resorted to than the civil. There is especial need, therefore, having regard to the circumstances of the country, to have the law of libel in as definite a form as it is possible to give it.

Remarks on the Bombay Government resolution in connection with the reproduction of a certain news of a serious character in the *Mahrátta* and *Kesari* newspapers of Poona.

15. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 14th August, writes:—Without the remotest wish to say anything about the bid for Government favour which a certain Pársi print has been pleased to make at the expense of the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari*, we think Government could as well have done without a resolution in such a small matter. As the unfortunate piece of news found its way to an important "home" paper and thence was extracted in one of the daily papers here, our Poona friends in commenting upon it were perhaps guided by the view that its notice by Government would lead to an

enquiry. The enquiry by our able Police Commissioner shows that the man referred to in the *Broad Arrow* died from natural causes, so that all suspicion on that score must be entirely removed. We are glad Government has taken the trouble to sift the matter and arrive at the truth, otherwise its silence would only have afforded ground to others to indulge in vague and unmeaning theories.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in their issues of the 12th and 11th August, respectively, approve of the censure passed by Government in their resolution of the 8th instant on the conduct of the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari* newspapers of Poona with reference to the rumour regarding an alleged assault committed by a high military official in Poona on a Native groom, which resulted in his death. Both the *Samáchár* and the *Jáme* observe that these papers deserve the censure for having commented upon the alleged incident as if they had some knowledge of it; they should have simply given the report as they got it from the *Truth*.

17. The *Ilást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—Another glaring instance of the reckless misstatements which Hindu editors of the mofussil newspapers are in the habit of indulging in is exposed by a resolution of Government issued yesterday. It appears that two Poona papers, the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari*, which, by the way, are not unknown to Government for the disaffected tone of their writings, and to the High Court of Bombay for serious libels on the Kolhápur Administration, published in June last what purported to be the facts of a serious assault committed by a nameless "high military official" on "his Native syce," which "resulted in his death" and which "though not unknown to the *elite* in Poona" was stated to have been "kept secret" or "hoodwinked at" by the authorities. The truth to our mind seems to be that the whole report was a fib—a mere fiction fabricated by the heated imagination of some anti-English Congressionist, bent upon making every Englishman appear as a tyrant, ready to kill any Native that comes in his way. One mischievous result of the Congress agitation which is spreading in the mofussil far and wide through the agency of school-boy editors and do-nothing law-agents is the unfortunate tendency of the people's mind to receive as gospel truth every statement as to the supposed tyrannical and high-handed acts of Englishmen practising *zulum* on poor Natives. One of the Poona editors admits in his reply to Mr. Lee-Warner that "the matter did form the subject of conversation in society" and that "the rumours were freely talked about." We do not wonder at it in the present excited state of the Native mind in the mofussil, brought about by the thoughtless outpourings of bogus Congress preachers. Anything and everything against the English finds a ready belief among Congresswallas, and the editors figuring in this Government resolution are, perhaps, the most ardent of the Poona Congressionists.

18. The *Pársi Tikákar* (120), in its issue of the 15th August, expresses surprise that the editors of the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari* should have thoughtlessly published an unfounded report about a high military officer at Poona having caused the death of a syce, observes that these editors being the life and soul, as it were, of the Indian National Congress they have been slaves to that party and are therefore very dangerous individuals, and warns Government to beware of the Mahráttas.

19. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 12th August, thanks Government for the enquiry made by them into the allegation about a high military officer first made by an English paper and subsequently noticed by the *Kesari* and the *Mahrátta* newspapers.

20. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 14th August, writes:—

The efforts made by Mr. Acworth with the assistance of the people of Bombay for the housing of lepers eulogised, and a suggestion made to the Government of Bombay to perform their duty in the matter.

Bombay has played its part nobly in the matter of lepers, and the credit is in a great measure Mr. Acworth's own; but where the population of a presidency town has added a feather of benevolence to its cap, need we say that the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris ought also to exercise the same spirit of charity and benevolence in this cause? The new temporary home for lepers will accommodate only

two hundred inmates; but what of the rest? The question whether the shutting of the Grant Medical College leper ward against lepers is legal has been well-nigh threshed out, and even were Section 60 of the new Municipal Act construed unfavourably Government cannot evade their responsibility in respect to the Pársi leper endowment. The attitude of Government in this matter was thus very forcibly shown by the Honourable Mr. Mehta in these words: "The attitude Government seemed to have taken in this matter appeared to be somewhat like this: 'Never mind the endowment, we shall not give you any reasons why we have closed the leper ward.'" As the supreme power in the presidency, the Government may close any medical establishment, but surely where a supreme necessity demands a provision, and where a provision has already been made by a benevolent citizen, withdrawal from such provision, or rather guarantee, is in the very nature of things impossible. We have no doubt Lord Harris will give his serious attention to the subject, and remove the cause of an unnecessary irritation that has so unfortunately crept in.

21. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—The complaint that the magisterial work has outgrown the working capacities of the three Presidency Magistrates is of long standing, and we have often noted observations from the Magistrates' bench urging the public to petition Government to appoint a fourth Magistrate. Here too there will be little dispute as to the expediency of the appointment, but here again the question has cropped up, who is to pay the cost? Ordinarily one would think there is little scope for such a question in the case of a magisterial appointment, for it is undoubtedly the duty of the Government to maintain the law courts. But Government in the present case suggests that the Corporation should maintain the fourth Court, which would cost about Rs. 900 per month. For cool assurance it would be difficult to rival such a proposal. The ground of the proposal is that the municipal work has increased, and that it occupies a considerable time of the Magistrates. The next proposal from Government would probably be that the activity of the Corporation has so far increased its correspondence with the Secretariat that that body should bear the cost of the salary of a Secretary and his staff. The administration of law is a function peculiarly belonging to the Government and not to the municipality, and any increase in its cost which may be rendered necessary by the increase of population or other circumstances must be borne by the Government itself.

The proposed appointment of a fourth Presidency Magistrate for Bombay and the proposal to make the local municipality pay its cost.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—We have before noticed the question whether criminal work in Bombay has increased and an additional Magistrate is needed to cope with it. Even supposing the question to be answered in the affirmative, we fail to see what justification there is for charging the municipality with a share of the cost of the arrangement. The administration of justice, like that of the police, is an Imperial duty, and rightly devolves on the Government alone. Nor have our municipalities land or any other permanent property from which they derive any benefit. Their only sources of income are the municipal rates, and if these increase with the increase of the city, the charges of sanitation and other strictly municipal objects increase with them. If, therefore, the municipality were to undertake any share of imperial responsibility, it could only do so at the cost of its own legitimate function, and the result would be that the portions of the city which are inhabited by the silent or uninfluential classes of the population would be deprived of sanitary services which are their due. The responsibility of primary education has already been thrown on the municipality as a charge, which is increasing, along with a share of medical relief, and these are enough, and more than enough, to absorb what revenues can be spared for them over and above the strictly sanitary wants and requirements of the population.

23. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—For some years past no Native has been appointed to act as a permanent Presidency Magistrate for reasons unknown to the public, though vacancies have often occurred. While Natives can become High Court Judges, Session

Appointment of Natives as Presidency Magistrates in Bombay.

Judges, and First Class Magistrates in the mofussil, and are even appointed as Acting Presidency Magistrates, it would certainly be casting a distinct slur on the Native community if Government were again to ignore their claims to permanent magisterial posts. One of the mistakes committed by Lord Reay's Government was the importation into this city of officials about whose qualifications to discharge the duties of Presidency Magistrates the public at least knew almost nothing, to the unjust exclusion of well-tried and competent Native claimants. Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám, one of the ablest High Court pleaders, has several times acted as a Presidency Magistrate, but anyhow he also was passed over. We expect His Excellency Lord Harris' Government to redress the wrong that has been done to him, by appointing him to a post to which he is entitled by all considerations of justice and equity. [Many other papers express similar sentiments.]

Appointment of Mr. C. W. Chitty as Clerk of the Crown and the alleged supersession of the claims of several of his seniors.

24. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 14th August, writes :—We hear that Mr. C. W. Chitty is appointed Clerk of the Crown to act in the place of Mr. M. H. Starling, who goes on leave. Mr. Chitty is a very junior advocate of the High Court, having been admitted as such only in the year 1884, and must have thus overridden the claims of many a senior one to the post. It is one of the few highly paid appointments in the High Court that are given to Advocates with permission to practise. In the list of advocates arranged according to their precedence we see a large number of names, both European and Native, between Mr. Starling and Mr. Chitty. We cannot believe that every one of them was unwilling to accept the post or was in any way incompetent to hold it. It is hard to imagine by what process the choice has fallen on Mr. Chitty. If it is nothing but patronage, we cannot help saying that it is an exercise of that privilege with a vengeance.

25. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 15th August, says that the appointment of Mr. Chitty as Acting Clerk of the Crown in place of Mr. Starling is not appropriate, inasmuch as the post ought to be held by an experienced barrister of long standing while Mr. Chitty's standing is only of six years, and as there are about twenty advocates between the permanent and the acting incumbents, a Native from among whom would have been the appropriate person for the post as very few Natives hold appointments in the local High Court.

Desirability of a sentence of death being carried out in a public place.

26. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (13), in its issue of the 13th August, expresses satisfaction at the sentence of death passed on two Márwádis by the District Judge of Poona for having murdered two children, and says that in order that the sentence may have a salutary effect on the public mind it should be carried out in a public place and not at a jail or a similar out-of-the-way place which is not accessible to a large number of spectators.

Disapproval of the proposed removal of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon to Páchora.

27. A correspondent, writing to the *Native Opinion* (18) in its issue of the 14th August, disapproves of the proposed removal of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon to Páchora, and requests Government to consult the District Collector and the Mámlatdár and the Subordinate Judge at Bhadgaon as to which of the two places will suit the convenience of the people better before carrying out the proposal.

Damage done by floods in the Ratnágiri District and a suggestion to the District Collector.

28. The *Jagan Mitra* (41), in its issue of the 11th August, says that the heavy rain in the Ratnágiri District during the last week has done much damage to crops in several places and that many houses and cattle at Rájápur and Harchiri have been washed away by floods, leaving many families quite destitute, and requests the District Collector to move about in the district and personally see the real state of things instead of relying on the reports of the local officers, and to arrange for rendering the necessary relief to the starving people.

29. The *Din Mani* (80), in its issue of the 12th August, complains that gambling was openly practised at Broach during the fairs held in the Shrávan month, regrets that no steps should have been taken by the police to arrest the gamblers, and requests the District Police Superintendent, Broach, to be on the look-out for gamblers at the coming fairs of Nilkant Mahádev and Bhádbhut.

Alleged gambling at Broach during Hindu holidays and a suggestion to the police authorities in the matter.

30. The *Vritt Sudha* (78), in its issue of the 12th August, requests the Superintendent of Post Offices, Deccan Division, to remove the great inconvenience at present felt particularly by people living in the busy parts of the city of Sátára by giving the benefit of a third delivery to the whole of the city, as is done in the case of the Sátára Cantonment.

A suggestion to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Deccan Division.

Part II.—*Education.*

31. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 14th August, writes :—If the appointment of Examiners for the ensuing medical examinations made by the Syndicate last week be in reality such as we have heard, we must confess that this perverse action of the Syndicate has struck us with not a little surprise. It is not long since the Senate, on the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, passed a general vote of censure on the irregular and unsatisfactory manner in which the Syndicate has been performing its function of appointing University Examiners, and appointed a board to enquire into the matter and make suggestions for its improvement. A few weeks after, the Syndicate again meet and make appointments, some of which, as our information goes, are, to say the least, most unsatisfactory. Surely, this is what we never expected of such a body as the Syndicate.

Appointments of some of the Examiners to conduct the ensuing examinations of the Bombay University considered unsatisfactory.

32. With reference to the complaint referred by the Bombay Government to the University that the Bombay medical graduates are less accomplished in their profession than they might reasonably be expected to be, attributing it, in part, to the defective school education of the graduates before commencing their study in medicine, the *Bombay Samáchár* (99), in its issue of the 14th August, says :—Government do not appear to have enquired if this defective accomplishment has not been caused by the defective tuition imparted in the Medical College. Not a few were the shortcomings that were pointed out in the education given at this institution, and Lord Reay's Government made ineffectual attempts to remove them, and very probably the complaint put before the University is attributable to the defective medical tuition. If His Excellency Lord Harris' administration had thoroughly enquired into the subject and found that nothing was wrong at the Medical College, the complaint about the alleged defective school education would have been reasonable. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issues of the same date and 16th instant, expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks in connection with the alleged defective preliminary education received by the medical graduates of the Bombay University.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 14th August, says that the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical College, Bombay, complain that in contradiction to the hopes held out to them two years ago they have been now informed that after successfully passing severe examinations after a three years' course at the College and obtaining the degree of L.M.E. they will not be permitted to work on steam engines as Mechanical Engineers and that Government appear to have refused to issue certificates of competency to L.M.E.'s as recommended by the managing Board, and expresses a hope that the reasons of the refusal will be published.

A complaint of the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

34. The *Káside Mumbai* (112), in its issue of the 13th August, says that cholera has broken out at Mecca and at Mahuva in Káthiáwár, that people from these parts will shortly come to Bombay, and that therefore the Health Officer ought to take timely steps to prevent the importation of the disease with them into the city.

A suggestion to the Health Officer, Bombay.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

35. The *Snehá Sindhu* (129), in its issue of the 15th August, regrets that there is no hope of an amicable settlement of the dispute between the Nawáb of Cambay and his mother, as the former is a mere puppet in the hands of the Diván who is all-powerful and as Government do not appear willing to interfere in the matter. It also observes, on the authority of its Ahmedabad correspondent, that the dowager-Ráni has made up her mind to take to pilgrimaging during the remainder of her life if the dispute be not decided in her favour.

The dispute between the Nawáb of Cambay and his mother.

36. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 15th August, complains that sportsmen at Mundi, a town in the Nimar subdivision of the Indore territory, discharge their firearms very close to the road on which women pass to and fro carrying water, and it is feared that if these sportsmen be not prohibited from practising there, serious accidents will arise.

Dangerous practice of sportsmen in the Nimar subdivision of the Indore territory.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th August 1890.

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(For the week ending 16th August 1890.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 23rd August 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	...
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárai	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág...	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárvár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Mátâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
162	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
163	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.--*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Pardon granted to Mahárája Dhulipsing by the Queen-Empress.

1. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their issues of the 23rd August, praise Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for granting pardon to Mahárája Dhulipsing, censure the latter for his past disloyal conduct, and advise him to remain contented in England under the ægis of the British nation.

Remarks in connection with the renewal of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

2. The *Horas Vagas* (163), in its issue of the 21st August, commenting on an article in the *Ultramar*, a Goa paper, on the Marmagao Railways, says among other things:—We do not wish for the renewal of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, which has been the ruin of our cocoanut-palm industry, but we would not venture to advise, at least so soon, that the Portuguese Government should decline to hold the Marmagao Railway as its own. On the contrary, that Government should have frankly taken upon itself the responsibility resulting from its construction and should do away, as soon as possible, with the ábkári agreement.

The Indian budget in Parliament.

3. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—The annual solemn farce of presenting the annual Indian budget statement to Parliament has been gone through, as usual, at the fag end of the session, and those few members who are interested in Indian affairs made their speeches to a long row of empty benches. Usually the telegraphic summary of an Indian debate is much shorn of its interest, but this time it is even balder, with the exception of Sir Richard Temple's never-ending aphorism of India being very lightly taxed as compared with other countries. However, there is one interesting piece of news, and that is the promised reduction in the salt duty. We only hope that the promised reduction will be fully realised. The rise in exchange is likely to give Government a surplus of two krors, and this surplus, it is hoped, will be utilised to cover the deficit from the promised reduction. The thanks of the Indian tax-payer, therefore, are due to Government for the said reduction, however late in the day. Sir Richard Temple is said to have referred to the lightness of taxation in this country, but when he made this bold assertion, how did he conveniently forget that the proportion of individual income in this country was very small, and that consequently taxation could not but be proportionate?

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their issues of the 18th August, deeply regret the tardiness of the Secretary of State for India in presenting the Indian budget estimates for 1890-91 to the House of Commons, reading the estimates before empty benches at the fag end of the session as usual, and condemn the assertion made by Sir Richard Temple that India bears the lightest taxation of all countries in the world, as being opposed to fact and seriously misleading. [Several other papers write in the same tone.]

5. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in their issues of the 18th August, regret that the large surplus for the current year due to the rise in exchange is not to be used for a reduction of the salt duty but is to be applied to the Famine Insurance Fund, and observe that since the previous famine fund was misapplied to other purposes the people of India will be naturally afraid of a similar misappropriation of this fund being made towards the extension of railways and advancement of the mistaken military policy on the frontier. [The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 18th August, expresses disappointment at the small chance of the salt duty being reduced, and hopes that His Excellency the Governor General will try his utmost to accede to the wishes of the people for a reduction of the duty.]

6. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 17th August, says that owing to a rise in the value of the rupee and other causes the surplus in the budget for the year 1890-91 will be far more than was anticipated, and requests Govern-

ment to make a reduction in the salt duty, to fix the minimum limit assessable under the income-tax at Rs. 1,000 instead of at Rs. 500 as at present, and to abolish the duty levied on rice imported from Burmah. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134) of 20th August and several other Gujaráti newspapers regret that the budget was read at the fag end of the session before empty benches and make similar suggestions. The *Bandhu* also recommends the leading political associations in India to send memorials to Government praying for a reduction in the salt duties and the income-tax.

Success of the members of the uncovenanted civil service.

7. The *Ahmedabad Times* (90), in its issue of the 19th August, regrets the victory which the members of the uncovenanted civil service have scored in the matter of their prayer to get their pensions in English coin instead of in rupees, and says that it is the fault of the natives of India that they relied on the first utterances of the Secretary of State for India and did not agitate the matter, and blames Lord Cross for first opposing the prayer of the service and then complying with it at the expense of the Indian treasury. The paper also deprecates the way in which questions on Indian affairs are answered by the Secretary of State, and says that so long as India has no representative of her own in Parliament she must not expect to be treated with fairness.

The despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India on the housing of vagrant lepers approved.

8. With reference to the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State regarding the draft Bill for making a provision for the segregation of lepers, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 18th August, says :—Howsoever contagious may leprosy be, every sensible person is sure to oppose a law that would provide for compulsory isolation of every leper. In former times the unfortunate sufferers were subjected to the severe persecution of banishment and segregation, but it has been discarded by civilization, which in its present advanced stage ought not to seek to revive it. It is highly gratifying, therefore, that His Excellency the Viceroy is of the same opinion and has recommended that vagrant lepers alone should be subjected to compulsory segregation and that lepers engaged in any trade or business should be prohibited from following it. Certainly those unfortunate beings that suffer from this horrible malady, but are able to support and keep themselves away from other people, ought to be exempted from the operation of the proposed law for compulsory isolation. If the recommendation made by the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal to treat all lepers alike be adopted, the public will have to submit a strong protest against such a measure. The Governments of the North-West Provinces and the Panjáb have shown more wisdom than those of the presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal in having pronounced an opinion similar to that advocated by the Supreme Government. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, also approves of the despatch of the Government of India.]

9. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 17th August, writes :—The Government of India has acted wisely in postponing the legislation on leprosy till fuller and more decisive information is at hand as to the real character of the disease and the best means for its prevention. In a legislation of this character it is prudent to move cautiously. In fact, that was the suggestion we made months ago, when it was announced that a Bill would be immediately drafted. Philanthropic legislation is undoubtedly much to be desired, if it could really alleviate human suffering without substituting one set of evils for another. Legislation under a temporary scare is always dangerous. The mass, who, as Mr. Gladstone once observed, is more or less unthinking, labours at such time under temporary insanity; but it is just at that time that the State ought to keep its head cool. Empiric legislation is worse than no legislation. We therefore congratulate the Government of India on its determination not to proceed with the Bill till fuller and more decisive information should be obtained touching the true character of leprosy.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their issues of the 21st August, and the *Akhbáre Soddgar* (92), in that of the 22nd idem, express great regret at the alleged refusal of the Government of India to sanction a project started by some Chiefs and Native gentlemen of the Deccan to establish a Military College at Poona as a memorial of the Duke of Connaught's command of the Bombay Army, observe that the memorialists did not wish to supplant the European officers of the Native army but to supply educated Native officers up to the rank of Subhedár-Major, whose want has been severely felt and admitted by many high military officers, advise the memorialists not to be discouraged by the reply received from the Government of India but to pray that Government to give the reasons of the refusal, and, after getting them, to pray the Viceroy in Council to reconsider his decision, and, if need be, to approach the Home authorities and the English nation with a proper statement of their case.

Regret expressed at the alleged refusal of the Government of India to sanction the project for a Military College at Poona for the education of Natives of good families.

11. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 17th August, writes :—The recent success of some six Native youths in the Indian Civil Service Examination has disturbed the mental equilibrium of one of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. His fears are made the livelier by the raising of the age limit. The *Englishman* has suddenly been seized with a great fear lest in years to come Native youths should flock in numbers and keep out all the Europeans from the Civil Service. Now, these fears are all unwarranted. We think that for several years to come at least the percentage of Native youths will be but a small one. Even if the age limit be raised the *Englishman* need not fear that the sons of any but the well-to-do will go to England to compete for the examination. The manners and customs of the country, the religious prohibition and other hindrances will keep the number of competitors down. The *Englishman* is urging Government to settle the percentage up to which only Native Civil Servants will be allowed to pass. This would be extremely unfair. If the English youths with so many advantages on their side cannot show superiority of intellectual gifts, we are surprised to see how the Anglo-Indian papers harp upon this superiority in season and out of season. The *Englishman* seems to insinuate that the Native Civil Servants are not likely to do so well as the English Civil Servants do. We think this has yet to be proved. Any one can see through the selfishness to which the present cry of the *Englishman* is owing.

The *Englishman* on the recent success of six Native youths in the Indian Civil Service Examination.

12. The *Hitechchhu* (85) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 21st August, observes :—The Defence Association of Calcutta has forwarded a memorial to Government praying for the abolition of the income-tax, and we warn our brother newspapers and political associations of the country against giving any support to the memorial. The rich derive more profit than the poor and ought to bear a proportionately greater burden of the taxation. The income-tax taxes the poor and the rich in proportion to their incomes, and this is its chief merit; besides, Europeans contribute very little to the Indian taxes, as the majority of the things they use come from England. It is therefore fair that they should subscribe to the income-tax. The request of the Defence Association is very selfish and it is feared that some of the rich Natives who pay a heavy income-tax might lend their support to the memorial. We only suggest that the minimum limit under the tax should be Rs. 1,000, and that an independent officer should be deputed to hear appeals against the decisions of the income-tax assessors.

Remarks on the memorial of the Defence Association of Calcutta for the abolition of the income-tax.

13. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 18th August, says :—We have frequently pointed out the necessity for laying down rules fixing the powers of Political Agents and Residents with regard to Native Princes in their respective States, but Government have not done anything of the kind. The absence of such rules is answerable for the reckless conduct of the political

The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and the alleged issue of certain circulars by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

officers and the consequent sufferings of Native Princes, and the independence of the subject-people, which is one of the chief blessings which the British Government brings in its train, has been receiving severe shocks thereby. Very few newspapers discharge their duty with that ability with which the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has been doing. The latter can get at such secrets in Government offices as are beyond the reach of any other newspaper. It is said that it was the *Patrika* which by exposing the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin forced him to leave India and which was the cause of the Official Secrets Act. We want such newspapers in this country. Such newspapers are urgently wanted until we are granted an independent Parliament of our own. We are therefore very sorry for the attempts of Government officers to suppress such newspapers. The paper then gives the purport of the two circulars—one boy-cotting the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and the other warning against the Indian National Congress—alleged to have been issued by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India and regarding which Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., recently asked a question in Parliament, and says:—We do not believe that such circulars have been issued; for, however anti-Native and high-handed the Agent may be, the fact that he is a servant of the British Government must deter him from issuing them, although it is beyond doubt that such thoughts must have entered his head. In short, it is clear that the condition of Native Princes is not what it should be. The alleged issue of the circulars has now been contradicted and even the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* does not say that they were issued by the Agent. Granting that they were not issued, there is no doubt that some English officers consider the Native newspapers to be obstacles in their way and try to put them down.

14. In alluding to the alleged boy-cotting of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* from the Native States of Central India, the *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 17th August, says:—It is extremely desirable that Government should for the sake of their own honour and prestige place the real facts of the case before the public. Their prestige is otherwise likely to suffer, just as that of the Native press by the publication of false reports. To avoid a misunderstanding, Government ought to take into their confidence the respectable portion of the Native press. We earnestly request His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to see that authentic information about the doings of Government is supplied to the Native papers through a Press Commissioner. It also behoves Government to investigate into the high-handedness of Government officers who are the enemies of the Indian National Congress movement.

15. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 20th August, observes:—If these circulars have been really issued, they betray the arbitrary conduct of the Political Agent and are likely to make the British subjects suspicious about their rulers. Government ought to call upon the officer for an explanation and to publish the same and cancel the circulars, as otherwise they are likely to screen in future the high-handed conduct of political officers from public exposure.

The condition of the British Indian subjects as compared with that of the agriculturists in Kashmere.

16. The *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 17th August, refers to the remarks made in Parliament by Sir John Gorst in reply to Mr. Bradlaugh about the condition of the agriculturists in Kashmere under the administration of the Mahárája, and asks whether the Indian rayats under British rule are better off than the people of Kashmere; whether the former are not harassed by a heavy land revenue assessment subject to be increased every ten years, by hard rules under which their chattels are sold for recovery of arrears of Government dues, and by stringent forest laws and regulations; and whether from the existing state of things it does not appear that the Secretary of State for India is quite unconcerned about the welfare and happiness of the Indian people in British territories.

17. The *Shubh Suchak* (21), in its issue of the 15th August, also deplores the condition of the agriculturists in India, urges leading men and associations to petition Government to introduce throughout the country the permanent land assessment obtaining in Bengal, and to alleviate the stringency of the forest laws. No other civilized country in the world, says the paper, has forest laws so oppressive and grinding as those obtaining in India. Agri-

culture is the only occupation left to the people of this country, all other industries being, as it were, closed to them, and even this occupation is not paying on account of the heavy land assessment and the difficulty of getting the forest produce indispensable to agriculture. One's heart is pained even to describe the woes which are caused to the agriculturist by the severe and oppressive forest laws. What must then be the state of mind of those who actually suffer from them? The Indian rayats are a meek, loyal and law-abiding people and mutely bear the hardships of the stringent forest laws. How long will Government continue to try the patience of these subjects? Government want every department to pay them, but they must remember the fact that no revenue can be permanent if it is very exorbitant, and it is meet that they should revise the forest laws and make them conducive to the happiness of the people.

Comments on the recent resolution of the Bombay Government on the *Kesari* and *Mahrátta* newspapers.

18. While writing about a recent resolution issued by the Bombay Government in its Political Department regarding certain unfounded allegations about the death of a syce at the hands of a high military officer, the *Hindu Punch* (36), in its issue of the 21st August, remarks:—Government feel a sort of pride in issuing resolutions about comparatively trifling matters, but neither they nor their Secretaries pay any attention to the complaints which are constantly made by the Native newspapers about the miserable condition of the people consequent on the various taxes and duties which are levied in connection with forests, salt, municipalities, &c. Such is the policy of Government. Their object in making enquiries and issuing resolutions on matters like the one recently published by the *Mahrátta* and *Kesari* newspapers and which are not of much direct consequence, is simply to place on record every six or twelve months an instance or two to show that attention is paid by them to statements and complaints made by newspapers. Clever political men thus make a show of a deep interest in administrative work by instituting enquiries in insignificant matters and let subjects of public utility remain unattended to, and it is such men who come to the front in the administration of the State. How far the real grievances of the people are attended to and redressed is plain from the above-mentioned instance.

19. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 16th August, writes:—It would have been fairer of the Government if enquiries had been made in other directions also. The Government resolution that the editors of the *Mahrátta* and *Kesari* had no other information except what they found elsewhere is not quite satisfactory. Some remarks might have been made with perfect justice about the *Broad Arrow*, *Truth* and the *Bombay Gazette*, but they, especially the first two, would have resented being criticised and are beyond the reach of the Bombay Government. But it is noteworthy that although currency was first given to an unfounded statement by two English and one Anglo-Indian journal, the gravamen of the charge has fallen upon papers which circulated the story at third or fourth hand.

20. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—Some time ago the *Broad Arrow* "reported a battle royal being fought at Poona between European and Native forces, between a *burra sahib* and a syce," and that "damages have been repaired and every one reported as quite content, including the syce's family," &c. No one knows who was the author of this mischievous canard, but it was repeated in *Truth*, whose editor asked several suggestive queries on the subject. The "Gup from Bombay" was reproduced in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd June last. The *Mahrátta* and *Kesari* noticed the allegations in their columns and requested Government to enquire into their truth. A correspondent wrote in the columns of the former on this very subject, making an explicit reference to the statements in the *Broad Arrow*. Government have, we are glad to say, shown great vigilance in sifting the matter to the bottom and the whole affair turns out to be a wholly exaggerated and distorted account of what really happened. The Police Commissioner of Bombay reports that the syce in question suffered from high fever and died in Bombay from pneumonia of both lungs, though he was under proper medical treatment.

Government called upon our Poona contemporaries to state whence they got their information and against whom the insinuations were made. The editors distinctly say that the matter was the subject of conversation in Poona and their object in noticing the paragraphs that had appeared in three English papers was to request Government to institute enquiries. When the enquiries had so satisfactorily ended—and our contemporaries meant nothing more than that there should be an enquiry—it was scarcely necessary to fulminate a Government resolution on the subject. The entire Native press asked for the publication of the resolution of Government on the Broach case which excited the Hindu community for some time. But the authorities treated the request with supreme contempt. We do not care to discover the reasons for the strangely divergent attitude of Government in respect of these two incidents. The recent resolution is in some respects a curious document. The reason why the three English papers which first gave currency to the canard should be entirely ignored in it and undue prominence given to the names of our Native contemporaries is beyond our comprehension. We however hope that the same vigilance and promptitude which Government have shown in investigating the matter and issuing a resolution on it, will be exhibited in finding out the prime author of the false canard which first appeared in the *Broad Arrow* and then re-appeared in the *Truth*. Until there is another resolution on this subject, people can hardly be blamed if they say that Government is not as consistent as it ought to be and as zealous in demanding explanations from English newspapers as it was in giving undue prominence to the names of the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari* in connection with this unpleasant incident, simply because they pointedly invited the attention of Government to the gross fiction published by the *Broad Arrow*.

21. The *Surya Prakásh* (89), in its issue of the 16th August, writes :—We are sorry to see that the editors of the *Mahrátta* and *Kesari* have been very leniently treated by Government. Language more stiff and full of strictures than that of the Government resolution on the subject should have been applied in exposing these writers.

22. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 17th August, writes :—We thank the Government for promptly noticing the matter and express our regret once again for the part we took therein. The fact that we refrained from adding any comments of our own shows that we meant to insinuate nothing—as has been very charitably taken for granted by an Anglo-Vernacular Bombay contemporary.

The Indian marriage laws and the agitation in the London *Times*.

23. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 22nd August, observes that the advocacy of the London *Times* at the instance of Mr. Behrámji Mervánji Malabári, for effecting certain changes in the Indian marriage laws, and the formation of a committee in connection with the question of these laws, composed of Lords Northbrook and Ripon and other influential gentlemen, are sure to make a commotion and give a new aspect to the question, though the movement may not be acceptable to the Hindu community, and advises the educated Hindus to start associations for social reform and make improvements in their secular life so far as circumstances would allow, and to help or check the above-mentioned movement in England, as the same may advocate reformation suited to the present circumstances of the country or in advance of them.—The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the same date, in writing on the same subject, observes that the evil of child-marriage will not be effectually driven out of existence by any law but will completely succumb to the light of education, which is gradually spreading in the country, and so also will the cause of widow-marriage be advanced by the civilizing agencies of education, while the abolition of the restitution of conjugal rights will be premature and an unbearable evil in Hindu society of the present day.

Remarks in connection with the Khoti Committee appointed by the Bombay Government.

24. The *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 17th August, says that the secrecy with which the work of the Committee recently appointed by Government to enquire into the rights of Khots in the Ratnágiri District is being conducted has given rise to suspicions in the minds of

those directly or indirectly interested in the enquiry, and recommends Government to conduct the enquiry openly, to patiently listen to what the Khots and their tenants may have to say in the matter, and to appoint on the Committee a non-official gentleman to represent the Khots and their tenants and thus leave no ground whatever for a misunderstanding in the matter.

Remarks on the evening party given by Mr. Lee-Warner at Poona.

25. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 21st August, writes:—One of the features of the present Poona season is the garden-party given by Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris and the Native *elite* there. We are glad that opportunities are taken in this way to hold down the neck of official stiffness which, often without meaning anything, becomes a source of misunderstanding. As an educationist and a person of taste, we have a right to expect much from Mr. Lee-Warner in this direction. Some people say that intercourse between Europeans and Natives is quite impossible. There is some truth in this observation, but the said impossibility rests not so much in the differences of our manners and customs as in the want of courtesy, forbearance and cordiality of spirit. Differences there are everywhere, but we ought to pursue the policy of "give and take," if we really wish for the said intercourse. During the *régime* of Lord Reay much was done to improve these relations, and we may look for further improvement during the career of His Excellency Lord Harris. The ice has been broken; what we much need is the cultivation of mutual respect for both the Eastern and Western tastes. Keep aside the divergencies; look to mutual good, and there is every likelihood of permanent cordiality being established.

The proposed appointment of a fourth Presidency Magistrate for Bombay and the proposal to make the local municipality pay its cost.

26. The same newspaper writes:—It seems that the citizens of Bombay are going to have local self-government with a vengeance, for the watchful observers of the affairs of our municipality must have seen that more and more, and none the less burdensome, duties are attempted to be placed upon them. Here is an instance in point. Not content with calling upon the municipality to bear its share of the duty of providing for the segregation and maintenance of lepers, Government have now addressed the Corporation a letter drawing the attention of that body to the urgent necessity of a fourth Magistrate, and calling upon it to bear a share of the maintenance of the new establishment, which is estimated to cost Rs. 900 per mensem, on the plea that a large portion of the time of the present Magistrates is occupied by municipal suits, in the absence of which the necessity for an additional Magistrate would not have been so much felt. If the Corporation acquiesces in this demand, it will not, we say, speak much for its independence and common sense. If it does not protest stoutly and hold out, but gives way, is there any limit to the burdens with which it may be charged? By a chain of arguments a portion of the cost of the maintenance of a Secretary to the Government may be demanded from the municipality, for, of late the correspondence of Government with it has increased to a considerable extent. Then again there are municipal suits in the High Court and the Court of Small Causes. Why not demand from the Corporation a portion of the cost of one Judge in both the Courts? We will not carry this line of argument further. Suffice it to say that by similar arguments a proportionate cost of any Government department may be laid on the shoulders of the municipality, however absurd it may look to the common sense of people. There is yet another consideration. If the municipal suits take up a portion of the time of our Magistrates, so do prosecutions at the instance of our mercantile firms. Why not then call upon them for a contribution? The Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals institutes a number of prosecutions. Why should it be exempt from a portion of the burden? Our railway companies also will have to prepare themselves for the same contingency. Proceeding in this manner, we do not know the limit to which the demand may be carried. All this is sufficient, we think, to prove the absurdity of the proposal, and we hope the Corporation will not hesitate to point out its true nature to the Government.

27. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—For one thing it is clear that, from whatever cause, the number of municipal cases

has steadily and very considerably declined in three years. But apart from this, we fear it will be hard to persuade the Corporation to bear a portion of the cost of maintaining a fourth Magistrate's Court, which is estimated at Rs. 900 per month. Local self-government would cost us very dear, indeed, if Government were to go on shifting their burdens on to the shoulders of municipalities. The Government reading of the meaning of local self-government, if thoroughly carried out in practice, would make it a greater boon to the Government than to the people. The municipal rates and taxes are already very heavy. The Bombay Municipality is rich, no doubt; but it is rich in consequence of burdens upon the taxpayer, which are very heavy and which ought not to be made heavier. It would be a grievous mistake to suppose that the squeezability of the municipality is unlimited.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. C. W. Chitty as Clerk of the Crown.

28. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—It is announced in the dailies that Mr. C. W. Chitty, who joined the Bombay bar only five or six years ago, is to act as Clerk of the Crown in place of Mr. M. H. Starling, who proceeds on leave of absence to England. There are many senior barristers, both Native and European, who are in no way inferior to Mr. Chitty in their legal attainments or experience, and it is certainly difficult to see on what principle this appointment was made in supersession of the rights of other competent persons. Almost all the highly paid posts in the High Court are conferred upon Europeans and it would have been an act of justice, pure and simple, if the claims of an advocate-barrister like Mr. Vicajee or of any other experienced barrister of the bar had this time been treated with respect. There is already a complaint that some juniors are left out in the cold during the criminal sessions of the High Court and we never expected that even seniors would be similarly dealt with as they have been this time. Our present Chief Justice is known to be just, righteous and liberal in his views and we hope His Lordship will see that the services of a larger number of well-qualified Natives are utilized in some of the higher appointments in the High Court.

Remarks on the sentence of death passed on two Márwádis by the Sessions Judge of Poona.

29. In alluding to the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Poona on two Márwádis, Pánálál and Mulchand, for the murder of two children, the *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 17th August, observes that the evidence produced against the first prisoner was strong enough to justify capital punishment, whilst that against the second was not so convincing, and trusts that the Honourable Judges of the Bombay High Court, when considering the case, will take a lenient view of the latter's case and commute his sentence to one of transportation for life.

A complaint against an alleged order of the Subordinate Judge of Nadiád.

30. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 20th August, complains against the alleged order of the Subordinate Judge of Nadiád directing a payment of three days' *bháta* to witnesses coming to the Court from Mahudha, and says that the distance between Nadiád and Mahudha being only 10 miles the witnesses from the latter place can return to their homes the same evening, and that by this order litigants are likely to be put to unnecessary expense, and requests the authorities to move in the matter.

Withdrawal of the allegation of corruption made against the bailiffs of the Civil Courts of Broach.

31. The *Din Mani* (80), in its issue of the 19th August, withdraws the allegation about corrupt practices of the bailiffs of the Civil Courts of Broach made in its issue of the 24th June last and noticed in the weekly Report on Native newspapers, No. 26, for the week ending 28th June 1890, paragraph 26.

Government medical officers and the difficulties experienced in getting certificates and treatment from them.

32. The *Poona Vaibhav* (55) of the 17th August, in a communicated article, complains of the difficulties and expenditure to which persons are subjected in obtaining medical certificates of sickness and of fitness to enter the Government service and also of the indifference and recklessness which medical officers show towards the Government servants who go to them for treatment, and says that it is at a loss to find the

proper authorities to whom a representation should be made on the subject with a view to get redress, since the term "Government" is very vague and there is no single person denoted by that term.

PART II.—*Education.*

Native educational institutions in Bombay recommended for the favourable notice of His Excellency the Governor.

33. In alluding to the visit paid by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris to the Poona Native Institute and the address delivered by His Excellency on the occasion in praise of the institution, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 22nd August, says:—Like the Poona Native Institute there are several schools in Bombay which are solely conducted by Native agency, such as the Elphinstone High School, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Institution, Fort High School, Proprietary High School, Chandanwádi High School, and several others. At these schools several hundreds of boys receive high education that enables them to enter the University, and yet the Governor and other high officials of this presidency and persons of rank coming from Europe on a visit to India know little about them. The Bombay schools ought to receive the same encouragement from officials and persons of eminent rank as is extended to the Poona Institute; but His Excellency the Governor and other high officials spend the greater portion of the year at Poona, remaining scarcely a month at the presidency town, which will, one of these days, be driven to protest against the gubernatorial absence from the capital of the presidency, as did Calcutta against the Viceregal sojourn to Simla.

The recent selection of examiners for conducting the examinations of the Bombay University commented upon.

34. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—Government is said to work in secret and is hence often liable to be misunderstood and misrepresented. There is, however, no reason why the Syndicate of the Bombay University should attempt to play a similar *rôle*. We understand that examiners were appointed last week for conducting this year's examinations, but the public, and for the matter of that the members of the Senate, who are supposed by law to exercise a controlling influence over the executive body, are quite ignorant of the names of the persons selected. How can the Senate or the outside public in the least control the action of the Syndicate when the names of examiners are withheld from them till the last moment? We hear from reliable sources that, despite the recent discussions in the Senate and in the press, some applicants for examinerships whose claims are quite unexceptionable have been ignored in favour of others who cannot possibly be said to be in any way superior to those who have been superseded. What can possibly be said in favour of a system under which the Syndicate has persistently put aside the only M.A., M.D., of this University continuously for the last four or five years? This year another M.D., who is a specialist and has lectured upon his special subject for years at the Grant Medical College, has, we learn, been also ignored. The other appointments too, if our information is correct, are more or less open to comment. We must say that some steps need be taken to reform the present unsatisfactory system by the substitution of another under which larger and more effective control can be exercised over the selection of examiners and the conduct of examinations in general. Assuming that the subsisting arrangements are to continue, the first step towards improvement lies, in our judgment, in rendering it obligatory on the Syndicate to state the reasons of their selection and rejection in each case and to publish the list of examiners immediately after they are nominated. The record should be accessible to each and every member of the Senate, and in this way the action of the Syndicate could be properly controlled and supervised by the larger body and outside public.

Alleged incompetency of the medical graduates of the Bombay University and the action of the Medical Faculty in the matter.

35. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—The Medical Faculty would appear to have imported extraneous matter in disposing of the question of the incompetency or otherwise of our medical graduates, for we are told that it is willing to discuss the important question of raising the standard of general education in the case of persons intending to enter the

medical profession, but that it is not prepared to enter upon such a discussion on the basis of Mr. Nugent's letter to the University Registrar. This, we submit with all deference, is unintelligible; for, the proposal of raising the standard was placed before them only on the basis of the letter which they decline to discuss and yet profess readiness to consider it, and this opinion is supported by the reason that the letter in question implies that the medical graduates are less accomplished in their profession than they might reasonably be expected to be, and that such a supposition would be inconsistent with the dignity of the faculty and could lead to no useful result. Now, this line of reasoning suggests a number of points. Mr. Nugent, with due deference we say, is Chief Secretary to Government and not a professional man, and it may well be assumed that in a line which is not his own he will not speak without book. His letter must, therefore, be based upon some report of a medical officer, and this officer, again, must have consulted reason before inditing the document. If, therefore, his letter seemed to the Medical Faculty to cast any reflection on the accomplishments of the medical graduates of the Bombay University, every member of the faculty, and especially every graduate of the Bombay University among them, was bound in honour to insist on being informed of the facts on which the imputation was alleged to be based. In declining to follow this course, therefore, the faculty have hardly consulted their dignity; for dignity demands that a man or a body of men ought not to decline to look into an allegation that they had been found incompetent in their profession. The decision arrived at, therefore, is hardly fair to the existing graduates and is injurious to the cause of future medical education among us. We trust matters will not be allowed to rest where they are and that the faculty will reconsider the question.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Mischief said to be done to goods arriving at the Gadag railway station.

36. The *Rasik Ranjani* (144), in its issue of the 21st August, invites the attention of the Traffic Manager of the Southern Marátha Railway to the loss said to have been caused to the merchants of Gadag by the contents of the bales of cloth and other commodities arriving at the station being tampered with while in the custody of the railway servants, and says that the goods-clerk does not deliver the goods to the owners though they make repeated demands, putting them off from day to day under some pretext or other. There is little doubt, the paper adds, as to who the authors of the mischief are while the goods are in charge of the company, and therefore it is necessary that the Traffic Manager should make a timely enquiry into the matter and put a stop to these malpractices.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

The result of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion in Parliament with regard to the restoration of the Mahárája of Kashmere.

37. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 21st August, writes:—However discouraging the result of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion in regard to the restoration of the Mahárája Pratapsing to the Kashmere *gádi* may be regarded by some, his ponderous speech on the subject has not gone in vain. Since then the Mahárája is at Shrinagar, and his entry into his capital was, according to a correspondent of the *Statesman*, very cordial and marked by every regal demonstration and display. According to the correspondent, "it is reported that he (Pratapsing) will act as President of the Council. This is his natural position and might be *the commencement of the exercise of his direct authority, which is greatly to be desired and the lack of which since the Council began its work has been much felt.*" The italics are ours. Evidently the *Statesman's* correspondent is a European, and yet he seems convinced that the task of reform "has been rendered more difficult than it would have been, because the Mahárája himself has taken no part in public affairs." So that even the much talked of administrative reforms under the administration of the Council, which was introduced with all flourish of trumpets and much was expected from it, are likely to prove a nullity. Under the circumstances the theory that the deposition of the Mahárája would be productive

of every human happiness has proved chimerical. But inasmuch as the Kashmere administration has been under a quasi-British rule, it will be very interesting to read the history of reforms introduced in that part of the country. Will the Government publish it?

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Amirchand Jhaverchand as Acting Kárbhári of Morvi.

38. A correspondent, writing to the *Káthiáwár Times* (3) in its issue of the 21st August, says:—I see from the *Káthiáwár Times* of the 5th August that Mr. Amirchand Jhaverchand is appointed Acting Kárbhári of Morvi. I am really surprised at this announcement, for I hear it on very good authority that at the time of the British administration in Morvi during the minority of the present Thákor Sáheb, the then Political Agent Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Peile had for certain reasons, which must have been on the Agency records, forbidden Mr. Amirchand's entrance to the Morvi Darbár. This occurred in 1873. In the face of this order, I inquire if the Agency would approve the nomination of this man to the post of Diwán of Morvi? I do not think it would. But why? Should his antecedents remain unknown it might. Had His Highness the Thákor Sáheb known the man's antecedents it is quite improbable that his appointment would have been made at all. Besides, Mr. Amirchand knows no English. His Gujaráti education, if education it could be called, is very poor and not at all up to the present requirements. I hope you will agree with me that for the Diwánship of Morvi an English-knowing, able, intelligent, and experienced man—one who could administer the State satisfactorily—is required. I think it very doubtful that a Political Agent of Mr. Ollivant's sagacity will ever approve of such a nomination after the man's antecedents are brought to his notice. I feel positive also that the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi, who is a well-educated and intelligent Chief, will see the advisability of forthwith cancelling the present appointment and of nominating a really useful man, against whose nomination the Agency could raise no objection.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th August 1890.

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(For the week ending 23rd August 1890.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 30th August 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay ...	Monthly	...
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárásh trá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
53	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
63	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	290
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
73	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
76	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
83	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
84	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
85	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
86	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
87	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
89	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
95	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
98	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
113	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
121	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
127	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
129	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
130	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
131	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakâsh	Limbdi	Do.	652
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
138	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
143	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakâsh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakâsh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
155	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
162	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
163	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

An attack on the India Office.

1. While writing about the India Office, the *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—The Secretary of State for India has a large and costly office in England, which has been created with a view to get answers to questions on Indian affairs asked in Parliament. The office is of no earthly use to India, though the latter has to bear its cost. If one were to inquire into it he would find much confusion in it, and would see that it is not only unfriendly to India but also inimical to her interests. It would also be found to be merely an instrument for maintaining some Englishmen. Mr. Bradlaugh asked several questions of late in Parliament on Indian matters, and the Secretary of State replied to them by saying either that he knew nothing about the matter, or that he had received no information, or such other things. To the question of Mr. Bradlaugh about a strange circular issued by the Governor-General's Agent in Central India the Secretary of State has given a similar reply, and it is highly derogatory to the British Government that the latter should be ignorant of an illegal and high-handed circular alleged to have been issued to the Princes in Central India. The kind of oppression which was practised under the Mogul rule is also practised under the British administration, and the impression of the people that they get due justice under the latter rule is simply erroneous. There exists no means of attracting notice in England if the British Indian officers annexed Native States one after another or deprived the subject-people of all their rights or plundered them. There is not much meaning in the boast of the British officers that they dispense justice in India. The Home Government does not care about Indian matters. Should every Indian affair be explained to a foreign gentleman, he would certainly see that India was treated by the British Government more cruelly than an animal to be slaughtered by a butcher. It is said that a motion is likely to be made in Parliament about the necessity of the India Office, which is simply a useless burden on India, and if there be any truth in this report it is certainly a matter for gratification. It is very desirable that when such a question is mooted the weak points of the office should be exposed to the light of day.

Reasons why the British Government has been lowered in public estimation.

2. The *Dnyán Ságar* (34), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—Owing to long familiarity the people of India do not now much appreciate the little happiness which they get under the British rule as they did when they were freed from the disorder which reigned supreme under the Native rule. Besides, the Government has now changed its old policy and begun to make good the loss it suffered by the kind and generous course which it pursued at the beginning with a view to establish its rule in the country. Disregard of promises given in the Royal Proclamation, heedlessness to the prayers of the Indian National Congress and public opinion in general, unwillingness to satisfy the natural aspirations of the people, attempts to discourage higher liberal education which gave birth to those aspirations, the Official Secrets Act, the orders prohibiting Government servants from attending political meetings, and the Police Bill, the last three of which aim at curtailing the liberty of the press, of the Government servants and of the public in general, respectively, are some of the other causes which have lowered the Government in the estimation of the people of India and which will be greatly injurious to the stability of the British rule. Great men always welcome criticism and so the British Government should encourage the Indian National Congress, which is universally respected.

Pardon granted to Mahárája Dhulipsing by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

3. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, like a kind mother that she is, has pardoned the prodigal son, Mahárája Dhulipsing. The game of sedition is a very risky one, especially so when it aims at the overthrow of such a well-established, and, on the whole, beneficent Government as that of the British in India. The Mahárája's tall talk about his cherished indignation against, and implacable hatred of, the British Government was taken at its worth here. He had, do doubt, a grievance, but he lost whatever sympathy his

Indian fellow-subjects were disposed to give him by his foolish bravado and bombastic proclamations. We are glad that he has seen the error of his ways and made his submission. The Queen-Empress has in pardoning Dhulipsing given one more instance of the largeness of her heart. We hope the pardon is full and entire, and that the cause of Dhulip's grievance will be removed. He has already suffered enough.

Comments on the recent Convention between England and Portugal.

4. While commenting on the late Convention between England and Portugal, the *Horas Vagas* (163), in its issue of the 28th August, says:—It is evident that compensation is given to the Portuguese by ceding to them territories which were long ago within the sphere of their influence and where Portuguese authority was never contested, except in abnormal cases like the one which occurred lately in Bihe—in other words, the Convention gives to Portugal what was her own and nobody else's. England has at times this peculiar way of making amends to people. [The *Anglo-Lusitano* (162) expresses similar sentiments.]

The present Governor-General of India and the Governor of Bombay.

5. The *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 24th August, says:—Although nothing can be definitely said as to what administrative work His Excellency Lord Lansdowne is at present engaged in, it is a matter for surprise that there is scarcely anything in connection with which mention is made of His Lordship in newspapers. His Excellency Lord Harris, who is fond of cricket, supplies at least opportunities to newspapers to fill their columns with his remarks in connection with his favourite game. Why does the British Parliament order big salaries to be given to these high functionaries and send them to this country if they neglect their work and leave it to their subordinates to be disposed of as they please? It is the chief duty of the Viceroy to enquire whether the demands of the Indian National Congress are right and to convince the British Parliament accordingly. He should at least satisfy himself about their reasonableness. How miserable is the present condition of the people of India and how they are governed, what reforms are urgently required in the administration, how the various taxes are squeezed out of the people, what has led to their deprivation of their rights, are matters which high authorities like His Excellency the Governor ought to enquire into. Who else can do this work? An enquiry was formerly made every thirty years into the administration of the country by the East India Company, but now the local authorities have no check over them except that of the India Office, to which pensioners are appointed for their experience of this country. If an enquiry be made by superior authority into the administration of India since 1858, many officers will have to stand at the bar before Parliament, like the late Warren Hastings.

Protest made against British Indian immigrants in the Transvaal condemned.

6. In noticing the telegram about the protest made at Pretoria, in the Transvaal, against British Indian immigrants, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 28th August, says:—This attitude of the Transvaalians presages a bad luck to the Indians trading in that country. If the industrious and thrifty Indian traders are disliked by the Britishers in a small and poor country like the Transvaal, the former cannot expect a welcome from the latter in a large, thriving country. If the presence of the Indian traders is envied by the Britishers in a foreign country, the latter are sure not to like to see the former in their mother-country and are certain to do everything possible to drive them away. It is so far quite certain that the gates of entrance to every British colony are being closed against Indians, and their progress in trade and commerce is hindered. A few Mahomedan pedlars have settled in Australia, but they are disliked by the Britishers in that country, who wish their absence from it, without considering the fact that the Indians are, like themselves, the subjects of Her Imperial Majesty. The same desire is expressed by the people of South Africa, and it is feared that in the newly formed colonies on the Eastern Coast of that continent the Indian merchants will shortly meet with a similar reception. The policy of the present Conservative Government to injure the mercantile interests of India does not give any hopes of the Indian traders in those countries being freed from the danger that stares them so hard in the face. The Indian merchants will soon have

to stand in every colony in fear of being inconvenienced by the Britishers, whose proverbial impartiality would, under such circumstances, be questioned by them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, censures the Britishers for desiring the deportation of the Indian traders from the Transvaal, and hopes that the British Government will not fail to work in the interests of her few Indian subjects who have gone and setted in that country.]

The surplus in the Indian budget for 1890-91 and the remission of the enhanced duty on salt.

7. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—Assuming that the surplus in the Indian budget might reach only Rs. 18,70,000 for 1890-91, though we cannot be at all sure on the point, having regard to the bold jumps up and down which Indian financial statements generally take about the close of the year, there would be for the two years a surplus of 3¾ krors or thereabouts available to the Government of India. Under these circumstances we fail to perceive why there ought not to be a remission of the enhanced duty on salt. The conditions of Indian finance have undergone a change for the better during the last three months, and there is every likelihood of exchange remaining stable at or about 1*s.* 9*d.* Sir John Gorst observed that he would give no hopes of a remission because the famine fund ought to be strengthened. This is somewhat strange. If Reuter has correctly reported him, then we must say that Sir John is simply trying to keep the people off the scent. For it should be remembered that the Finance Minister has already taken credit in this year's budget for Rs. 6,00,000 on finance fund account. We fail to see why the whole or a greater portion of the surplus that may be realised on 31st March next should still be utilised for a further famine grant. If the fund is to be further strengthened it could be only done by providing the necessary amount in the current expenditure of next year's account. It should be remembered that the salt duty was enhanced in 1887 on account of the heavier loss entailed by low exchange. The exchange difficulty, so far as it can be seen at present, is allayed, though not finally solved. Still, the plea which constrained the Government of India to raise the duty no longer exists. Exchange may again be lowered, but not immediately. In fact, he would be a bold man who could forecast the future of exchange even a month hence. But the exigency which necessitated the imposition of the additional duty was temporary and has no existence now. The enhanced duty was imposed to give temporary relief to the embarrassed finances, which, even independent of exchange, are better now. There is a normal growth under the ordinary heads of revenue of nearly three-quarters of a kror. And even assuming that exchange may be lower, it cannot be lower than what it was prior to May last. So that with economy in expenditure the Government of India ought to be able to make up the amount of revenue now derived from the additional duty, provided it refrains from indulging in its mad schemes of trans-frontier defences and external aggression. It is only due to the people that so burdensome a tax as Rs. 2-8-0 ought not to be continued. The increased duty of 8 annas is really a State reserve to meet imperial exigencies. When fresh exigencies arise it may be wise to re-impose it; but it would be highly unjust to the people if under the existing conditions of Indian finance the additional duty were maintained any longer. It would be grievous were the Government to indulge once more in its warlike propensities and squander away the surplus of 3 krors on bloodshed, while it allowed discontent to grow rife in the land owing to the hardship of the taxation on the masses who contribute so largely to the principal heads of revenue.

Surplus in the Indian budget for 1890-91 and remarks in connection with its intended application to the revival of the Famine Insurance Fund.

8. The *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 24th August, strongly disapproves of the intended application of the expected surplus in the Indian budget for the current year to the revival of the Famine Insurance Fund for strengthening the frontier defences, giving enormous salaries to officers belonging to the ruling race or treating the Amir of Afghanistan like a son-in-law, urges Government to use the surplus towards reducing the salt duty which has made the condition of the rayats very miserable, and says that if the Famine Insurance Fund is to be revived at all it should be done by taxing those who misappropriated it,

or by imposing import duty on English goods, or by reducing the salaries of Europeans and the Imperial expenditure, and not by incurring the displeasure of the rayats by allowing the heavy salt duty to remain as it is.

Comments on the claims put forward by the uncovenanted civil service in India.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—It is announced that the uncovenanted civil service in India is henceforward to be paid at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* a rupee, instead of at the official rate of exchange. Now the question is, if the claims of the service are at all just, why pay them at the reduced rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* instead of at the full rate of 2*s.* a rupee? The spirit of one's engagements can never be maintained until the full measure of justice is done to the injured party. Evidently, therefore, the fixing of the rate at 1*s.* 9*d.* leads one to the supposition that nothing short of a compromise in this financial adjustment of the claims of the service as against those of the taxpayers of this country has been effected. Of course, the fact cannot be ignored that it is scarcely conducive to good government to maintain a discontented body of public servants, and that it would be well to pay a few thousands more to purchase the good will and efficiency of service. But such a line of argument hardly needs to be repudiated, when it is taken into consideration that the members of the service entered the service of the Government with their eyes open, after binding themselves down to specific conditions. If, however, the loss by exchange is a source of financial evil to the uncovenanted, it is not less so to the Indians or to the Government, and duty demands that all of these sufferers ought to make an united effort to avert this cause of pressure which affects them all, instead of seeking to benefit one class at the expense of another. We see that not a few of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee appointed by Parliament to enquire into the alleged grievances of the services urged, as a cogent reason to reimburse them the loss on exchange, that like the covenanted service they too ought to be paid in sterling money. Such a type of reasoning could pass muster in the Committee because of the want of Native element in it to present the other side of the shield; for, in fairness, the point raised ought to be that the covenanted should be paid in the current coin of the country in which they served, rather than that the circumstance should be seized upon as an excuse to demand a like payment, thus adding to the financial pressure on the already over-burdened taxpayer of India.

Approval of the appointment of a small commission to enquire into the hours of labour for women and children in Indian mills.

10. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 26th August, writes:—We are glad that, after all, the Government of India has seen the advisability of appointing a small commission, consisting mainly of natives of India, to enquire into the question of the hours of labour for women and children and to submit a report upon the matter. This step was urgently required, for with all that has been done for the amelioration of the mill-hands their condition is still not wholly satisfactory. It is not too much to ask that the mills should be closed for two Sundays in the month, or that the mill-hands should be allowed two free Sundays by turns. This privilege has been conceded, we hear, to the women; but the men's wages are cut. They are required to work every day on pain of losing two days' pay for each day of absence. We hope the present local Government will do its best to look into this matter as the late Government had not apparently given it adequate attention.

Remarks on the refusal of the Government of India to sanction the project for a Military College at Poona.

11. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—On the eve of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's departure from India some of the leaders of Native society, members of the old aristocracy of Mahárashtra, men who very rarely come before the public, assembled together and considered how they should commemorate the connection of the Duke, one of Her Majesty's sons, with the Bombay Army in particular and Bombay society, Native and European, in general. There can be no question of the large popularity of His Royal Highness, both among the Native army and Native society. These gentlemen conceived the happy idea of collecting funds for the establishment of a military school of training for Native officers. His Royal Highness the Duke had expressed his

strong desire for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst for the training of Native officers. It was therefore naturally felt that a memorial like the one proposed would be very gratifying to His Royal Highness. It would, moreover, be a most fitting memorial, as being connected with and intended for the amelioration of the Bombay Native army. The Chiefs, Sardárs and noblemen who hit upon this happy idea were not altogether unselfish in making the proposal. It has been a standing complaint that the young men of the old aristocracy, finding that the door of the military profession was closed against them, and not taking kindly to the literary professions which their hereditary bias revolted from, fell into bad habits and the condition of these families grew from bad to worse. Many of these families, who once supplied the Marátha army with distinguished soldiers, are at present compelled to take to agriculture or to humble professions for the purpose of maintaining themselves. Some of their names are names to conjure the Marátha martial spirit with. In the Bombay Presidency there is a rule, as the *Bombay Gazette* observes, "as often, we fear, honoured in the breach as in the observance," that one of three commissions available for natives of India shall be given to members of the old aristocratic families. But the condition that these candidates for commissions must first pass through the ranks is a prohibitory one. It was hoped that this condition would cease to be insisted upon if the postulates for commissions received preliminary training at a military school. The utility and advantages of having aristocratic cadets in the army, gradually rising to the higher posts, are admitted by all. Many of the English officers are scions of aristocratic families. Of course, no one suggests that the higher offices should be closed to the ranks. What is claimed is that the claims of the aristocracy should be recognised in a practical manner. The promoters of the scheme did not lay any claims to ranks higher than those that are now open and accessible to natives of India. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught himself approved of the proposal. The Government of Lord Reay recommended it favourably. But we learn that the Government of India has refused its sanction. The promoters know that they have a good case and mean to take the matter higher up. We hope they will do so and succeed as they deserve.

12. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (86), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—We share with our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* the regret he has expressed at the refusal of the Government of India to establish the proposed Military College at Poona. The project is certainly a very modest one. There are no ambitious elements about it to frighten even the most hysterical. A college for cadets belonging to princely or noble houses to enable them to pass the prescribed examination for direct commission of a Jamádar or Risáldar to the Indian army is the one thing needful to bring younger princes and chiefs in closer bond of amity with our rulers. The scope it could afford for a loyal and healthy occupation like that of a cultured soldier is such as to enlist the warmest sympathy of our foreign rulers. It is a pity to see so good a scheme viewed with disfavour at the head-quarters of the Military Department. Let us hope with our contemporary that the cause of the memorialists is not utterly lost, but that a renewed effort in the highest quarters may bring about a realisation of what promises to be a laudable scheme for engaging the time and attention of younger members of the Native aristocracy of the Deccan and cultivating their loyalty and soldierlike instincts. Nothing but good can be the outcome of the project.

13. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 24th August, expresses regret that the Government of India should have declined to accord its sanction to the proposed Indian Sandhurst, and says that the action of Government has led people to believe that Government are afraid of admitting the educated natives of India into the army. It also observes that from the absence of any statement of reasons for the refusal it may be inferred that the Government of India has hardly any reasonable ground. The paper advises the leaders of this movement not to be disappointed, but to agitate the question still more actively and to try to win over English opinion, saying that there is reason to expect success, since sooner or later His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is in favour of the institution, is sure to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian forces. [Several other papers have also written on the subject, explaining the necessity and usefulness of a military college to the country.]

Alleged mutilation of a Bombay Government resolution regarding the forest grievances of the people of Thána.

14. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—The mutilation of the last resolution issued by Lord Reay's Government in connection with the forest grievances of the Thána people has attracted the attention of the House of Commons, Mr. Bradlaugh, ever watchful at his post of self-imposed duty, having asked Sir John Gorst a question about it. On the very eve of Lord Reay's departure, *i.e.*, in the last week of his rule, two resolutions were passed by His Lordship's Government, one referring to Kolába and the other to Thána. Of those the Kolába resolution was given to the public before His Lordship left the shores of India, but the other one was held back till His Lordship's departure. The Kolába resolution accepted the Commissioner's recommendations on the question of timber and firewood supply, and with regard to the question of trees in occupied numbers it declared that Government was willing to offer to the occupiers the same terms as were offered to the people of Thána in paragraphs 9, 10 and 13 of the Thána resolution. This Thána resolution, which was evidently the parting gift of Lord Reay to the Thána people, was, however, not published till Lord Reay quitted the shores of India. His Lordship sailed away from Bombay on the 12th April, and the same day's *Times of India* gave to the people the anxiously awaited resolution; when, behold, the clauses thereof subsequent to paragraph 8 were conspicuous by their absence! Thus although the Kolába resolution tells us that Government has decided the question of trees in occupied lands and that Kolába is to be treated in the matter just as Thána is, what decision Government has come to in the case of Thána is kept a secret! Of course, any one who has eyes to see can understand the why and wherefore of this exceedingly strange procedure on the part of the Secretariat. The recommendations of the Forest Commission on the question of the trees in occupied numbers were more favourable to the people than to the department that has during the last ten years assumed a position of such uncompromising hostility to the people. Lord Reay ordered their adoption, if not literally, at any rate in their spirit, and the paragraphs in the Thána resolution subsequent to 8 dealt with that question. The advisers of the Governor in the Secretariat, however, thought that Lord Reay was unnecessarily sacrificing a large sum in this manner, and they therefore first of all took care not to publish the Thána resolution as long as the late Governor was here, and then with astounding audacity took the liberty, as soon as His Lordship's back was turned upon us, of clipping off from the resolution the clauses in question, thus giving to the world an incomplete and immaterial document. But the Kolába resolution previously issued spoiled their game, because it referred in the most express manner possible to the suppressed clauses; and thus the only effect of that suppression was to demonstrate departmental dishonesty in addition to its hostility to public comfort and convenience. The stupidity that led these gentlemen to imagine that they could get rid of an unwelcome resolution passed by the head of the Government in the manner they have tried, without attracting to their act the attention of the people who had the Kolába resolution before them, was indeed "matchless"; and we doubt whether even their most extreme apologist has a word to say in their favour with regard to that part of their conduct. The act was morally as wrong as it was discourteous, to say the least, to the nobleman who till a short while ago was their ruler and their head. The public would really like to know the name of the officer whose fertile brain first suggested it. Of course, the thing must have been done in the name of His Excellency Lord Harris, but beyond assuming formal responsibility of the act His Excellency could not have done anything in the matter, seeing that he was hardly a couple of days in our midst when this flagrant insult to his noble predecessor was offered by his Secretariat. It was about this strange, perverse, shameful and dishonest proceeding on the part of the Government Secretariat that Mr. Bradlaugh asked a question in the House of Commons the other night. The purport of the question was to ask the Under Secretary of State for India what the contents of the missing paragraphs were and whether Sir John Gorst would publish them. Sir John in reply admitted the fact of the mutilation, but declined to publish those clauses himself, alleging that they were confidential. He also declined to interfere in any way in the matter, assuring Mr. Bradlaugh, however, that his question would be sent to the Government of Bombay 'in ordinary course.' The matter here rests at present, and, from beginning

to end, it constitutes so grave a condemnation of the advisers of the Bombay Government in the Department of Forest that further comments are unnecessary.

15. The *Native Opinion* (18) of the 28th August, writing on the same subject, remarks that it is, on the whole, discreditable to Government that the omitted paragraphs should be such as cannot bear light, and that it is very injurious to the reputation of Government that there should be double-dealing in their behaviour.

16. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—Our readers will remember that in the published version of the Thána forest resolution No. 2447, dated 8th April 1890, paragraphs 9 to 13 did not appear, whereas there was reason to believe that these paragraphs must have formed part of the resolution, in that paragraphs 9, 10 and 13 were specifically referred to in the Kolába resolution. The Thána Forest Association requested to be supplied with copies, but they were refused. The matter was of considerable importance to the rayats of the Thána and Kolába Districts. Moreover, it struck every one at the time as very strange (to put it as mildy as possible) that an attempt like this should be made, so soon after Lord Reay had turned his back, by his former colleagues to thwart his noble purpose. The suppression of these paragraphs could not be accounted for on any other ground less discreditable to the officials concerned. These facts were supplied to Mr. Bradlaugh by some one taking interest in these matters and that honourable gentleman asked the Under Secretary of State for India some questions about the transaction. In replying to the questions of Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir John Gorst admitted the omission of the paragraphs, but explained it by saying that the omission was due to the "confidential" nature of them. He declined to interfere in the matter or to ask the Bombay Government to publish the missing paragraphs, as the matter was one with which that Government was entirely competent to deal as it liked. This is certainly unsatisfactory. We do not see why the principles laid down in a Government resolution and affecting the rights of a large number of people in two districts should be considered to be of a "confidential" character. If the principles are such as will embarrass the Government officials in asserting rights or encroaching on those of the rayats, the Government is in honour bound to let the public know them. The enquiry before a Commission, which formed the basis of the conclusions at which Government has arrived, was a public one and the result also ought to be made known to the public. Will Mr. Bradlaugh take any further steps?

17. While writing on the same subject, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 25th August, observes:—Those who exculpate Lord Reay and throw all the blame on the Secretariat in the matter of the omission of the three paragraphs in question must be said to love His Lordship in an extremely high degree. In this, however, they are consistent with themselves, since they blindly attribute everything bad in the administration of Lord Reay to the officers about him and credit His Lordship alone with everything good. There would be nothing strange even if they made an image of His Lordship and worshipped it along with the other idols. But what is there in the omitted paragraphs so favourable to the people that his admirers should confidently exempt His Lordship from complicity in the omission? We do not think that there is any reason to believe that Lord Reay, who did not carry out the somewhat favourable recommendations made by the Forest Commission about the timber trees in private lands, but has even in paragraph 7 of the Thána resolution proposed the appointment of a secret committee to see how far the Commission's recommendations were right, might have laid down for us very beneficial provisions in paragraphs 9 to 13 which these rascally people of the Secretariat deprived us of. This, Lord Reay's admirers will say, is inferential evidence, but if Lord Reay himself were to give evidence against his admirers, the latter would, without doubt, feel surprised. At present we only recommend them to read what the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says. We, for our part, do not find fault with the spirit of enquiry or criticism in the matter of the missing paragraphs, but we cannot understand why there should

Blind adoration of Lord Reay and condemnation of the Secretariat disapproved of.

be partiality in throwing the whole blame on the Secretariat and acquitting Lord Reay altogether in the matter. We do not object to Lord Reay being praised for his good qualities, but certainly blind adoration is beneficial or creditable neither to the adorers nor to the adored.

18. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 28th August, writes:—The policy the Government is pursuing regarding the unfortunate Khots of the Ratnágiri District is, we take liberty to say, far from creditable to it and entirely unworthy of it. Ever since the time the Southern Konkan began to own the sway of the British the Khoti tenure has been a matter of perplexity to the Government, and since then, be it purposely or through ignorance of their rights, the Khots have been treated most unfairly and their ancient rights have been curtailed one after another; so much so that had it not been for the strenuous and self-sacrificing advocacy of their rights by a certain distinguished gentleman, now unfortunately no more, it is a question whether the Khots would have survived the furious onslaughts; for there have been, and there are even now, officers who would have been long ago but too glad to see them extirpated by a single fiat in a day. The Khots are still existing, no doubt, but theirs is verily a miserable existence, for, already deprived of many of their valuable rights by the Survey Act of 1865 and the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880, they seem to be very far, even now, from a final settlement. They were in high hopes, and not unjustifiably, that the rights vouchsafed to them by the latter Act on the basis of the resolution of 1876 would be sacredly preserved, as assured at the time. But they have been rudely disappointed; for, before a decade has hardly elapsed since then, they are threatened with further spoliation, tantamount to virtual extinction, in a most unjustifiable manner at the instance of some over-zealous revenue officers, who have been, in season and out of season, poisoning the ears of Government against them by laying all sorts of abuses at their door. Led by these officers the Government of Lord Reay appointed a small commission in the rainy season last year to go into the matter. Alarmed at this the Khots approached Lord Reay with a large deputation and were distinctly assured by His Lordship that the object of the commission was not to bring about an alteration of the Khoti Act of 1880 in any way, but to devise some equitable rules by which the numerous disputes between the Khots and their tenants regarding the appraisement of crops, which took a great deal of the time of the revenue officers, might be avoided, and His Lordship also nominated a representative of the Khots on the commission. The report of this commission was duly submitted to Government, but it was not communicated to the Khots, as it ought to have been in all fairness, nor has it been even now. This report is supposed to make certain revolutionary suggestions, for the adoption of which an amendment of the Act of 1880 is necessary—a course quite opposed to the distinct assurance given by Lord Reay. But Lord Reay is now gone and his word is not, it seems, regarded as binding on his successor, for a secret commission has been sitting at Poona for preparing a draft Bill embodying the suggestions of the previous commission. What is passing strange, not only has no representative of the Khots been placed upon it, but it has worked so mysteriously that they have been studiously kept in complete ignorance of its deliberations. Of this amazing treatment they have every right to complain. If the all-powerful Government wants to trample upon their guaranteed rights, why this inexplicable secrecy, we ask? Why are they being stabbed in the dark? Are they terrible monsters that even their presence is dreaded? On the present occasion we are not going to enter into a consideration of the question on its merits, but simply want to put it to Government whether this hole and corner policy is in keeping with its oft-boasted love for fair-play and open justice? Why are the Khots being condemned unheard and behind their backs? In our opinion, the Government has blundered grievously in this connection in two respects. In the first place, Government ought to have abstained from any attempt to tamper with the rights solemnly vouchsafed to the Khots by Government in 1880 on the basis of the resolution of 1876; secondly, if the Government felt itself called upon to touch them by the exigencies of the administration or the necessities of the times, it should have proceeded openly and in the broad light of day, allowing the parties concerned to have their say in an open and constitutional manner. By thus abstaining from

The Khots in the Ratnágiri District and the Bombay Government.

a straightforward and manly policy, the Government stands condemned at the bar of public opinion. We have no hesitation in saying that the secrecy maintained by the Government raises strong suspicions as to the righteousness of its motives and has necessarily filled the Khots with alarm and dismay. Their faith in the plighted word of the British Government has been rudely shaken and for this the Government has to thank nobody but itself. We hope it will even now perceive its blunders and allow a voice to the Khots, whose interests too, along with those of the tenants, the paternal Government is bound to safeguard. [The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 25th August, while writing on the same subject, remarks that the attitude assumed by Government of late towards these landholders is extremely unjust, asks what could have led Government to direct that the committee appointed by them to investigate into the claims of such inoffensive men as the Khots, should work in the dark and without hearing what they may have to say in their own behalf, and says that Government must have very sinister motives in so directing the Khoti Committee.]

19. The *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:— The fact of a committee sitting in Poona on some aspect or other of the Khoti question has naturally aroused the suspicions of the whole class of Khots, and the General Secretary of the Ratnágiri Khots' Association has addressed a communication to that body from Bombay on behalf of his association. But the uncertainty which pervades the nature of the work entrusted to the committee necessarily colours the representation in question. Something or other in the present relations of the Khot, his tenants and the Government, it seems, is found to be wrong and the committee at Poona is engaged in considering how to set that something right. We do not see what is gained by enveloping the proceedings of the body in a mystery. But one can see that it is capable of doing considerable harm. Some of the measures which are supposed to be in contemplation are of doubtful advantage and others are in derogation of existing rights. The Khot of the Dhárekari village, for instance, would seem to be a very inoffensive personage. Why anybody should think of getting rid of him altogether is more than one can see. Again, now and then great inconvenience is, no doubt, caused to district officers by the disputes of the Khoti coparceners among themselves. But the power which the Khoti Act gives to the Collector to nominate a manager out of their body for any particular year seems to be adequate to prevent all inconvenience arising from the disputes. In the same way, the substitution of cash rents for rents in kind, or making the occupancy rights transferable as well as heritable, and even conferring such rights on non-privileged occupants, may not be a positive advantage even to the Khots' tenants themselves. There is, for instance, a large body of opinion in India in favour of grain rents all round as being better suited to the circumstances of the Indian rayat. For his interests, too, it may not be an unmixed advantage to give him, ignorant and reckless as he often is, the power of parting with his occupancy rights, and if new privileges are granted on easier terms than now to new persons, it may become the interest of the Khot to change his tenants at short intervals to prevent acquisition of rights in the lands. As it is possible to say much on either side, we think the exact powers of the Poona Committee should be made known and its proceedings thrown open to the public. The Ratnágiri Khot, like the Bengal Zemindár, is disliked by Government officers in these days. Certainly, the large influence he exercises in his village and the share he gets of the produce of the land without contributing much, if anything, towards raising it, prejudices the mind somewhat against him in these days. Perhaps, too, the length of time over which he has enjoyed his privileges even after his services ceased to be required have adequately compensated him for such of them as he rendered in the first instance, so that it may not be altogether unfair to curtail them in these days as far as may be. Yet it is worth while to remember that at one time he did substantial service to the State in bringing new land under cultivation and that he is under one name or other an important feature in the history of Indian villages. Even at the present day the system he represents may be found useful and even necessary to extend cultivation in new and remote districts. At least, this is what we gather from the fact that in Burmah the authorities have recently made grants to two big Zamindárs of Behar of fifteen thousand acres each. The Zamindárs doubtless

intend and hope to be able to induce their countrymen to take up lands in Burmah and settle there as tenants under them. In this way, the Zamindárs in question will benefit not only themselves but their tenants also, as well as the State. For in new Burmah there is land in abundance, which only languishes for want of men to till it. In Behar, on the other hand, there are people who are in a bad way for want of land to give them their daily bread. To bring the two together is the great problem before Government. But the way in which the authorities seem from these instances to think of meeting it is, no doubt, its true solution. In fact, Indian social system seems to require the middleman, whether he be called a Khot or a Zamindár, to extend itself and enrich the State, and though after a time his peculiar function may cease in particular localities, he has yet a right to some consideration at the hands of Government down to the latest time, and not the less so now when we are almost sure to find it necessary to set up middlemen of our own for our purposes.

20. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 30th August, notices the protests made by the Khots in the Ratnágiri District against certain measures believed to be detrimental to their interests, which the Government are said to have in contemplation, and expresses sentiments similar to those put forward by the *Bombay Gazette* in its issue of the 29th idem.

Remarks in connection with the recent resolution of the Bombay Government with regard to a serious news reproduced by the *Kesari* and the *Mahrátta* of Poona.

21. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—The interesting correspondence in connection with the 'Bombay Gup' between the Government of Bombay and some of the other parties concerned, together with the Government resolution thereon, at least points to one thing, viz., the keenest vigilance with which responsible authorities watch the appearance of any grievance or complaint in the press. The promptness showed on the occasion in question was really very commendable and will go a great way to impress the conductors of the press at large with even a keener sense of the responsibility that is involved in giving currency to reports not apparently well-founded. Some of our contemporaries seem to find fault with Government for its over-zeal in the matter in placing the resolution on the Editor's Table, but nothing is lost by publicity; on the other hand, it will go to assure the public, and the exponents of its opinion on the press, that their complaints are not altogether unheeded. The only fault we can induce ourselves to find with Government is that it does not seem to conform to such a straightforward course on all occasions. For instance, it is difficult to conceive what reasons could have weighed with Government in withholding from the public gaze its resolution in the late Broach enquiry, in utter disregard of the demands of the whole local press. The present resolution is valuable in another way, as it implies that mere reproduction of stories, without any comments or any correspondence thereon, does not in the opinion of the authorities involve any breach of journalistic *etiquette*.

Approval of Mr. B. M. Malabari's social reforms proposed for the Hindu community.

22. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—Mr. B. M. Malabari has carried his campaign to England, and his efforts have thus far met with cordial support. Reuter informs us that the apostle of Hindu social reform has written a letter to the *Times*, warmly advocating a change in the marriage laws of India. We are glad to see that the *Times* has earnestly supported the appeal, condemning the barbarous system which makes woman the born thral of man, and which delivers her up, in lifelong and helpless bondage, to her lord and master. The marriage laws of India need revising and reforming. To fix the age of consent at 10 is a blot upon the statute book. Large numbers are sacrificed yearly on the hymeneal altar. Children are married off for better or for worse, and there is no option to them in afterlife either to ratify or repudiate a contract which was made by their elders. The position of the wife and the position of the widow need to be placed by law upon a just, rational and equitable footing, and as the law is, so shall the people be. If the law is wise and good, its educating and ennobling effect upon the people will be great. By being compelled to do right, the people will gradually be reconciled to right, and will eventually come to love right. Government is paying too much court to the sentiment of reactionists,—and we deplore, with Mr. Justice Telang, the fact that there are many bigoted reactionists among educated

Hindus, who elect to perpetuate a wrong by observing an ill-advised neutrality. The ball is set rolling in England by the one man amongst us who is best fitted for the work, and if something will not come of the agitation, which is in a fair way of being cordially taken up, we shall be greatly surprised. This is not a party question. It is one in which all lovers of right and reason may join, and the committee which has been formed in England to work for the reformation of the Indian marriage laws includes persons of divergent political opinions, such as Lords Northbrook, Ripon and Reay, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Lady Duff, Cardinal Manning, Sir Monier Williams, Sir W. G. Hunter and Mr. Dádábhái Navroji. The committee represents the opinion of some of the rulers of India and of men who have been intimately acquainted with India with respect to her social system, and if these eminent men, who have occupied exalted and responsible posts in this country, consider it essential for the well-being of the natives of India that their social laws need reforming, it would, in the words of the *Times*, be an abnegation of responsibilities as rulers of India if Government were to sit still, doing nothing.

Disapproval of the social reforms advocated by Mr. Malabari.

23. The *Gujaráti* (83), in its issue of the 24th August, writes :—Mr. Malabari's programme of reform is sufficiently comprehensive, but we are afraid that its very comprehensiveness will alarm a good many people as being intended to revolutionise the Hindu society. To a certain extent their fears are groundless ; but we must confess that Mr. Malabari, who figures as a very moderate political reformer, is in some respects carried away by his enthusiasm into making proposals for social reform which seem in the present state of our social advancement entirely out of harmony with the very fundamental principles on which Hindu marriage laws are based. We are all in all for social, religious and political reform and we fully appreciate the services of the energetic Pársi reformer to the cause of social regeneration of his Hindu brethren. We are therefore the more sorry to have to express our disapproval of some of his recent proposals. Mr. Malabári's position as a non-Hindu places him to some extent at a certain advantage in the discussion and agitation of social questions, but it also lands him into fatal errors. Mr. Malabari ought to know by this time that a Hindu marriage is not a contract but a sacrament, and that this belief is religiously cherished by a population sufficient to fill up more than half of Europe. His proposal, therefore, to allow persons married during infancy the option of ratifying the *contract* or repudiating it before a magistrate by a formal declaration is based upon an utterly unfounded assumption and is too wild a suggestion to be treated with consideration or respect by those whom it concerns most closely. We are not opposed to any endeavours to advance the limit of marriageable age by further agitation and discussion. Already the limit has perceptibly increased in towns and cities, and more vigorous efforts are bound to succeed in course of time, unless thwarted by unwise proposals.

24. A correspondent, writing from Kolhápur to the *Poona Vaibhav* (55) of the 24th August, disapproves of the attempts which Mr. B. M. Malabari and others are making at effecting social reforms among the Hindu community by means of legislative measures, and remarks :—Do those who advocate social reforms by the agency of stringent laws think that beastly persons who disregard the injunction of the Hindu religion against consummation of marriage before the wife arrives at puberty will be restrained by the laws of Government ? We do not know how far attacks upon the system of marriage obtaining among the Hindus are justifiable from solitary cases like that of Phulmony at Calcutta. We do not require the help of such English wiseacres as make light of the crimes of rape, murder, &c., which are daily perpetrated in spite of the restraints imposed by law and thoughtlessly censure Hindu society. On account of the practice of love marriages prevalent among the English society many a catastrophe takes place and some women have children before their marriage, and yet the reformers recommend that girls should be married after the age of puberty is attained and that Government should prevent early marriages by legal restraints. The *Bakul* newspaper has no hesitation in recommending that Government should make laws to put a stop to infant marriages and to the shaving of widows, as they stopped self-immolation known by the term *sati*. If the editor of this paper had been the Governor-General he would have hastened the occurrence of the

times of 1857 during the administration of Lord Dalhousie. But Government is not so foolish as to be guided by the opinions of that paper. In conclusion, the reformers are told, if they want a law for everything, to form a separate community of their own and do what they like, but not to draw along with themselves all the rest into a pit and thereby incur their curses. The orthodox are also recommended to form an association, and to inform Government of their social evils and to disown the so-called reformers as their representatives.

25. The *Native Opinion* (18), while writing on the same subject, blames the reformers for their demand for legislative interference with the marriage customs of the Hindus, and observes that Government will not and ought not to interfere with them as they have become part of the Hindu religion and as they can be modified, so far as necessary, by the community itself.

26. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—What shall we say of movements made by Mr. Malabari in England for the reform of the Indian marriage laws? They commence at the wrong end. It is not in England, where so much ignorance of our peculiar social laws prevails, that the questions ought to be discussed. Our laws do require several modifications. But these ought not to be forced upon us by laws. The opinion of the community must be changed. Whatever be the signs of outward opposition to the cause of reform, we think that the more serious of the evils have begun to be felt even by the most orthodox people. The cause of reform is not certainly retrograding. Why then use compulsion? To make the present marriages mere betrothals is certainly an interference with a religious practice. Our marriages are indeed not mere civil contracts. The religious rites that are observed invest it with the character of inviolableness. To make their ratification, therefore, depend upon the whims of a girl of 12 or 14 is to bring those religious forms into contempt. In regard to this innovation it would be indeed preferable if the Government decreed that no marriage should take place before a certain age in the case of girls. Again, if option is to be given to anyone, why should the husband not have the option as well? The proposal, view it in any way you like, is extremely radical and against the religious beliefs of the Hindus. We must therefore strongly protest against it. We have, however, ample faith in the caution of the Indian Government, who will not without adequate grounds interfere with the religious practices of the Hindus. We are the more encouraged to hold this belief by the refusal of the Government some time back to legislate in regard to marriage laws at the invitation of Mr. Malabari. About the question of the restitution of conjugal rights, so long as Government does not introduce the principle of legalising divorces in those castes in which there is no divorce allowed, we would not come in the way of the proposed reform. But at the same time there must be some penalty for refusing to live with one's husband without adequate cause being shown. The penalty need not be imprisonment. About the removal of all legal difficulties in the way of the re-marriage of Hindu widows, we shall not fail to welcome any sensible attempt that may be made.

A request to the Bombay High Court in connection with the depositions of witnesses taken down by Magistrates in criminal cases.

27. A correspondent of the *Suryodayá* (69), in its issue of the 25th August, says that he has seen several Magistrates themselves reading over to witnesses the depositions made before them in criminal cases without taking their signatures thereon. This practice, adds the paper, gives opportunity to such of the Magistrates as are dishonest to make alterations in the depositions afterwards. The Bombay High Court should therefore issue a circular to the effect that depositions taken down by Magistrates should be read over to the witnesses by their Shirastedárs and that the witnesses should sign them.

Evening parties given by Messrs. Chatfield and Lee-Warner.

28. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—The evening parties given by Messrs. Chatfield and Lee-Warner deserve more than passing notice. They mark, we hope, a deliberate departure of policy. Hitherto these officers seemed to stand aloof from Native society. Such social gatherings, when properly organized, will go a great way in bridging over the gulf that at present rends asunder European and Native societies.

29. The *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 24th August, expresses satisfaction at the manner in which the present Collector of Ahmedabad performs his duties, and says that he has become of late more popular than before by taking great interest in the affairs of the public.

Popularity of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—It is gratifying that Max Ungwar, a European dealer, has been heavily fined for selling obscene photographs. It is, however, said that at many shops in the market outside the Fort of Bombay indecent photographs either on loose sheets or in microscopic views in the handles of knives or of other similar articles are largely sold, while some hawkers go about the streets with photographs of a similar nature, and try to induce young men that come across them to purchase the same. It is therefore to be hoped that the police will institute searching enquiries into the subject and suppress the evil by bringing the culprits before the Magistrates.

Sale of indecent photographs in Bombay and a suggestion to the local police.

31. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (33), in its issue of the 28th August, refers to the acquittal of all the six accused in the Belgaum riot cases, and remarks:—Did the police intend to get these six men hanged? One of the six accused was one Nána Jathár, whose only fault was that he had made certain complaints to the District Magistrate against the police. This is a very serious offence, indeed, for which the police wanted to have him sentenced to death! What are the Belgaum Police about? On reading the newspapers on that side it appears that almost all the Europeans of the place are prejudiced against the Hindus, and that the police being irritated are behaving in a manner which seems to have some semblance of the Moghal rule. It is a serious blot on the British administration that such a state of things should exist under it. Unless all the police officers of Belgaum are transferred to other places we do not think that the Hindus can live there peaceably. Will Government open their eyes and look to this?

A complaint against the Belgaum Police.

32. A correspondent, writing to the *Ahmedabad Times* (90) in its issue of the 26th August, complains against the carelessness of the Kaira Police and says that a female of the tailor caste was robbed on the evening of the 19th instant near the market, and that a Bhávsáran was also robbed the next day while bathing in the river although a police watchman was close at hand, and requests the Police Superintendent to enquire into the matter.

Complaints against the Kaira Police and a request to the Police Superintendent in the matter

Part II.—*Education.*

33. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—His Excellency Lord Harris has just commenced his active duties as a provincial ruler, and if he but utilizes to best advantage the splendid legacy of the popular good will and sympathy, the popular confidence and high esteem, left behind by Lord Reay, we have no doubt that his career during the next five years will be a series of happy coincidences, establishing the truth of His Excellency's concluding observation in his speech at the Poona Native Institution that "the friendship, happiness and prosperity of the people is a far greater influence in our minds than the prosperity and happiness of ourselves." That Lord Harris should make a public statement of what ought to be the duties of the ruling power must needs be regarded, after the unhappy accident about the Provincial Conference address, as an index to the noble instincts by which His Lordship's mind must be deeply governed. Possessed of a long heirloom of Indian experiences, the happy influence of his lineal predecessors of Indian fame must have moulded his mind for future Indian responsibilities. Though the speech draws neither upon the educational philosophy of Spencer or of Baine, nor intertwine old ideas with the new, it has upon the future of our education a practical bearing that may allay

His Excellency Lord Harris's speech at the Poona Native Institution and the present educational policy of the Bombay Government.

to some extent the fears of our people on the score of the educational policy of Government. Lord Harris seems to favour the system of "free education," and approvingly applauded the attempts of Mr. Bháve in that direction. But His Lordship will do well to take stock and examine into and satisfy himself as to the pass to which education amongst us has been brought by the new policy. Many a high school is doomed and the fate of the Gujarát College is said to hang in the balance. Where the school-fees are being raised all round with a view to meet Government expenditure on education, both cheap and free education, on which His Lordship lays so much stress, must become an impossibility. Neither has private enterprise, on which Lord Reay laid so much stress, become so strong and universal as to take the place of Government in the matter. Under the circumstances is it possible, we ask, for free education being brought to the very doors of the poor? While approving Mr. Bháve's endeavours to make education cheap, His Lordship was scrupulously careful not to give any promise which he would "eventually be unable to fulfil." To whatever extent the powers of Government in the matter of grants-in-aid may be curtailed, we hope Lord Harris will spare no pains to give the best of his attention to education. Private enterprise among us is still a tender plant and we may warn His Lordship against the supposition that private enterprise is such as can relieve Government of every educational responsibility. However, the whole interest of the speech centres in the last sentence which we have quoted above. If the gist of that sentence be the motto of His Lordship's rule, then we may expect him to achieve considerable success. If His Lordship be disposed to work, there are questions of sufficiently popular interest the solution whereof may occupy his whole *régime*. The first and most important question affecting the well-being of our agricultural population is that of permanent settlements. The others relate to the reduction of salt-duty, the re-imposition of the cotton import duties, the forest laws and the difficulties entailed by them, and many others. We know most of these are imperial questions, and, as such, the disposal of them does not rest in the hands of a Provincial Government. But we know that a Provincial Government can deal with them in such a way as to bring them to some happy solution. To say nothing of the imperial, the educational policy has vexed the people considerably, and if Lord Harris can relieve them of their anxiety in the matter he will have added a feather to his reputation. [The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 25th August, approvingly refers to the same speech of His Excellency Lord Harris, says that its concluding portion shows His Lordship's heart to be sympathetic, and asks if this mood of His Excellency will endure under the pressure of the subordinate officials.]

Remarks on the educational conferences held at Poona and Panjáb.

34. The *Hindusthán* (108), in its issue of the 24th August, regrets that the proceedings of the educational conference held at Poona at the beginning of last week should not have been made public, approves of the resolution of the Panjáb Government on the report of the educational conference held in that province and suggests that the Bombay Government should pass a similar resolution.

Alleged incompetency of the medical graduates of the Bombay University and the conduct of the Medical Faculty in the matter.

35. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—From the correspondence that is reported to have taken place between the Bombay Government and the Medical Faculty of the local University, it would appear that a suspicion has grown in the minds of influential authorities as to the general efficacy of the medical education given at the Grant Medical College. It seems to be hinted that the medical graduates turned out by the Bombay University are not as efficient in their acquirements as can be desired. The only ground for this wholesale charge of incompetency, so far as one can see, lies in the alleged failure of the scheme of appointing Honorary Physicians that is being tried for a few months past. But, as has been pointed out, the trial period has been too short to warrant such condemnation. Besides, the incompetency of a few individuals does not necessarily prove that of the whole class, even taking for granted that the allegation as to those few is grounded in fact. Under these circumstances the bare majority of the Faculty which declined to take any action in the matter when addressed to

that effect by the Chief Secretary to Government, seems to us to have been ill advised. As the minority insisted, and we think with good reason, that body ought to have asked the Government in return to supply the grounds on which it has based its judgment. Presumably, the Government must have arrived at such an undesirable conclusion on some strong testimony, and the Faculty had a right to demand its production. We hope that when the Government re-addresses the University on the subject of the desirability of increasing the preliminary standard of instruction, the latter will do the needful. But the public at large is so directly interested in the question that it may, with reason on its side, urge the authorities to publish the evidence in their possession. The question is a question of life and death, whether you entrust your case to a competent medical man or a mere quack.

Government letter to the University of Bombay questioning the attainments of the medical graduates commented upon.

36. With reference to the letter sent by the Government of Bombay to the local University questioning the accomplishments of the medical graduates of that University, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 26th August, says:—Six years ago a European doctor reported to Government that the Honorary Physicians and Surgeons then attached to the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital were found to be not so competent as they were expected to be, and Sir James Fergusson's Government mutely accepted this statement. A similar assertion has been made under His Excellency Lord Harris's administration in connection with the Honorary Physicians and Surgeons at the Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital and Government have this time also accepted it as gospel truth. But it seems quite strange that such a grave assertion as this should be credited on the authority of a single medical officer. The proper course would be to call upon the persons condemned to produce their defence before a competent committee. The denunciation of the medical graduates is also a condemnation of Government and the Educational Department. Some of these graduates who went to England and returned with more medical degrees having been also included in the denunciation for incompetency, the medical schools of that country are brought under the reflection. This denunciation was sufficiently met before, but its repetition necessitates its being answered again. The students who enter the Grant Medical College and are turned out as graduates after undergoing the prescribed course are just as good as their predecessors at the College during the last fifty years, and the latter have been praised and respected for their medical attainments not only in India but also in England. Among these old graduates there have been several who are remembered to this day for having achieved renown in their profession. It is therefore to be hoped that Lord Harris's administration will duly consider these facts and will withdraw the remarks made by it in regard to the Matriculation Examination and the medical graduates, consigning the report of the medical officer on which they are based to the waste-paper basket.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks on the proposed municipal federation at Poona.

37. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—The Poona City Municipality has shown commendable diligence in taking up the very important question raised in Government Resolution No. 3153 of 1890, General Department. We publish the resolution and the letter which the municipality have authorized their president to forward to the Collector after making necessary verbal alterations in it. In moving the proposition to select their representatives, Ráo Sáheb Chiplunkar pointed out some very important places in which the resolution was wide of truth. Ráo Sáheb Námjoshi, in seconding the proposition, laid before the meeting a few points in which the proposals were inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up the instructions to be given to their representatives and further discussion was postponed pending receipt of the information. We make no comments upon the resolution this time, but content ourselves with drawing the attention of our readers to paragraph 3, which is utterly unjustifiable. Coming as it does so soon after the responsible utterances

of the last Governor, it will strike anybody that Government has very evidently been misled in the matter. We hope our representatives on the committee will be able to clear all misunderstanding. The resolution embodying the scheme of federation threatens the virtual abrogation of the important privileges granted to us by the local self-government scheme.

38. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 28th August, gives the full text of the letter adopted on Mr. S. H. Chiplunkar's motion at a special general meeting of the Poona City Municipality held on Saturday last, and says:—During the course of his observations in moving the adoption of the letter, Mr. Chiplunkar briefly commented upon the allegations contained in paragraph 3 of the Government resolution. He pointed out that while the city municipality had been doing its utmost to give effect to the recommendations of Mr. Arthur Crawford's Sanitary Committee and had spent about Rs. 12,000 or upwards in the preparation of the projects for improving the water-supply and also for the surface drainage, the Government itself had done little or nothing to give effect to those recommendations of Mr. Arthur Crawford's Sanitary Committee which required the closing of the four channels of the Mutha canal running through the city, and which required the main canal itself to be made staunch or water-tight between the Parvati village and the cemetery on the Shankarshet Road. He also referred to that portion of paragraph 3 of the Government resolution in which Government have instituted an invidious comparison between the personnel of the city and suburban municipalities.

39. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 27th August, says:—Hitherto Government entertained a very good opinion of the administration of the Poona City Municipality, and the late Governor in his last address at Poona shortly before his departure pronounced the municipality to be a model institution; but within the last five months the opinion of Government seems to have undergone a surprising change. The resolution recently issued by Government brings serious charges against the corporation, accusing it of lack of activity and zeal, laxity in supervision and absence of interest in the personal control of the working of the subordinate establishments, and it is highly desirable that an explanation should be forthcoming from Government as to how they became suddenly aware of the alleged shortcomings of the corporation. The proposals brought forward for the removal of these defects are such as to make the people question the good intentions of Government. They mean that Government are desirous of assuming more control over the municipality than they possess at present, and if this is allowed it would make the municipalities mere puppets, entrusting the entire power into the hands of Government officials who would carry out the wishes of Government alone, and leaving to the corporation the mere duty of providing funds. Under such circumstances the wishes of Government would rule supreme, leaving those of the people unattended to, and this would be tantamount to a disregard of local self-government. The acceptance of the proposals of Government in regard to Poona would pave the way for similar arrangements being made in regard to other corporations, and it is therefore to be hoped that the leaders of Native society will firmly protest against the proposals.

40. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—The proposal for the federation of the three municipalities is acceptable under the advanced state of the city of Poona, its suburbs and cantonments, but the scheme propounded by Government does not seem likely to work smoothly, and ought therefore to be substituted by the project suggested by some of the municipal commissioners of Poona which is quite feasible, and it is this: There should be one municipality for the city, suburbs and cantonment, which should be based on the arrangements made for the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Thirty-six members should form the corporation, two-thirds of which being the representatives of the people and the remaining one-third the nominees of Government. It is to be hoped that the delegates from the three municipalities who will attend the conference with the Collector of Poona will make the above suggestions for the consideration of Government.

41. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 27th August, complains that the Mahudha Municipality, which was organised about eight months ago, has done no good to the people. The *Bandhu* is of opinion that it is the fault of Government, for they do not keep proper supervision over newly-formed municipalities not enjoying the franchise of local self-government, and suggests that Government should call for monthly progress reports from them, and that these reports should among other things show (1) whether the taxes imposed by a municipality are duly collected, (2) whether any objections to any of the taxes have been made by the people, (3) whether its meetings are regularly held, and such other evidences of progress. The paper further adds that the municipal funds in the absence of such supervision are likely to be misused. The *Bandhu* also says that the Umreth Municipality, which has failed to open a medical dispensary that it had once decided upon, has dismissed the secretary without cause, and that the Anand Municipality has dismissed one of its clerks without good reason.

Complaints against the Mahudha Municipality and a request to Government.

42. In noticing the case of theft of poisonous sugar by some municipal labourers decided at the the Girgaum Police Court on the 22nd instant, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 25th idem, says:—It is to be much regretted that the sale of rotten or adulterated articles of human consumption that cause cholera, diarrhœa and fever as much as a collection of dirt and dampness do, is not checked or prohibited. Damaged ghee, sugar and other articles of food, either raw or cooked, are largely sold in Bombay. There is also an extensive sale of rotten sweet without any attempt being made to check it. It is therefore to be hoped that unwholesome articles of food will be hereafter more closely looked after by the Health Department with a view to check their sale.

Sale of unwholesome articles of human food in Bombay.

43. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—While the question of street improvement, or rather extension, is being considered, may we not impress upon the responsible municipal authorities the desirability of devoting a large proportion of the road improvement grant to parts of the town such as Mándvi, where owing to immense daily cart traffic, the narrowness of streets always holds the people in fear of accidents. Street decoration may be a necessity, but who will deny that street extension in a crowded part of the town is a still greater obligation upon the municipality? The difficulties of cart traffic are not imaginary, nor could individual members of the Corporation pretend ignorance of the point, and yet what do we see? Years of agitation do not seem to awaken the Corporation to the importance of the subject, and while street extension and street accommodation are going on all round, Mándvi seems to be proof against all municipal activity. We by no means grudge any expenditure either upon the Victoria Gardens or upon the laying out of new streets, but then the responsible municipal authorities cannot pretend to be ignorant of the crying wants of the other parts of the Native town. We would, therefore, ask the Corporation to guide their activity by the golden rule, "First necessities and then luxuries." Herein lies, we say, the key of all good municipal government.

Necessity for improving the streets in Mándvi, a part of Bombay, and the duty of the local municipality in the matter.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

44. In alluding to the case of a sale of two young Hindu girls to a prostitute for immoral purposes, that was being investigated by the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad but was afterwards transferred to the District Magistrate as the offence was found to have been committted in the city of Hyderabad, a correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—The crime of dealing in slaves has not totally disappeared from Hyderabad. The practice of selling young girls to prostitutes and young children of both sexes to Nawábs for being brought up as slaves still continues in this State, as it is considered to be no crime. It is therefore to be hoped that

Slavery in the Nizám's State.

the attention of the authorities concerned will be drawn to this evil, which ought to be totally removed in the interests of humanity.

Pleaders of the Káthiáwár Political Agency who have been convicted should not be allowed to hold *sanads*.

45. A correspondent, writing to the *Káthiáwár Times* (3) in its issue of the 22nd August, says :—It is well known that several passed pleaders of the Káthiáwár Agency have been convicted of very grave charges and have undergone sentences. It is equally well-known that no notification cancelling their *sanads* has appeared in the *Agency Gazette*, and the consequence is, it is needless to say, that these convicted gentlemen are still holding their *sanads*. Can they hold on *sanads* after having been convicted? Further, there are some who have been convicted and are holding appointments with which the Agency has to keep connection. In some instances convicted persons were not allowed by the Agency to administer the estates of petty tálukdárs, and yet there are some who hold such appointments without the Agency moving in the matter. Why is this so? In the interests of justice I would ask the Political Agent to be so good as to cause to be prepared in his office a list of all convicted pleaders holding *sanads* and all convicted persons holding appointments, and to ascertain why this sort of thing has been going on so long.

Remarks on the addresses presented to His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar.

46. The *Gujarát Darpan* (82), in its issue of the 28th August, observes :—We are at a loss to understand the real cause of the many congratulatory addresses which have been presented to His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar. The avowed cause of these addresses is the successful issue of the Bhávnagar defamation cases ; but these were between certain officers of the State and particular individuals, and really speaking the Thákor did nothing wonderful to merit such demonstrations. The manifestations of joy were really very grand at Bhávnagar. There is a saying that there can be no smoke without fire, and we request His Highness the Thákor to properly investigate into the rotten condition of the administration. The State of Bhávnagar was once very unimportant, but it is mainly owing to Gága Oza that it has reached its present importance. His Highness must not altogether discard the Nágars, for it is they who have built up the State. They are the original natives of the State, and it is not advantageous to ignore them altogether. They are capable men and we advise the Thákor to show more favour to them than he has hitherto done. He should not depend too much upon outsiders and foreign agencies. We recommend the Káthiáwár Chiefs to follow the example of the Gáikwád and the Thákor of Limbdi, who are enlightened princes that take great trouble to know the very ins and outs of the people under them. We are of opinion that the introduction of a council and such other institutions have not done much real good to the State. What a Native Chief must do is that he must encourage the peasantry and develope its indigenous industries.

Complaint against the 2nd Class Magistrate, Kadi, in the Baroda territory.

47. The *Ahmedabad Times* (90), in its issue of the 26th August, says that a theft was committed from Chintámanji's temple situated at the Zaveri Váda at Ahmedabad, and that the accused were found in possession of some of the stolen articles at Kadi in the Gáikwádi territory. It regrets to observe that bail should have been taken in their case by the 2nd Class Magistrate of that place, as this proceeding is likely to shake the present evidence and put the complainant to unnecessary delay and trouble to get more evidence against the accused.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd September 1890.

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(For the week ending 30th August 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 6th September 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	...
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	...
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
54	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárai	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládji	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakâsh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakâsh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbâre Ratan Prakâsh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhâri Akhbâr	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbâr Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbâr...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Remarks in connection with the recent Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

1. The *Horas Vagas* (165), in its issue of the 4th September, writes:—The more prominent features of the eloquence of Lord Salisbury are humour and sarcasm. But never, perhaps, was the illustrious President in Council more humorous than in his speech at the ministerial banquet, *Mansion House*. The speech contains ironies, so light and delicate, as regards the partition of Africa that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing some of its phrases in our columns. After citing some of Lord Salisbury's expressions, the *Horas Vagas* winds up by saying:— That is so—Lobengula ceded what was his and what was not his. England accepted the cession without knowing where the ceded territories were, or without investigating into the titles of the cession. But let us believe with the illustrious President in Council of England that all was done for the *sake of peace* in Europe. Could he ever think of the resistance of poor Portugal? Could he ever believe in the possibility of a pigmy daring to stretch its finger and shout to England, *Hold on, noble dame of the seas and land, this is mine!*

English officials in India and the principle of "divide and rule."

2. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 31st August, refers to a statement made by a correspondent of a Bengali newspaper that a European Magistrate at Alighar gave full permission to the Mahomedans of the place to slaughter cows during the last *Bakr Id* holidays, says that there are many European officers who bring into practice the principle of "divide and rule" and set the Mahomedans against the Hindus, and regrets that the Mahomedans should be unaware of the fact that they are under the same yoke with the Hindus and unmindful of the condition of utter want which they are likely to be reduced to along with their Hindu fellow-subjects by the English officials, as occurred in the fable of the two cats which quarrelled for a fair distribution of cheese stolen by them and referred their dispute to the arbitration of a monkey.

Remarks on some of the items in the Indian budget that go to make up the Home charges.

3. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—At the discussion of the last year's budget in the Supreme Legislative Council, the Honourable Mr. Nulkar lamented the meagreness of the information that document furnished with regard to the several items that go to make up the Home charges, and Sir David Barbour assured him that the thing was so complicated that it was with difficulty that even experts could make much out of it. He spoke the bare truth. Our contemporary of the *Gujaráti* has been for a few weeks past, with commendable industry, unravelling the mystery, and a good many of the items of expenditure of India's money in England are of such a nature that they can scarcely stand the light of public gaze, much less of criticism. We find that even the ink and paper supplied to the candidates at the Indian Civil Service Examination is charged to India's account, while it is difficult to understand why she should contribute towards the expenses of the commercial navigation of the Karun river. Are the embassy in Persia and that in China mainly maintained for our benefit? If so, has the Indian Government any control over them? These are questions very difficult to answer in the affirmative, and still large sums are spent from India's exchequer on these costly establishments. We hope the whole of the Indian press will take up this question in hand and discuss it threadbare, so as to make the iniquities of the India Office glaring. Though these terrible Home charges cannot be altogether got rid of for obvious reasons, still it is certain that they admit of tangible reduction.

The Governorship of His Excellency Lord Harris.

4. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—We are aware that it is yet hardly five months since the reins of the Government of this presidency passed from the hands of Lord Reay into those of His Excellency Lord Harris, and that it is therefore too early to venture to

pronounce whether His Lordship's rule will, five years hence, be deemed a success or a failure. At the same time, it must be remembered that a little warning given in time is worth any amount of lamentation or condemnation indulged in after that time is gone. One of the principal functions of a newspaper is to keep the ruler or rulers well-informed of the wants, wishes, views, and even the hopes and fears of the ruled; and we feel that it would be a dereliction of duty on our part, if in the present sorely exercised state of the public mind we failed to plainly tell the nobleman, who at present presides over the destinies of this presidency, that an unfavourable impression has already been produced on the minds of the people with regard to the present *régime* and that that unfortunate impression is daily deepening. It is merely an impression yet, but impressions, on receiving repeated confirmation, grow into convictions, andnothing interferes more with the success of an administration than a conviction, or even an impression, on the part of the people that he who is at the head of the administration does not sympathise with their aims and aspirations, or, at any rate, allows himself to be entirely led by those among whose qualifications sympathy with the ruled is conspicuous by its absence. We have said above that an impression of this kind has been already created about the present *régime* and we regret the fact extremely. It may, however, be that His Excellency, in his gubernatorial isolation, continues unconscious of it, and hence it is that we have taken upon ourselves the disagreeable task of drawing his attention to it in this open manner. Even before His Lordship stepped on the shores of this country there were misgivings in the mind of the public as to the manner in which he would discharge the duties of the high office to which he was called in succession to Lord Reay. The fact of his being a Tory, coupled with the consideration that his appointment was spoken of in any but complimentary terms by the Radical press of England, could not but weigh against His Lordship in the estimation of the people. But if these circumstances were against Lord Harris, there were others greatly in his favour. The frank and generous manner in which he sought an interview with Mr. Bradlaugh immediately after his appointment was officially announced, the noble speeches that he made at the banquets given him by the Northbrook Club and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir on the eve of his leaving for India, and the grateful remembrance in which his father's name is still held in the Madras Presidency—all these were comforting indications about the tenour of His Lordship's rule. On his coming out here, almost the very first thing that his Government did was the appointment of a committee to consider the question of fees in the Deccan College, and the promptitude with which effect was given to the recommendation of the committee for a reduction of those high fees was welcomed by the people as an earnest of His Lordship's intention to pursue a very liberal policy in the matter of public instruction, and encourage the aims and aspirations of young India. But, unfortunately, other indications have been pointing to a different spirit, not on the part of His Lordship personally, but on that of the Government over which he presides. The incredible audacity with which the Secretariat dared mutilate the last resolution of Lord Reay's Government on the Thána forest question, almost on the very day on which that nobleman laid down the reins of office and turned his back upon us, as also the resolution issued within the past fortnight condemning in almost unmeasured terms the city municipality of Poona for irregularity and negligence (instances of which, however, have not been cited), coming as this condemnation does so closely upon the warm praise given to the same municipality by Lord Reay five months ago, go to show that the Secretariat, which counts amongst its officers persons more known for energy and ability than for sympathy with the people, has assumed an inordinately great power, which certainly does not auger well for the success of the present administration. There are other matters about which also people are heard to grumble, but it would hardly be fair to say anything about them so soon. Meanwhile let us hope that the present fears of the people, for which considerable justification exists, will soon be dissipated, and that His Lordship will, like his predecessor, decline to leave himself hereafter entirely in the hands of his Secretaries and his departmental advisers and decide every important question for himself—an essential factor of the success of an administration.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—

Comments on the recent speeches of Messrs. Surendra Náth Banerji and Eardley Norton, two of the ardent supporters of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Surendra Náth Banerji was reported the other day to have remarked in one of his speeches, delivered at one of the mofussil towns in Bengal, that the country would have to lose many lives and show much self-sacrifice before it could expect "deliverance." And now we have Mr. Eardley Norton, another Congress delegate just returned from England, telling a Madras gathering that the Conservatives are "stupid," that they would be swept away at the next general election, and that India's salvation lay in the hands of the British Radicals. Now, tall talk of this kind (and it is, at its best, nothing more than tall talk) perhaps does well in a platform speech; but our Congress friends should take care that their spokesmen do not use language likely to do more harm than good to their cause. There are many difficulties which have to be encountered before the Congress can hope to have its demands granted; and these difficulties are not likely to be diminished by the adoption of what looks like a spirit of bravado on the part of Congress "orators." Moderation of language is in all matters useful, and we are not sure the Congress agitation has arrived at that stage when it can dispense with it. As to Mr. Norton's faith in the Radicals giving him all he wants for India, we have yet to see what the Radicals will do when in power. They had a chance in 1886 when they could have made England bear a share of the costs of the conquest of Upper Burmah; but we all know how the chance was thrown away. It is idle, therefore, to speculate on the future. The Congress can only hope to suceeed by carrying on its agitation in a more reasonable and moderate spirit than it has, of late, evinced; but speeches of the kind that have recently been made by some of its most ardent supporters are sure to minimise its influence both in England and in India.

6. The *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 31st August, remarks that,

The Government of India and their refusal to sanction a Military College as a memorial of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

looking to their past behaviour towards their subjects, the Government of India have done nothing wrong or inconsistent in refusing sanction to the establishment of a Military College as a memorial of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, that they seem to believe that if military training is imparted to a few Indian subjects they would tread the dangerous path laid down by their ancestors, and that by refusing the sanction Government have only desired to a certain extent the effect which they feared would result from military education, and requests Government to reconsider the matter and retrace the false step they have taken.

7. The *Shubh Suchak* (69), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—The Government of India have committed a great blunder in refusing to sanction the project for the establishment of a Military College at Poona for the martial races of the Deccan. By this refusal Government have shown utter disregard for the profound loyalty of the people of India. The promoters of the movement intended to train educated Natives of good families for the posts of Jamádárs and other Native officers, and hence their demand was moderate. Does not the conduct of Government show that they entertain suspicion about the loyalty of their subjects and have no confidence in them? The Indian Government seem quite determined not to enroll Natives as volunteers, not to appoint them to posts of high rank and honour in the Military and Civil Departments, and not to consult them in financial and legislative matters. This conduct of Government will lead the Natives to say that Government have not the least confidence in their subjects and that their admission about the loyalty of the latter is quite insincere. Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be deeply sorry to hear of the injury done to the feelings of the Natives by the refusal of their just demand by the Government of India. The *Bombay Gazette* says that the promoters of the movement intend to make a representation to higher authorities, but it does not seem likely that their further endeavours will meet with success. If the Government of India give a political aspect to the question and raise an imaginary scarecrow, the Secretary of State for India and Parliament will surely be frightened by it, and then all the attempts of the promoters will be fruitless.

8. In alluding to the formation in England of a committee, composed of some former Indian Viceroys and Governors and other noblemen, at the instance of Mr. B. M. Malabari, for the purpose of bringing about a change in the marriage laws of India, the *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—Our English friends have not been moved or have not undertaken to act a day too soon in the cause of the Indian woman, which though equally the cause of the Indian man is strangely neglected by him. Our friends, no doubt, had been in hopes that the reforms which they have now taken in hand had enlisted the active sympathies of the educated population of India and had by this time been on the high way to achievement. But after half a century of Western education, we find not only no active efforts made to reform Indian society, but even the lip homage which used hitherto to be paid to social reform among all educated people, has by degrees veered round to perfectly reactionary sentiments, so that the worst opponents of social reform are in these days the very men who show their acquaintance with Western culture by the readiness with which they take up the catchwords of advanced English politics to further their pet ideas of political progress. But as *Truth* recently observed with regard to one of our social evils, the existence of child-marriages is a disgrace to English rule and ought to have been put down with the practice of *sati* many years ago. Some responsibility for such social evils does lie upon the present rulers of India, and we are glad to find that some of their leading statesmen are beginning to feel it, as the formation of the above committee distinctly indicates. The wisdom of the English committee lies in the moderation of its demands. None of the reforms advocated by it can, except by a considerable straining of the meaning of words, be said to interfere violently with the social or domestic life of India. Rather their object is to remove some of the inconsistencies, anomalies, or defects of the present law system of India which interfere with its social and general progress. The first of the committee's resolutions, on the contrary, errs, in our opinion, on the other side. Without doubt, Government ought, as it can safely do, to advance the age of consent to 14 instead of stopping only at 12. In some of the recent discussions on the subject in the Native press we found it stated that improprieties in this respect were so few and far between as to require no law to protect child-wives against them. If so, an alteration of the present law can hardly be said to invade the social institutions of the country. In the same way, we should wish for a slight modification in the second resolution. Marriages celebrated before the bride has reached the age of 14 ought, in our opinion, to be treated by law as no marriages at all, and thus to require no legal proceedings to set them aside, unless of course they are ratified within a reasonable time after that age. It is not seldom that we hear now-a-days of the age of marriage having advanced in these days considerably over what it was a few years back. Whether that is a fact or not is a question that is not pertinent at present. But those who think that that age has advanced ought not to espouse the cry of a social revolution if legislation took up a somewhat advanced position beyond what is stated to be the growing practice of the day. In the exhaustive investigation of the question brought about by Bábu Keshav Chandra Sen years ago, 14 was held as the minimum marriageable age for a girl, and even in backward Rajputana this age has been accepted by the people without demur. Why then should the more enlightened inhabitants of British India object to accept it likewise? Besides, betrothals can be made at an earlier age, if necessary, and the marriage itself put off till the 14th year. A plan like this was discussed in these columns in May last in connection with the betrothal of a son of the Honourable Mr. Nulkar, and we were told that it had the approval of the Shástris and Pandits of Poona. In the third place, the resolution which follows appears to us to be harmless and even beneficial. What it seeks is to require the Government of India to reconsider the expediency of retaining suits for conjugal rights in the legal system of the country. Proceedings like these were quite unknown in India before the advent of British rule. They have had an origin in European ecclesiastical law, and have no more relation to Indian ideas than has the English law of divorce to the marriage system of India. In fact, the fast rooted practice of the people is to abandon a wife who abandons her husband, and have nothing to do with her at all

Approval of the social reforms among the Hindus advocated by Mr. Malabari with a few modifications of them.

in future. It is this well-established practice of the people that the spirit of the resolution contemplates should be placed on a legal basis, and only a silly prejudice to all manner of social legislation can find any objection to urge to it. Lastly, the removal of legal obstacles to widow-marriages is only the logical conclusion of the step taken by Government in 1856 in legalizing such marriages. More than thirty years have elapsed since that beneficent enactment was passed; yet its practical force is found to be somewhat hampered by certain restrictions laid down in the Act itself which give a premium to incontinence over a righteous mode of life. If any radical innovation has been made in the Indian social system in this respect it was made thirty years ago when the Act was passed. By smoothing its action a little nobody lays himself open to the blame of interfering with Indian social life. The composition of the committee, again, exempts it from the charge usually brought against Englishmen who advocate the cause of social reform in India. No one, even though he be the most violent political enthusiast of the day, can say of English statesmen like Lords Reay and Ripon, or like Mr. Ilbert, who are on the committee, that they are opponents of political reform and that in their antipathy to such reform they advocate the cause of social amelioration. Nor will anybody, we hope, object to the presence of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji on it. People who freely accept the services of Englishmen to advance their political projects have no right to demur to the anxiety which some of our Pársi brethren evince for the cause of Hindu social reform; for, of all other people they are the nearest to us in race, language and religion and have resided in the country for 1,500 years, and being members of the Indian community they are intimately concerned with the social no less than with the political and material progress of the country, and certainly have a greater right to interest themselves in our affairs than members of the extreme Radical party in England.

Disapproval of the social reforms among the Hindus advocated by Mr. Malabari.

9. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—That irrepressible reformer, Mr. Malabari, is again to the front, and for this time he has transferred his energies to a distant quarter. Finding that the Government as well as the people of India were immoveable, he appears to have thought of bringing the pressure of English opinion to bear upon the Indian authorities. The London *Times*, as was to be expected, has lent its helping hand to that gentleman and coolly assures us that as long as the Government of India does not take active steps to improve the marriage laws of the Hindus it will retain a great stigma on the fair name of the British rule. We are told that an influential committee has been formed for the purpose, and includes the names of several well-wishers of India. Some of the items of their programme are, of course, unexceptionable, but still it is doubtful whether even in regard to them legislative interference is indispensably necessary. But some other items, and especially the one of reducing our marriages to mere betrothals, are distinctly mischievous, and it passes our comprehension how a nobleman of Lord Reay's knowledge and penetration could have joined the movement in its present form. That shows once more how foreigners, however wide their experience and however broad their sympathies, are from the very circumstances of their position incapable of gaining a true insight into our domestic economy. Fortunately for us, the Government of India is too slow, and the policy of non-interference in strictly religious matters too settled to give us cause to apprehend any evil from such short-sighted efforts to improve our marriage laws and customs.

10. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—Mr. Malabari advocates legislation and puts forward an elaborate scheme, which in our opinion is too good to be acceptable. Some of his suggestions are so extravagant that even some of the exteme radicals amongst us will pause before they give their consent to them. For our part, as representing the masses, we are for reforms on the lines of what Mr. Justice Telang very appropriately termed some time ago "least resistance," but we should certainly shrink back from any measure of social reform which attempts to revolutionize our society. Like our Congressmen, Mr. Malabari has committed a blunder in fulminating a very extravagant scheme of social reform for Hindus which they themselves are very reluctant to accept, and the Native press has already begun to speak its

mind on the subject. The *National Guardian* indignantly suggests that the entire Hindu community should unite to put a stop to the vagaries of this "irrepressible Pársi reformer." The *Patrika* does not believe that Government will "go to reform our society at the instance of Mr. Malabari and his friends"—a contingency which he thinks is not likely to be realized. The *Mahrátta*, which is an exponent, we might say, of the views and opinions of the educated classes of the Deccan, is also against legislation, which, he says, ought not to be forced upon us, and that discussion on these matters should be carried on in India, as it is here that much ignorance prevails about them. Mr. Malabari has already enlisted the sympathies of Lords Northbrook, Ripon and Reay, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Cardinal Manning, Lady Duff, Sir Monier Williams, Sir W. G. Hunter and Mr. Dádábhái, who have formed themselves into a committee in connection with this matter. These are great names, no doubt, but there is no talisman in them and if Mr. Malabari believes that the masses will be spell-bound by these great names, and will readily yield to some of his absurd hobbies, then we unhesitatingly assure him that he is sadly mistaken. The London *Times* may by its stirring articles succeed in making an impression upon the British people, but surely it cannot compel us to look at social questions from its standpoint, because in social matters opinions must necessarily differ, and what strikes us as monstrous regarding some of the social customs of Englishmen, to them they may be perfectly consistent with their present enlightened ideas, and *vice versâ*. We should therefore leave the question of social reforms entirely to the Hindu community, which under no circumstances should be put under legal coercion, particularly in such delicate matters. The Indian Governments have already considered the question of legislation for Hindus in regard to their marriage customs and have decided not to interfere with them,—a policy which there is no reason at all to change.

11. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 6th September, says:—Mr. Malabari has been appealing to law for the last six years to effect reform in the social customs of the Hindus, but if he had, as previously observed by us, appealed to the Hindu community itself he would have achieved a better success. The appointment in England of a mixed committee of Englishmen and natives of India has impeded Mr. Malabari's cause. It should have been remembered that a conservative people like the Hindus were not likely to give up customs and practices which had been followed for centuries together, but this important fact has been ignored. We think that the English committee will scarcely be able to achieve any good. The very fact that the former Viceroys, Governors, &c., who are now on the committee, were not able to effect any material improvements in the law on the subject when they were in office, proves that the appeal made by Mr. Malabari cannot be at once granted. Experience has shown that it is quite unnatural to invoke the aid of the law for social reforms. It would be oppression to set the law in motion to make social reforms in India while the majority of the population is illiterate. The proper course is to gain over the educated Natives to keep themselves aloof from social evils, and when they seriously set to this work, social reform will of itself gradually make advances among the masses. The Hindus themselves do not raise any objection to the increasing of the age of consent to consummation of marriage to 13 years, and Government will do well to alter the present law accordingly.

12. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 2nd September, admires Mr. B. M. Malabari's perseverance in the cause of social reform among the Hindus, but considers him to be ill advised in striving to force upon that community marriage laws unsuited, mischievous and likely to revolutionize the community and to create discontent and disaffection among the masses.

13. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 31st August, indulges itself in inveighing against the Hindu reformers for trying to imitate slavishly English manners and customs and for lacking real patriotism and allegiance to their own religion, and says that their attempts at social reform are of a ruinous nature and likely to degenerate the future generations.

Invectives against social reformers.

14. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—

His Excellency Lord Harris on social intercourse between Europeans and Indians.

We are afraid that a large majority of Englishmen and Indians at present stand in great need of such salutary advice as was so touchingly given by His Excellency Lord Harris at the close of his speech at the garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, and it is to be hoped that they will largely profit by it in the no distant future by putting it into practice in their social intercourse with one another. The necessary result of the acceptance by the two races of this salutary advice will be the effectual removal of all those misunderstandings which are doubtless the cause of the estrangement at present and for a long time past observable between them. The leaders of both the races must set the example, and we have no doubt that in course of time such a procedure will be fruitful of the best results.

15. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 1st September, says:—

The appointment of members to the Factory Commission for enquiring into the condition of mill operatives in Bombay and other seats of Native industry, approved.

We have already expressed our approval of the desire of Government to appoint a Factory Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the questions as to how many hours a day the mill operatives should work and how many holidays they should be allowed in the year. This approval was given, not because there was an urgent necessity for such an enquiry, but because we were sure that the result of it would completely silence the so-called disinterested agitators of Manchester. The names of the gentlemen who are to compose this commission have been published, and the announcement has given complete satisfaction to the public. It would be impossible to select better men. Mr. George Cotton and the Honourable Mr. Navroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., possess good experience of mill industry and are quite competent to protect the interests of mill-owners. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest is an independent and unbiassed gentleman who possesses a vast knowledge of the local trade and commerce. Mr. Náráyan Megháji Lokhande gets a seat on the commission as a representative of the mill operatives. Against the first three gentlemen the Native public and the persons whose interests are closely connected with the enquiry can have no objection whatever. Not so is the case with Mr. Lokhande, about whom a difference of opinion is likely to arise, as he once expressed his views about the condition of the mill labourers which did not prove acceptable to many people, and he is considered by some as an indiscreet agitator, who is given to misleading the mill-hands by trying to fill their minds with exaggerated ideas about their condition. The mill-owners must consider Mr. Lokhande to be working against their interests, but his appointment on the commission is for that reason not unacceptable. Mr. Lokhande will prove very useful in putting before the commission the views and sentiments of the mill operatives, and this will be highly beneficial to the interests of the mill-owners and will act as a complete stopper to any objections being raised to the enquiry by the agitators of Manchester. That this commission is to sit at Bombay will add not a little to the completeness of the enquiry, as Bombay being the chief seat of the Indian mill industry has many facilities for collecting full information about the condition of the mill labourers. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in its issue of the 2nd September, also expresses approval of the appointments to the commission.]

16. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 1st September, expresses

Recently published draft rules under the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and of the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, fully approved.

full approval of the draft rules under the provisions of Section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, and of the draft rules under the provisions of Section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 28th ultimo, and requests Government to take effective steps to communicate the rules, after their final adoption, to the agricultural classes throughout the presidency.

17. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in their issues of the 5th September, express gratification at the Government resolution pointing out to the Presidency Magistrates that Act VI of 1867 authorizes the compulsory removal of vagrant lepers to the Leper Hospital at Ratnágiri and the Leper Home at Trombay, and express a hope that these unfortunate men's life under the restraint in which they will be kept will be made as bearable, if not quite pleasant, as it may be possible to do under the circumstances. The *Jáme* adds the suggestion that the Homeless Leper Relief Fund, which has reached a respectable figure, should not be spent upon a temporary building for the lepers as designed at present, but should be set apart for being devoted, under the direction of a committee to be appointed anew annually, to the work of making the wretched existence of the inmates as pleasant and happy as circumstances would allow.

Government resolution for the compulsory removal of vagrant lepers to the Leper Hospital at Ratnágiri and the Leper Home at Trombay approved with a suggestion on the subject.

18. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—It is a well-known fact that Europe spirits are not so pure as country spirits. A very large quantity of the former imported into India is adulterated, and yet its consumption has spread extensively. This is to be regretted, both on account of the spread of the ruinous vice of drinking and the injury done to the health of the consumers. A German manufacturer has recently produced essences giving the tastes of different kinds of Europe liquors, which when mixed with inferior spirits give the tastes of different tolerably genuine spirits now largely used as brandy, whisky, &c. The essences and inferior spirits are to be had very cheap, and there is great probability of the mixtures of the two being also sold cheap and commanding a large sale. It might be said by the authorities that the importation of such kinds of adulterated drinks could be prevented with the help of the Merchandise Marks Act; but it would be impossible to check their importation. If these adulterated spirits came under their real names, the Merchandise Marks Act would not be applicable to them and many persons would use them. The Act cannot prohibit the importation of these essences themselves, and it would be almost impossible to find out adulterated spirits prepared from them. Even if the authorities succeeded in discovering the adulterations, they could not be prohibited by the Act unless they were given by the manufacturers misleading or false names. Under these circumstances the safest course would be to impose a heavy duty and stringent restrictions on Europe spirits and to exempt the country liquors partially, and the toddy totally, from them. But it is almost certain that this wise course will not be taken by the authorities.

A recommendation in connection with the ábkári policy of Government, the necessity for which is alleged to have arisen on account of the invention of essences of brandy, whisky, &c.

19. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—After an interval of fourteen years the Khoti question has once more cropped up into public prominence. It was in the days of Sir Philip Wodehouse that the rights of the Khots were threatened with extinction; and we think it was the robust advocacy of so trained a lawyer and an expert in Khoti land tenure as the late Mr. Mandlik that their prescriptive rights were not altogether trampled under foot. But for his strenuous and manly struggle, carried on almost single-handed, the Khots would have been snuffed out of existence at the very time. It is a matter for regret that the settlement arrived at in 1880 is again sought to be upset by the reactionary policy which has now regained ascendancy in matters of State. It forebodes no good to the people, but it is to be hoped that the strong sense of justice and impartiality which animates His Excellency Lord Harris will stand between these reactionists and the luckless Khots. It is passing strange that a committee should have been appointed to sit on their rights *in camera* and no public intimation of it should have been given to those most vitally interested. Then, again, the committee is to sit at Poona while the Khots are at Ratnágiri and other distant places. That does not look as if the Government were at all anxious to give the Khots a full

The Khots in the Ratnágiri District and the Bombay Government.

and fair opportunity to state their case. This is grievous. We trust Lord Harris will personally investigate the grievances and cause every facility to be given to this ill-starred class of landholders before any decisive action is taken. As matters stand at present, it seems that the whole procedure is most arbitrary and un-English. To tolerate it would be tantamount to a grave official scandal.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—A suggestion has been made that Mr. Justice Candy ought to be appointed on the committee formed by Government to settle the much-vexed question about the rights of the Khots of Ratnágiri. The Khots have good reason to complain that they have not been altogether fairly treated. It was hoped that the Khoti Act of 1880 would prove a satisfactory and final settlement of the question, and the Government through its responsible officers even gave the Khots to understand that the Act would be regarded as settling once for all the rights and liabilities of their peculiar tenure. But after ten years the question is once more revived and naturally the Khots are a little indignant that Government is now trying to upset an arrangement to which, ten years ago, it had solemnly pledged itself. Under these circumstances, to say the least, the Khots ought to be allowed to have their own representatives on the committee, and if they think Mr. Justice Candy can represent them best, their prayer ought, in all fairness, to be granted. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 4th September, expresses similar sentiments.]

21. The *Dnyán Ságar* (34), in its issue of the 1st September, strongly condemns the conduct of the Bombay Government in instituting a secret enquiry into the rights of the Khots in the Ratnágiri District and thus reviving a question which was finally settled by the Khoti Act of 1880, and in discarding the assurance given by Lord Reay to the Khots that it was not intended to make any alterations in the Act. Government, observes the paper, do many things under the garb of public interests, but they are really done in self-interest. Hitherto this was done openly, but of late a strange practice, which is both dirty and quite opposed to justice, and which was resorted to even by Parliament in connection with the Kashmere and Burmese affairs, has come into vogue. If the Secretary of State for India had no hesitation in declaring in Parliament that a certain thing against which great agitation was made was done in the interests of the public, why should His Excellency Lord Harris hesitate to make a similar assertion?

The case of Imperatrix *vs.* Ganesh Rangnáth and Asarám Ghanashám, and remarks on the decision of the Bombay High Court.

22. In noticing the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Ganesh Rangnáth and Asarám Ghanashám that recently went before the Bombay High Court, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 31st August, observes:—This case affords a fresh instance of the oppression that is sometimes practised in the mofussil by the police. We regret to observe that Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Khándesh, who in March last convicted the two accused of wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession in two instances, and sentenced the first accused to one month's simple imprisonment for each offence, and the second accused to one day's simple imprisonment for each crime, arrived at the conclusion that it was not proved that hurt was caused to Prayág and Jáni, although certain marks on the person of the former were corroborative evidence of his having been tortured, and the suicide of the latter, after she had been discharged from the police lock-up, was sufficient to support the theory that she was also tortured by the police. The first accused appealed against the decision of the Sessions Judge, but the appeal was rejected by Justices Birdwood and Candy. We are also sorry to find that the Honourable Judges failed to enhance the sentences passed on the accused, although they appeared to them to be very lenient.

Regimen of our gaols and remarks thereon.

23. The *Bombay East Indian* (1), in its issue of the 3rd September, writes:—The regimen in our gaols is so remarkable in India that it often has the effect of attracting rather than repelling culprits; and not infrequently do we hear of able-bodied men, too indolent to eke out an honest living, committing offences deliberately to obtain the benefits of free board and lodging in that charitable institution known as a gaol. The wonder is that the Finance

Committee did not make a recommendation for the reduction of the gaol expenditure in India by suggesting the adoption of a set of penitentiary rules like those obtaining in Austria, whereby the prisoners are required to fast on certain days.

Frequency of the crime of murder in Sátára and the way in which it is encouraged.

24. While complaining in strong language of the crime of murder being very rife in the Sátára District and of the Sessions Judge of that district, through his missionary tendencies, acquitting many criminals on the ground of insufficient evidence or sentencing them, when convicted, to imprisonment for very short terms only, the *Pratod* (59), in its issue of the 1st September, finds fault with the system of dispensing justice, the little importance given to indirect evidence and the mild sentences passed on criminals under the British Government, and says that robbers, marauders, murderers and other evil characters having, as it were, found parental protectors in our Christian rulers, not a month passes without several murders being committed, that the Christian judges by whom the criminals are tried, being mercifully disposed, punish them with inadequate sentences, and that thereby much encouragement is given to Europeans and Natives alike to commit the crime, and that living in the country has become very risky and unsafe.

Moharam festivities and the Hindus.

25. The *Din Bandhu* (11) of the 31st August, along with a few other papers, regrets that Hindus should assume hideous disguises and take part in the riotous festivities of the Moharam, and requests Government to prevent Hindus from making *tábuts* and shocking the sense of public modesty by indecent and riotous practices.

A suggestion to Colonel Wilson, Police Commissioner, Bombay, in connection with exhibitions of indecent gestures at the *tábut* processions.

26. The same newspaper, in another place, writes :—In connection with the Moharam processions there is one matter to which we invite the attention of our energetic Police Commissioner, Colonel Wilson. We refer to the disgustingly indecent gestures which are made by those who accompany the *tábuts* in the presence of crowds of people of both the sexes who assemble to witness the *tamásha*. In no other city that we know of is so much license allowed as in Bombay, and we appeal to Colonel Wilson in the name of public morals and decency to put a stop to the filthy exhibitions. There is no reason at all, even once a year, on an occasion like the Moharam, to permit on the Queen's highway and in the presence of her respectable subjects, males, females and children, such shockingly immodest demonstrations as are to be seen in the *tábut* processions of Bombay, contrary to law, which strictly prohibits indecent behaviour in public places. If European ladies and gentlemen, who are specially invited to witness this *tamásha*, understood the meaning and significance of those gestures and signs, they would retire with disgust and never care to see it again. We entreat our Sunni brethren also not to allow in their religious processions such tomfoolery and to give them all the solemnity of a grand funeral. We find that it is not the Musalmans so much who are to blame in this respect as the non-Musalman classes, who run riotous on these occasions and who can be easily stopped if an example be made of some of them or if the manager of a *tábut* or a *panjia* be held responsible for the good behaviour of his following. Colonel Wilson has already done a great service to the public by stopping indecent performances, and the sale of obscene books and photographs, and we now request him to do the same as regards these disgusting exhibitions.

A request to Government in connection with the quarrel between the Shias and the Sunnis, at Junnar in the Poona District, during the Moharam festivities.

27. The *Káside Mumbai* (114), in its issue of the 5th September, observes :—The Moharam festivities have passed off very peacefully everywhere in the Bombay Presidency, except at Junnar in the Poona District, where a Sunni Mahomedan was seriously assaulted on Wednesday the 27th ultimo, and is now lying in a precarious condition. A quarrel is reported to have arisen between the Shias and the Sunnis in consequence of an innovation which the former tried to introduce and which was believed to have wounded the religious susceptibilities of the latter. The paper requests Government to enquire into the matter and to take severe notice of the aggressors.

28. The *Chikitsak* (29), in its issue of the 3rd September, says that though the last Moharam festival has passed off quietly at Belgaum, yet those poor Hindus who did not take part in the festivities are being harassed and even assaulted by some leading Mahomedans of the place, that as the local police sympathise with the Mahomedan community no assistance is available from them to the poor Hindus, who are in much anxiety about their safety in the town, and that the Bombay Government should attend to the matter at an early date.

Misunderstanding between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities at Belgaum and the local police.

29. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 1st September, refers to the riots between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Belgaum, Alighar and some other places, deprecates that Government servants should assume an attitude of partiality towards the Mahomedans, and says that heads of Provincial Governments cannot too well remember that the foolish conduct of their subordinates brings discredit on Government and creates discontent among the people, and that the police is created for the protection of the people and not for their destruction.

30. The same paper draws the attention of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, to the gambling which is said to be extensively practised in some parts of the town and to the consequent increase of the crime of theft in the town and cantonment.

Gambling and thefts at Belgaum.

31. The *Praja Mat* (123), in its issue of the 30th August, complains that postal delivery takes place at Baroda about six hours after the arrival of the Bombay mail at that station, and requests the postal authorities to remove this complaint.

A complaint against the postal authorities at Baroda.

Part II.—*Education.*

32. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—We congratulate Mr. Lakshman Rámchandra Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., (who recently passed the Advocate's examination), on his being appointed to act as Professor of Oriental Languages, and in the Fourth Grade of the Educational Department, during the absence of Professor Peterson. Mr. Vaidya richly merits the honour. His accurate scholarship in the Sanskrit language has been generally acknowledged. By the bye, how was it that the name of Mr. Káthavate came to be mentioned in connection with this appointment? His nomination, too, would have been welcomed by all. He is a ripe scholar. Probably he did not accept the offer, if at all it was made to him, as the appointment is an acting one and likely to last for a few months only. [Several other papers also approve of the appointment of Mr. Vaidya.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. L. R. Vaidya as Acting Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

33. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 31st August, expresses its inability to understand how teachers in municipal and local cess schools can be considered to be Government servants, as they have been lately declared, and prevented from taking part in political meetings, but warns them against meddling with the movement of the Indian National Congress for fear of incurring the displeasure of their official superiors.

Local cess and municipal school-masters.

34. The *Shubh Suchak* (69), in its issue of the 29th August, refers to the circular alleged to have been issued by the Commissioner, C. D., directing the non-admission into Government service of those who have passed the Vernacular Sixth Standard Examination, asks whether such a circular has been really issued, and remarks that it would be well if the Commissioner issued a circular abolishing the examination instead of making the students perform the foolish farce of paying a fee of Rs. 2 and passing an examination which does not now qualify them for Government service.

Non-recognition of the Vernacular Sixth Standard Examination as a qualifying test for Government service.

35. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—The New English School at Ahmedabad has incurred the displeasure of the educational authorities, for its managers have refused to raise the school-fee. The municipality of the place has been making a grant of Rs. 100 a month to the school, which the authorities wish to put a stop to, so that the school may be left without resources. After many futile attempts they have now threatened the municipality with the abolition of the Government High School or its transfer to a private agency if the municipality did not forthwith make it a condition of the grant that the fees in the New English School should be raised. What the result has been we have not learnt. But the facts to hand are sufficient to show what tactics the authorities resort to. [The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 3rd September, expresses similar sentiments.]

Tactics resorted to by the educational authorities for raising the school-fee in the New English School at Ahmedabad.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

36. The *Shri Shivájí* (68), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—Local self-government was introduced in the time of the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, when the Government of Bombay had at its head Sir James Fergusson. The latter gentleman was at first opposed to the scheme, but when he got Sir J. B. Peile in the Executive Council his attitude was changed and the Local Self-government Acts were passed. After him came Lord Reay. His Lordship was not guided by his subordinate officials; nor were his Councillors unfavourable to local self-government, and consequently the Local Boards Acts were well carried out and the people were happy. But it is not even six months since His Lordship's departure from this presidency, and there are signs of bad days being in store for the municipalities. It is no wonder if the Poona Municipality has a bad time of it when the presidency has a simple-minded Governor like His Excellency Lord Harris, assisted by a Councillor like Mr. Moore who is against the people possessing powers of self-government, Secretaries like Messrs. Lee-Warner and Nugent yielding to none in their anti-self-government desires, and a Collector like Mr. East guided by haters of the present arrangement. The only matter for consolation is that the displeasure of Government is due to no fault of the municipality. Then the paper proceeds to state the contents of the recent resolution issued by the Government of Bombay in the matter of the Poona Municipality, and says that the resolution is attributable to the desire of Government to burden the municipality with additional expenditure under the plea of present bad management.

Poona Municipality in danger under the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris.

37. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—It seems that the proposed federation of the triangular Poona municipal bodies may lead to some warm controversy in the near future. The city of the Deccan, as may be known, is governed by three separate municipal boards, The city proper has one governing body, while the suburban areas have another. Again, the military cantonment is under a distinct jurisdiction. Mr. Secretary Nugent's resolution of the 9th instant observes that these separate bodies exist within a comparatively limited geographical space, each acting apart from others, and each possessing its own staff and executive. It may be very desirable to bring these distinct elements into a common focus. If it could be done without friction and without entailing serious burdens on the Poona rate-payers, the gain would be immense. But we fear, the rub is there. So far as the suburban municipality is concerned, the amalgamation can, we think, be without any disadvantage. It may perhaps eventually prove an element of strength. But the amalgamation of the cantonment committee is altogether undesirable on more than one ground. Judging from the very careful and cautious letter addressed in reply by the president of the city municipality, it would seem that the cantonment might prove a great burden on the rate-payers by way of maintenance of miles of roads and of an adequate water-supply. There is much to be read between the lines. In fact, the influential military hierarchy is behind the scenes. It is evident that the Government is

Remarks on the proposed municipal federation at Poona.

unfairly attempting to put a turn or two of the screw on the city municipality. The cantonment is poor and the apparent object of the committee is to have an unlimited raid on the funds of the city. All this means friction and a perpetual war of roads and water with the haughty military authorities in case the amalgamation be forced on the city. We should advise the city municipality to be firm in its attitude. The reply of Mr. Padamji is not only respectful and conciliatory, but very argumentative. It is a clencher which the sophist of the Government resolution will find hard to unloose. If further correspondence is carried on in the same spirit, we are sure the Government will be obliged to abandon the partisan position it has taken up. We regret that the Poona Corporation did not elect a European along with Messrs. Chiplunkar and Námjoshi on the committee to exchange views and arrive at a *modus vivendi* on what threatens to be a warm and unpleasant subject. The Poona Corporation seems to have been much hurt by the reflection cast on its administration in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Nugent's resolution. It is there observed that serious lack of activity and zeal is displayed in matters of sanitation and conservancy. This allegation is stoutly repelled by the president, who quotes the testimony of the late Governor, expressed just before his departure. Surely, nothing could have transpired within the short space of three months to warrant the Chief Secretary in hurling the allegation of want of activity and zeal in sanitary arrangements. We really deplore the tone and spirit of that particular paragraph, apart from its inaccuracy as to facts. We are afraid the Poona Municipality may have many serious troubles for it in the near future. But with a strong president of the tact and judgment of Mr. Padamji, it is to be hoped that it may brave the storm of dust which the Secretariat party has needlessly raised.

38. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (86) and the *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in their issues of the 31st August, strongly disapprove of the Government resolution regarding the management of the city municipality of Poona and the proposed federation of the city, suburban and cantonment municipalities, regret that the Poona Municipality, which Lord Reay declared to be a model municipality, should have come into such a scrape just at the beginning of the *régime* of His Excellency Lord Harris, and fear that the other municipalities in the mofussil enjoying the franchise of local self-government, which may have failed to carry out expensive reforms, will have to suffer in a similar way.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

An attack on the British Indian Government with respect to their policy towards Native States in India.

39. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 2nd September, publishes stray notes in which the action of the Government with respect to the Kashmere State and its Chief has been run down as arbitrary, unjust and oppressive, the Native States in India have been described as helpless and dependent on the tender mercy of the Political Agents and liable to be dealt with by the Paramount Government in any manner they please, and the Indian people are pitied for their state of utter helplessness and slavery under a Government ruling over its subjects with stringent ábkári, forest and salt laws and letting its soldiers outrage the modesty of the mothers and sisters of some of them.

Contradiction desired of the accusation brought by the *Bengali* newspaper against the Indian Government in connection with Kashmere.

40. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 3rd September, says:—The newspaper entitled *Bengali*, edited by Bábu Surendra Náth Banerji, states on the authority of its London correspondent that eleven years ago an Anglo-Indian officer, with the object of being able to annex Kashmere, had, with the consent of a Secretary of the Panjáb Government, inveigled the late Mahárája of that State into opening a seditious correspondence with Russia, that the same correspondence was sent to the Government of the Panjáb, on whose recommendation the Government of India resolved to make the Mahárája and his family State prisoners and to annex the State to British territories, that the Mahárája, on becoming aware of this deceit, fell sick and died soon afterwards. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* writes that the above statement is not a new discovery in India,

The above accusation is unbelievable and looks more like fabrication than anything else, yet it would not be right to let the report circulate freely without contradiction. There is fear of the report producing a bad impression on the mind of the ignorant people, and Government ought in its own interests to contradict it most publicly.

Political Agents or Residents in the Native States of India and their usefulness.

41. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—Political Agents or Residents in India, under British administration, have not been a success in several parts. The question has been raised, therefore, why they should not be done away with. The plea brought forward is that Native States now are in a position to take care of themselves, and no longer need such assistance, advice or supervision as they needed before. In the Native States there has been of late a marked improvement; but we should be very sorry, notwithstanding, for the fortunes of Káthiáwár, if on this account the authority of the Political Agent were to be withdrawn. The Native States are no longer what they were, yet they are very far from being what they should be. A beginning is made, and that is all. It is to be hoped that the movement once begun will continue, and things will go from "better" to "better yet." There are excellent chances of the hope not proving an idle dream. As it is, however, it would be improper to assert that more than a mere beginning has been made. Hitherto some two or three States only can be said to have secured, as chief advisers of the ruler, men of principle and ability. Even here there are objectionable limits to their authority. They are in certain matters powerless for good. Their chief merit is that they will not abuse their trust and make their authority an engine of oppression to those who are placed under their care. In a few matters they can do no more than witness helplessly flagrant wrong committed in their sight. In the best administered State it is doubtful how far the tyranny of meaner officials has been effectually checked. When all is said, the British subjects in out-of-the-way villages are happier than the subjects of those rulers. But it is not in all States that a serious desire is entertained to look to the welfare of the subjects and to their rights. There are States to this day in which such a wish does not enter into the scheme of government, where the ruling Chief is illiterate and withal a monster of wickedness, with depraved tastes, and where his responsible adviser resolves all his duties into making his master's descent easy, and profiting himself thereby. It is here that the political officer has most to do, and it is here that he does little good, except to himself. The reason why a desire is expressed in certain quarters to abolish political agencies is that in several places the trusted officers of Government fail in their duty and forget it afterwards nearly altogether. It is where the state of things around them requires to be mended very much indeed that they meet with the greatest danger in the shape of most provoking temptations. The remedy, therefore, we believe, lies in making appointments to such responsible posts with the greatest care and in exercising wholesome supervision over their work. The necessity for this cannot be exaggerated. A modern historian remarks that in the statesmen of the last two centuries there is perceived the strange habit of answering all complaints against an existing wrong, however gross and palpable it may be, by refusing to believe in its existence, and of expressing their wonder that such a wrong should have grown to such proportions when it could be no longer concealed and was thoroughly exposed. The trait belongs to British administrators in India as well as England. Governments and officers in the higher grades make matters smooth for them by refusing to see a wrong where it exists. "There is no such thing" is the reply returned to complaints. The wrong goes on growing with this encouragement. Eventually there comes a time of crisis. The affair must be attended to. Seriously the evil must be checked. An example is made of an offender, perhaps. But this tardy justice comes a little too late. If at the very first sign of a report that something was going wrong the officer were seriously warned, there would be less trouble afterwards to Government. Government for the present chooses to disbelieve all reports because some are exaggerated or unfounded. This increases its troubles afterwards, and that, too, after the mischief has been done. A little more watchfulness in the beginning, a little less scepticism as to unfavourable reports, a little less gullibility, is what

may be recommended to Government in the case of Political Agents or Residents. Even those States that are foremost in understanding the rights of the subjects owe their present condition, to a considerable extent, to the supervision and control, direct or indirect, of the paramount power. The removal of the British representative from their Court will be like removing a stimulus to good government and a salutary check on mal-administration. So the project of getting rid of political agencies is a way to destroy the good with the evil. Nor is it a necessary evil in itself. False ideas of government have made it what it is. It must disappear before improved notions of administrative control.

A recommendation to appoint a Native officer as Administrator of the Sachin State.

42. The *Káside Mumbai* (114), in its issue of the 3rd September, disapproves of the rumoured intention of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Acting Collector of Surat, to appoint a European officer as Administrator of the Sachin State, strongly recommends the appointment of a Native to the post, and suggests the names of Messrs. Ganpatráo Náráyan Lád, Rastomji Dhanjibhái Patel and Nánábhái Kávasji. The paper adds that these gentlemen are well known to the public, and that the selection of any one of them will be welcome to the Nawáb of Sachin himself.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th September 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH SEPTEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Fees in charitable medical dispensaries.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 30th August, writes:—It has been in contemplation of Government for some years past to make charitable medical dispensaries *charitable* in its proper sense, that is, to make them afford medical relief *gratuitously* to *bonâ fide poor men* only, the well-to-do being asked to pay for relief granted to them. The system is evidently proposed with a view to supplement contributions from provincial revenues, local funds and municipal funds for the maintenance of these institutions. It is being experimentally tried in some dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency and other provinces and our Local Government too intends to try it in Berár. From the report of Civil Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries for the year 1889 which is just out, it appears that this system is to be experimentally tried first in the Amráoti Charitable Dispensary. We are not opposed to the system, but would urge that if it is to be introduced it should be introduced only in dispensaries at Amráoti and Akola. Contributions from private persons towards maintaining the charitable dispensaries may be expected to grow less and less, and it would therefore be better to have recourse to this system gradually. We are against the system being introduced all at once in all the dispensaries in the province, on the ground that it would tend to defeat the very object with which these institutions were established. It is only at Amráoti and Akola that there are people who appreciate the European medical science; in other towns of the province the people are not sufficiently advanced. A large number of patients resort every morning to these institutions in the mofussil, no doubt, but as soon as you begin charging fees not even ten per cent. of the present number of patients will be seen at the door of the dispensaries. In the first place, Natives are accustomed to have medical treatment for *nothing*, Native *vaidyas* (doctors) being enjoined by the *Shástras* never to charge fees to patients; and, secondly, people in the mofussil have yet very strong prejudices against medical treatment under the European system, except in the case of very poor men, who by the nature of their circumstances are unable to indulge their prejudices.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th September 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 13th September 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	...
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Maháráshtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Maháráshtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Maháráshtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	...
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
54	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárni	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Dín Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakâsh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakâsh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakâsh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ा) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Reason why Government encourages railways in preference to irrigational works.

1. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 9th September, contains a long article in which it calls in question the sincerity of Government officials and missionary societies and their efforts outwardly for the benefit of India and her people, blames Government for spending less on irrigational works, which, it says, are quite necessary in an agricultural country, than on railways, and says that their objects in giving preference to the latter works are selfish such as to create a demand for Europe manufactured rails and other goods, to supply a channel for safe investment of European capital at guaranteed interest, &c.

Reduction in the salt duty advocated.

2. The *Gujaráti* (85) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in their issues of the 7th September, disapprove of the surplus in the Indian budget for 1890-91 being credited to the Famine Insurance Fund as proposed by Sir John Gorst, as, they say, the previous accumulations of that fund were diverted from their original purpose and devoted to the strengthening of the North-West frontier of India, and emphatically urge that the surplus should be utilized in giving some relief to the Indian people, who are overburdened with taxation, say by reducing from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 the duty on salt, in consequence of which poor people find it very difficult to obtain this necessary of life in a quantity sufficient to keep themselves and their cattle in health.

The increase in the age limit of the Indian Civil Service candidates and the attitude of certain persons connected with that examination.

3. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—The success of five Native gentlemen at the last competitive Civil Service Examination has disturbed the mental equanimity of many connected with this service, and one by one they are coming to the front with some excuse or another in support of the existing limit of age. Among this lot of garrulous champions prominently figures Mr. Wren, who now argues that owing to an early precocity Indian candidates have greater chances of success over Europeans under the existing regulations. If we are not mistaken, it was Mr. Wren himself who, when the age-limit was lowered during the time of Lord Lytton, stoutly opposed the proposed change; but consistency and straightforwardness are virtues that fall to the lot of very few individuals, and if Mr. Wren now finds reasons to change his first opinions, his condemnation cannot be more vigorous than of many an English statesman who makes a change of opinions a convenience of his policy. However, we may frankly tell Mr. Wren that his praises of individual candidates will never delude the Indian public into other men's snares. We prefer constancy to the bright but temporary flashes of intellect, and if Indian candidates at the age of twenty-three will successfully pass the examination, the goal of our ambition will be gained. We have great faith in maturity of judgment and culture, and would seek it at any cost. Neither Mr. Wren nor anybody else who may profess to take interest in Indian affairs ought now to interfere in the new arrangements. Whether they suit our people or not, our people have given the arrangements a decided preference, and no Englishman ought to busy himself with what has been ruled after a deal of deliberation.

His Excellency Lord Harris' administration of the Bombay Presidency.

4. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—The London correspondent of a Bombay daily assures us that the accounts of the opinion which the Indian public has already formed of the way in which His Excellency Lord Harris has begun his Indian career have gratified his many friends and admirers in England. It is, perhaps, too early to express any opinion, favourable or unfavourable, on the probable course of His Lordship's administration; but judging from what we have already seen, it may be predicted that at least one branch of education will receive strong and healthy support during the next five years, and if that consummation is brought about we shall all be thankful to His Lordship. If, in addition to that, care be taken not to starve higher education, and to foster technical education, our

present Governor will have acquitted himself well of at least one important branch of his responsibilities. We are sorry we cannot form an equally cheering forecast of His Lordship's probable attitude towards local self-government. Signs are not altogether wanting that the not very friendly critics of that cause in official circles, whose destructive or modifying energies had to be pent up during the last *régime*, are beginning to have it their own way here and there; and His Lordship cannot too early be reminded that special precautions ought to be taken by the head of the administration not to fall entirely into their hands. The main object of the English Government in sending a new nobleman every five years to guide the destinies of the provincial administration would altogether be frustrated if he were to become a mere puppet in the hands of his officials. The bureaucratic tendencies, and the consequential narrow-mindedness, that inevitably develop themselves in those who have been long in the service, ought to be controlled and regulated by the broad and unbiassed judgment of the helmsman.

Provision for lepers made by His Highness the Mahárája Gáikwád and suggestions to the British Government.

5. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—While the Government of India and their medical advisers are discussing in a pedantic fashion the question of leprosy being contagious or otherwise, His Highness the Mahárája Gáikwád has solved the problem with a promptitude and generosity that cannot be too highly commended. A correspondent states in the columns of our contemporary of the *Advocate of India* that Baroda has for a very long time been feeding and clothing lepers in a charity house in the vicinity of a temple dedicated to the goddess Anasuya in a village of the same name on the banks of the Nerbudda, by allotting the revenue of a village, amounting to Rs. 16,000, to this purpose alone. The present enlightened ruler placed this institution on a satisfactory footing last year by the erection of a commodious Leper Hospital at a cost of Rs. 4,00,000, with a provision for one hundred beds, eighty-four of which have already been taken up. There are separate wards for male and female patients and they are in charge of an intelligent medical graduate, with an assistant and three medical pupils. From a sanitary point of view the place leaves nothing to be desired. This instance shows what a sympathetic and cultured Native Prince can do for the happiness of his subjects, and it is certainly to be wished that other Native Princes would imitate the noble example of this far-seeing and humane ruler. We ourselves drew attention to the fact that on this side of India, Narsoba Vádi, Gánagápur, Mhasoba, Tuljápur, and other places were noted as health resorts for the cure of leprosy and were largely frequented by unfortunate lepers. If Government sincerely mean to do something for the mitigation of the sufferings of their leprous subjects, we would most respectfully request them to give up their present pedantic attitude and at once apply themselves to devising some practical measures. Long experience has shown these religious places to be quite unobjectionable from a sanitary point of view, and hundreds of lepers are drawn there by their faith in their curative influences. Let Government wisely utilise this religious factor for the segregation of lepers by providing suitable asylums at all such holy places, and if the arrangements for the health and comfort of the lepers are as they should be, the authorities will be in a position to segregate a very large number of these unfortunate human beings even without resorting to legislation and without exercising any coercion. A Native ruler in touch with the religious views and feelings of his people effectually deals with the question without creating the slightest friction, and it is no wonder that the British Indian rulers, who think only of its theoretical aspects, have not yet succeeded in solving it in a satisfactory manner.

A suggestion for raising funds for leper asylums.

6. The *Samsher Bahádur* (125), in its issue of the 5th September, recommends Government to confer the personal distinction of *Ráo Bahádur* on Messrs. Mayábhái, Sárábhái and Shambhuprasád, the eldest sons of the late Ráo Bahádurs Premábhái, Maganbhái and Behechardás Ambaidás, C.S.I., respectively, and says that the want of substantial sympathy shown at the recent meeting held at Ahmedabad to collect subscriptions for the temporary Leper Asylum at Bombay would not have been experienced had either Mr. Reid or Mr. James held out the temptation of personal honours in appreciation of public

charity. The paper thinks that a single individual would have come forward with a sum of about twenty thousand rupees for getting a personal distinction, and adds that it is desirable to have recourse to such proceedings in order to collect large funds for public purposes.

Advocacy of restrictive marriage laws.

7. The *Sudhárak* (21) of the 8th instant does not consider that much benefit would accrue from amending the provisions of the Indian Penal Code as regards the crime of rape, so as to raise the limit of age of consent of child-wives from 10 to 12 years, and advises persons who are for legislative enactments to effect social reforms, to ask for a law prohibiting men of the age of 25 years and upwards from marrying girls under 12 years of age, and, better still, to introduce once for all the practice of marrying after the age of 16 by mutual consent.

Disapproval of Mr. Malabari's movement in the cause of marriage reforms among the Hindus.

8. Several papers of the week have written in disapproval of the movement set on foot by Mr. B. M. Malabari to induce Government to legislate on the subject of marriage among the Hindus with a view to effect certain reforms in the marriage practices of that community. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 8th September, remarks that Mr. Malabari betrays great ignorance of the constitution of Hindu society when he proposes that girls should, on arriving at the age of discretion, be at liberty to ratify or cancel, as they may deem fit, marriages entered into by them before the age of 12, since among the higher classes of Hindus particularly girls once married cannot, according to their scriptures, be married again when they repudiate first marriage, and must live single and supportless for their whole lifetime.—The *Suryodayá* (71), in its issue of the same date, expresses its opposition to the movement of social reforms in a singular way by appealing to Government's feelings of self-interest and saying that as, in the event of early marriages among the Hindus being put a stop to by legislation the Hindu race is likely to improve in health and physique, Mr. Malabari's movement is dangerous to Government inasmuch as it will entail in the long run the entertainment of an additional military force to keep the Hindus in order and under proper check, and should not therefore receive countenance from Government.]

9. In reporting the proceedings of a public meeting held at Kaira on the 10th September to consider the letter addressed by the Social Reform Association of Poona, the *Snehá Sindhu* (131), in its issue of the 12th idem, says that the meeting, with the exception of two members, expressed itself against the proposed Government interference for the removal of social evils, and declared that it was the duty of the leading members of the different communities to introduce the necessary reforms.

10. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—While almost the whole Indian society, which is vitally concerned in the many side issues raised by the death of Phulmini, is almost quiet, those who have nothing to do with our marriage customs are busying themselves with what is to them extra-judicial. Disappointed at his discomfiture in India one non-Hindu reformer transfers his agitation to England, and with a cut and dry scheme for the conversion of a religious marriage sacrament into a civil contract, to be followed up subsequently by the system of divorce, induces some British statesmen to give their adhesion to his proposal. Thus a powerful committee of English nobility is said to have been formed, with the express object, we are informed, of effecting some change in the marriage laws of the Hindus. Like other systems the Hindu marriage system may be defective, but the supplanting of lighter defects by a most inveterate element of disease is a thing that ought not to be tolerated. Such perversities of nature as the one disclosed by the Phulmini case will always, even in spite of legislation for the so-called protection of girls before the age of thirteen, will crop up. But what is the percentage of such cases in a thousand? Do they crop up anywhere and everywhere? Indeed, the audacity of the proposal is astounding. Do they who are gone mad after the other systems suppose that but for the system of contract and divorce the Europeans would have been unhappy? If that be so, why is there a plentiful crop of divorces every

year that rudely shakes other men's confidence in the supposed happiness of the European system of marriage? We wish happiness to all those who hanker after this system, but let them not foist it upon those who have no liking for it. In the matter of reform we may rather trust to the judicious discretion of our Government than to the superfluous reforming zeal of our fast-going reformers.

Mutilation of a Bombay Government resolution regarding the forest grievances of the people of Thána.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—What about the missing paragraphs in the forest resolution of the 8th April 1890? Sir John Gorst has given the stock reply to Mr. Bradlaugh that his question will be passed to the local Government for enquiry. We think that in the interests of official morality, which in such a case ought to be a model and an example to public morality, a plain and unvarnished explanation in reference thereto be accorded, and that without delay. The public, especially of Thána and Kolába, are keenly interested in knowing why the five paragraphs, or possibly more, were omitted from publication. Their omission is, indeed, very suspicious. It places those who have been instrumental in its expurgation on the horns of a dilemma. Either the local Government honestly meant to abide by the concessions made in those paragraphs to owners of private forests, or it meant to repudiate them. If the former, then it is impossible to account for their being left out. It is unmitigated cant, if not absolute prevarication, to take refuge for their omission under the plea that they are of a "confidential" character. Could any one on behalf of the Government enlighten the public in what way forest matters could be considered "confidential," especially after their having formed the subject of a public commission, which sat nearly for two years, minutely investigating all the disputed issues with open doors? Had it been a political or diplomatic question we might have tried to accept the theory of the confidential character of the resolution; but by no stretch of imagination could we bring ourselves to the belief that these deleted paragraphs were of such a nature. We repeat, then, that if the Government honestly desired to abide by its intentions as formulated in those paragraphs, there was no reason for their omission on the alleged ground of confidence. On the other hand, if it had no intention whatever to grant the concession referred to therein, then it was the very reverse of honesty to allow them to be on the record in the secret archives as a State paper. In fact, the public ought to repudiate the whole resolution, for, without these paragraphs it is a document worth only the paper on which it is written. Another question is, why has not the resolution yet found a place in the official Gazette? The non-publication of a resolution of the character in the *Government Gazette* only aggravates the popular suspicion with regard to the entire *bonâ fides* of the authorities. The sooner, therefore, the matter is cleared up, the better for the reputation of Government. There is nothing which detracts so much from the dignity, weight and respect of a Government, especially an enlightened Government like that of British India, as its efforts to burke a question or decision of the gravest interests to the public, or to put a false colour on a deed or act which on the face of it does not bear the stamp of truth and genuineness.

Comments on the action of Government in the matter of the Ratnágiri Khots.

12. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 7th September, says:—Whatever Government may say in praise of their own sense of justice and fairness, and however slavishly may many of our people, on account of want of independence, follow suit, one cannot say that the action of Government as regards the Kashmere State and the Ratnágiri Khots has been altogether fair and just. It is sheer injustice that the assurances given by Lord Reay to the Khots should have been cancelled so soon after His Lordship's departure from this country. It is not wise, but high-handed, that for the sake of a little profit Government should sully their reputation for justice. Government cannot be unaware that a treasury filled by oppressive measures is soon stricken with an evil eye, but should they be blinded by their intoxicating grandeur to this truth, as is possible, we recommend that they should rectify their conduct.

13. The *Bakul* (25), in its issue of the same date, states the sacrifices of personal comfort made and the services done to the State by the Khots under the former rulers in order to earn and preserve their rights, and says that

should Government, after having given solemn promises to respect and keep intact these rights, encroach upon them by re-opening a question once settled, they would be guilty of an act of grave injustice.

14. While writing on the Khoti question, the *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 11th September, remarks :—The charge constantly brought against the Khots is that they deal unjustly and harshly with their tenants, or, in other words, that they rack-rent them. This is the plea brought forward whenever any interference with the rights of the Khots is determined upon. It has been at the bottom of all the mischief in the past and also at the present juncture. But the hollowness of this allegation will be apparent when the following considerations are noticed. Now, the Khots can deal extortionately with or rack-rent only their tenants-at-will. How many such tenants are there in the Khoti villages? A very small percentage, indeed; for, as the Honourable Mr. Ashburner told the Council in 1879, there are only 5 per cent. tenants-at-will. Even in their case the Khots have very little free scope, for, although they can theoretically demand from them any rent they like, custom has fixed it generally at one-half and one-third of the rice and *warkas* produce respectively. So rack-renting is practically out of the question. As to harsh and unrelenting proceedings for the recovery of the rent, they are taken very seldom and only in the case of refractory or fraudulent tenants. Instances can be cited by the hundred of Khots who have foregone out of compassion all their dues on finding the inability of the tenants to pay, and this notwithstanding the circumstance that, irrespectively of this, they have to pay the Government assessment, which is never reduced even in bad years. Many of the Khots thus prefer loss to extreme proceedings against their tenants. Of course, there are bap Khots as undeniably as there are bad tenants, in whose case no compassion is ever thought of. From all this the generalization that the Khots deal unfairly with their tenants is hazardous in the extreme. The so-called numerous rent-recovery suits, of which too much is being made by Government on the present occasion, may be safely attributed in many cases to fraudulent practices on the part of the tenants. Moreover, do not the Khots know that Government officers are ever watchful about the interests of the tenants, for whom they hold a standing brief to all appearances? If the Khots behaved as they are supposed to do, all the intelligence they are credited with would be to no purpose. They are shrewd enough to perceive the attitude of Government, and therefore extortionate behaviour on their part towards their tenants is a very remote thing to be thought of. In what other ways can they be supposed to be harsh towards their tenants? With the abolition of the *veth-begár* or forced and free services and such other privileges of the Khots by the paternal Government by legislation we are not able to think of any other field for extortion and oppression. We think that, whenever unfriendly relations between the Khots and their tenants are met with, the attitude of Government towards the Khots is undoubtedly the cause. The Government, in fact, wants to remove all middlemen. For this end they have by legislation virtually torn the Cornwallis settlement to pieces and ruined the Zamindárs of Bengal and want to do the same to their compeers, the Khots, by nullifying the compact of 1876 in the teeth of the solemn promise then given and confirmed in 1880, and also of the assurance given so late as last year by Lord Reay, by whom the last year's Commission was appointed at the instigation of some over-zealous officers of Government to whom the Khots are an eye-sore.

Miserable condition of the labouring classes in the Ratnágiri District.

15. In a communicated article the *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 7th September, describes the miserable condition of the Kunbis, Mahárs and some of the Mahomedans in the villages of the Konkan, particularly in the Ratnágiri District, saying that at present they are keeping their body and soul together by eating the leaves of trees and wild vegetables which grow in the rainy season. These vegetables, says the writer, are boiled without the addition of salt and ordinary spices, which they cannot even dream of, and are eaten with only a scanty piece of bread as they cannot get more of it. The Government officers and others who may consider this statement to be an exaggeration should satisfy themselves about its truth by personal inspection.

Is there anything more disappointing, miserable and degrading to humanity than that the cultivators and the labouring classes in this district should live on vegetables alone like beasts, while proper food is regularly supplied to culprits in jails? It is not the Khots who are the cause of their misery, which, really speaking, is the outcome of the heavy assessment of land at the last revision survey, the stringent forest rules, and want of manufacturing industries and sufficient land for cultivation.

Recently published draft rules under the provisions of the Land Improvement Act of 1883 and of the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

16. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (86), in its issue of the 7th September, congratulates the Bombay Government on the interest shown by them in ameliorating the condition of the agricultural classes and approves of the draft rules made under the provisions of Section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and of the draft rules under the provisions of Section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 28th ultimo. The *Mitrá* hopes that the Supreme Government will accord the necessary sanction, and that the officers entrusted with the work of carrying out these rules will discharge their duties satisfactorily.

17. The *Pratod* (59), in its issue of the 8th September, refers to the draft rules regarding land improvement loans, and remarks that although this system of giving advances has been in existence for the last 10 or 12 years no agriculturist has availed himself of it on account of the conditions for the repayment of the loan being very strict and therefore unacceptable to the agriculturists. Besides, adds the paper, the agriculturist knows that if he improved the land there would be a corresponding increase in assessment at the revision survey which is made every thirty years. The system of giving loans, although introduced, apparently at least, with good intentions, is found to be unsuitable to the rayats and Government should make a thorough enquiry into the matter and find out what help is really needed by the agriculturists for improving their lands.

Cow-slaughter and an exhortation to the people to prevent it.

18. A correspondent, writing over the signature of "A Sympathiser" to the *Poona Vaibhav* (56) in its issue of the 7th September, expatiates on the importance of the cow and the bullock in an agricultural country like India, deprecates the slaughter of these animals, which, he says, is extensively carried on for human food, blames Government for imposing heavy fees for pasturing cattle and thereby causing discontent among the people, and exhorts the public to gird up their loins to make a common cause and save cows from being slaughtered, saying that they should not rise in rebellion against Government, but should remember that cows and bullocks may be feeling under the butcher's knife the same agonies which European children experienced when massacred by Tátya Topi in the Indian mutiny of 1857.

19. The *Jagadhitechchhu* (17), in its issue of the 6th September, expresses resentment at the permission given by the Poona Municipality to open stalls for the sale of beef in the Kasba Peth, a part of the city, and at the sanction given by it to an expenditure of thirty rupees a month for bringing beef from the cantonment to the city, says that it is better to have no elective members on the municipal corporation than to have those who mutely accede to the wishes of Government by giving their consent to the opening of beef stalls in a city mostly inhabited by Hindus who have an abhorrence to cow-slaughter and who strive so hard for its prevention, and by making their constituents, the rate-payers, carry, as it were, baskets of beef, which is virtually done by paying the cost of carriage. The paper, in conclusion, solemnly and pathetically recommends the Hindu community to petition Parliament against the action of the Bombay Government, if they are really the offspring of Hindu parents.

Procedure followed in taking oaths in the British courts of justice in India and the demoralization of Hindus as well as other races.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—It behoves Government to apply a remedy to a growing evil—the evil of perjury. Max Muller, in his book "What can India teach us?" proves that the old Hindus were a truthful race. Those, however, who have had anything to do with our courts aver that Hindus as well as other races are being steadily demo-

ralized. We believe that if a *plebiscite* were taken to-morrow on this question, it would be found that our procedure and the complications of our laws were mostly responsible for this demoralization. An eminent Native Judge, Mr. Justice Mahmud, of the Allahabad High Court, has pointed out that the Indian Oaths Act is based on a principle hardly adapted to the conditions of Native society. It is well-known that witnesses, as a rule, attach but little importance to the solemn *affirmations* substituted by this Act for oaths. It is really a misnomer to call it the Oaths Act. Its proper name is the Oaths Abolition Act, and yet it establishes a curious anomaly. It abolishes oaths in the case of Hindus and Mahomedans, but it does not abolish them altogether in the case of other races. A Christian must be sworn on the Bible, a Pársi on the Zend Avesta, a Jew on the Old Testament, unless such witnesses object; but Hindus and Mahomedans must make a solemn affirmation only, whether they object to swear or not. This distinction appears to us to be unwarrantable. If Magistrates and Judges were questioned by the Government, we have no doubt that they would endorse Mr. Justice Mahmud's views on this point. A Mahomedan witness, with the Koran in his hand, will think twice before telling a lie. A Hindu who takes his oath on the Gita is likely to swerve very little from the truth. Of course, there are numerous other descriptions of oaths which, though more binding on the conscience of a witness, may yet be of such a character as to make their administration inconvenient or inexpedient, and the courts may well be authorized to substitute solemn affirmations for such oaths. But there is really no reason why oaths on the Koran or on the Gita should be dispensed with while oaths on the Testaments or the Zend Avesta are retained. There is not the least solemnity in the present so-called solemn affirmations. If calling God to witness is an empty form, the sooner it is done away with the better. But if the form is treated as a sanction, the Legislature should see that the form chosen is likely to act as such. The Act, however, neither treats the invocation of God as mere vacant chaff, nor prescribes a form likely to act as a sanction. No wonder that perjury is on the increase. This is certainly not the only cause of this growing evil. There are several others, undoubtedly. But it is in the power of the Legislature to put an end to this cause by a stroke of the pen. If the authority of a High Court Judge is deemed sufficient for altering the law of evidence as to the admissibility of testimony regarding the previous convictions of an accused person, such authority ought also to be deemed sufficient for amending the Oaths Act. Mr. Justice Mahmud has given it as his deliberate opinion in a well considered judgment that it badly stands in need of amendment, and we trust the Legal Member will not lose sight of this opinion.

Appointment of Mr. Justice Telang to preside at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

21. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—For the first time in the history of the Bombay High Court a Native will preside at the Criminal Sessions. It is no small compliment paid by our learned and esteemed Chief Justice to Mr. Justice Telang, though he more than deserves it by the marked abilities and attainments which have won for him a seat on the High Court Bench. Natives of the stamp of Mr. Telang are rare. They cannot possibly be otherwise; and it redounds to the honour of Government to single them out for high positions. This is one of the best ways of satisfying legitimate Native aspirations, thus earning the love and gratitude of a subject race by appreciating merit among them.

Separation of revenue and judicial functions in the British territory recommended.

22. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 3rd September, writes:—One hears so much of the backward condition of the territories under the rule of Native Princes that it is a relief occasionally to find that in some States reforms, which are still lacking in British India, have been introduced. In Mysore an experiment is being made to separate judicial from executive functions. There has been some additional expenditure, but still it has been thought worth while to make the experiment. The Mahárája Gáikwád, whose claim to enlightenment cannot be disputed, has introduced a similar reform in his State. It is a tentative measure, and will be probably made permanent if found successful. His Highness the Gáikwád has not ignored considerations of

economy in the matter. There will be a separation of revenue and judicial functions, but not of civil and criminal justice. A Subordinate Judge will be invested with magisterial powers, and special officers will be appointed to administer civil and criminal justice. The British Government might well take a page out of the Gáikwád's book. All Judges and High Court Judges have power to deal with both civil and criminal cases. Why should not Magistrates and Subordinate Judges have similar powers when their decisions are always subject to appeal and revision? It is much safer and wiser that the same officer should have power to try civil and criminal cases rather than that he should have revenue and magisterial powers. A reform on these lines would not entail much additional expenditure and might effect a great improvement in the administration. If a Native State can afford to carry out such a reform and to recognise the necessity of it, Government should certainly see that it is time to move in the matter.

The appointment of Presidency Magistrates at Bombay.

23. With reference to the correspondence that has passed between Government and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of appointments to the Presidency Magistracy, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 8th September, says:—The Chamber has rightly tried to impress on Government the necessity for appointing to the post of the Second Magistrate of Police one who has a local and practical knowledge of the working of the several Acts which are often enforced in a large seaport and manufacturing city like Bombay. The same reasoning makes it indispensable that one or two of the Magistrates should be Native barristers or vakils who have long practised in the city and have a close acquaintance with Native manners and customs. There were Native Magistrates in Bombay for many years, but in Lord Reay's administration, on an opportunity presenting, the new practice of bringing European Magistrates from the mofussil was introduced and it has been continued, but has not proved satisfactory. There are at Calcutta and Madras more than one Native Magistrate at the Presidency Police Courts, and there is no good reason why Bombay alone should not have a similar convenience. It is therefore to be hoped that due attention will be paid to the subject at the time of appointing permanent incumbents to the posts of the Third Presidency Magistrate and of the additional Magistrate about whose appointment a correspondence is going on between Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Appointment of an additional Magistrate in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District recommended.

24. The *Pratod* (59), in its issue of the 8th September, says that of all the tálukas in the Sátára District Válva has the heaviest work in connection with criminal and possession cases, and recommends the appointment of an able officer as a special Mámlatdár for the táluka.

Popularity of Mr. J. W. A. Weir, Assistant Collector, Kaira.

25. The *Satyavakta* (127), in its issue of the 12th September, expresses great satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. J. W. A. Weir, Assistant Collector, Kaira, discharges his duties and the interest he takes in municipal, educational and other public matters.

An unfair trial given to the honorary workers at the Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy Hospital, Bombay.

26. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—While referring last week to the scheme of Honorary Surgeons introduced into the Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy Hospital by the Government of Lord Reay in November 1888, we pointed out that one of the features which were to differentiate that experiment from the one tried at the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital and were intended to guard against the fate which overtook that luckless trial, was to allow the honorary chief workers a share of clinical teaching and to enable the honorary assistants to acquire practice of hospital work for one year under the control and guidance of the chief hospital staff, both honorary and paid. In the actual working of the system, however, not only was no attempt made to give effect to this part of the programme, but a policy was pursued which was certainly calculated, even if it was not intended, to ignore and set it aside. The assistants, instead of being placed under the chief as provided by the orders of Government, had from

the beginning given to them independent charge of the wards—a course which, besides leading to misunderstanding and certain conflict of authority, did not conduce to the efficient management of the wards or to the guidance and instruction of the assistants as intended by Government. Moreover, the honorary assistants originally appointed, instead of being replaced at the end of the year by persons selected from among the successful candidates for the year as contemplated by the Government resolution, were allowed to continue at their posts. When the introduction of the honorary element into the working of our hospitals was under discussion, a great deal was said about the necessity of maintaining the discipline and subordination of the honorary staff, and yet the responsible officers and servants of Government did not seem to be at all anxious to obey the orders or carry out the instructions of Government as contained in the resolution, and this disregard of authority was certainly not calculated to inspire a sense of discipline in the honorary workers. But the portion of the scheme which related to the clinical teaching by the Honorary Physicians and Surgeons fared much worse and a degree of ingenuity and reserve was manifested in nullifying that part of the programme and bringing it into discredit. At first no students at all were allotted to the honorary staff, and when at last some students came they seemed as if they were selected with special reference to their unfitness to profit by clinical instruction. Freshmen, ignorant of the very structure or working of the human frame, were sent to master the ills that flesh is heir to, and the result was what might have been expected. The honorary teachers, however, did not despair and trusted to their powers of attracting the right sort of pupils by patient and efficient teaching, and in course of time such students began to come in, when by an ingenious shuffling of the cards they were again scattered about, and so thoroughly was the new arrangement carried out that in a short time not a single willing student could see his way to avail himself of the instruction of the honorary teachers. One of the Surgeons had to treat cases of chronic ulcers and similar cases of little significance. One of the physicians was reduced to the necessity of treating two or three patients a day without having any opportunity of giving any instruction even on this very limited number. Such were the discouraging surroundings amidst which some of our best medical men, who had volunteered their services at no little personal and pecuniary sacrifice, were required to work; but regardless of these and of the petty and harassing interference to which they were at times subjected, they manfully held on until one of them, seeing the hopelessness of struggling against such odds, was constrained to tender his resignation—a step which, however discouraging it may have been to his colleagues, was far from disappointing to the hospital gods. Such was the spirit in which a scheme which, if properly managed, is capable of doing an immense amount of good to all concerned, has been bungled. We refrain from giving instances of personal annoyance and indignity which not unfrequently vexed and disheartened the honorary workers; but we believe we have shown that worse than this could not have been done by anyone who had set his heart in right earnest from the very commencement on doing everything that would ensure the failure of the scheme thoroughly and systematically, and yet we are asked to believe that the fault is not with the working of the system but with the workers, and that the result, such as it is, shows the incompetency of our medical graduates and the consequent necessity of raising the standard of admission into our Medical College. But we reserve our remarks on this latest phase of the controversy on the subject for another issue.

The leper ward at the Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy Hospital, Bombay.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 12th September, says:—In reply to the request of the daughters of the late Mr. Rastamji Jamsedji Jijibhoy that the leper ward founded by their late father in connection with the J. J. Hospital should not be allowed by Government to be closed and the trust abolished on any plea, a resolution has been passed in which it has been stated that the applicants had no right to call Government to account, and that in place of the leper ward Government were contributing to the maintenance of a larger number of lepers at the Allbless Leper Asylum than the ward housed. This reply seems to evade the point under discussion. If the late Mr. Rastamji made it a condition of the

trust endowing the ward that it should be considered a part of the J. J. Hospital, how can the trust be set aside? The maintenance by Government of lepers at other places than the said hospital can have no connection with the trust for the ward. The more objectionable portion of the Government resolution is that in the case of a trust nobody has a right to call upon Government for an explanation in regard to it. If there be any law or other authority to support this assertion, it ought to be published by Government for the information of the public, as it would show the intending donors of public charity what position they would occupy by making over a trust to Government. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Disapproval of the system which requires widows to pay the income-tax upon the scanty pensions accruing to them.

28. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 6th September, writes:—It must be owned that there is something very wrong about the system which requires widows to pay income-tax upon the scanty pensions paid to them. To mulct poor women who have no means to support themselves with beyond their pensions savours of not only hard-heartedness, but meanness. Orders might be forthwith issued to exempt pensions to widows from the impost of the income-tax.

A complaint, against Mr. Mahomed Kasam, A'bkári Sub-Inspector in the Surat District.

29. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujarát Mitrá* (86) in its issue of the 7th September, observes:—A Pársi named Ratanji Framji Debu, liquor-seller at Shisodra in the Jalálpor District, was arrested under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. Mahomed Kasum, A'bkári Sub-Inspector, on the 31st August, taken from that village to Jalálpor, and kept in custody for about 9 hours. This proceeding was illegal, because the liquor-sellor was subsequently charged under Section 45 of the A'bkári Act and was liberated on bail, and as that charge could not be proved he was acquitted by the trying Magistrate. It appears from the facts of the case that the A'bkári Sub-Inspector acted arbitrarily and was not justified in seizing the bottle of liquor which he believed not to satisfy the usual requirements. His conduct was on the whole improper and *ultra vires* and has damaged the reputation of the Pársi liquor-seller. Mr. F. S. P. Lely ought to take severe notice of this action of the Sub-Inspector.

Exhibition of indecent gestures at the last Moharam procession and the duty of the Bombay Police.

30. A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 7th September, asks why the Bombay Police, who deserve credit for their attempts to destroy obscene books in the interest of public morality, should not have arrested and prosecuted the person who, at the last Tábut procession, disguised himself as a Márwádi, and, taking a pen in his hand, made very indecent gestures in the presence of European and Native ladies and gentlemen.

Part II.—*Education.*

Appointment of Drs. Masina and Kanga as examiners in the First and Second Examinations in Medicine of the Bombay University strongly protested against.

31. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 7th September, objects to the appointment by the Bombay University of Drs. Masina, L. M. & S., and M. K. Kanga, M.A., L. M. & S., as examiners at the coming First and Second Examinations in Medicine on the ground of their being junior and lacking special claims for the appointments in preference to men like Drs. Khory, Gokhale, Bhálchandra and others, and says that such appointments must lead to the inevitable result of lowering the value of medical degrees in public estimation.

Disapproval of the resolution of the Bombay University abolishing the Belgaum centre for holding the Matriculation Examination and a request to the authorities.

32. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88) and the *Hindusthán* (110), in their issues of the 7th September, strongly disapprove of the recent resolution of the Bombay University abolishing the Belgaum centre for the Matriculation Examination, say that Belgaum being in the heart of the Southern Marátha Country is a very convenient place for candidates for the examination from that part of the presidency, and request the University authorities to favourably consider the protest made by the inhabitants of that city.

33. The *Praja Mat* (123), in its issue of the 6th September, makes a complaint against the Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad, saying that a girl named Mani Pránjivan of the Pokarna caste aged about 12, who with a view to being admitted into the institution went from Bombay to Ahmedabad on the 2nd instant, and finding the Lady Superintendent absent from her post took a seat in the College, was turned out of the institution and sent back to Bombay by the Lady Superintendent on account of her having sat without permission, and requests the educational authorities to inquire into the matter and send Mani to the College.

A complaint against the Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad.

Part III.—*Railways.*

34. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 8th September, dwells on the hardships and miseries of Native railway employés in India consequent on low pay, hard work and no leave, and proposes that Government should appoint a commission to enquire into and report on their grievances like the one appointed to report on the condition of the mill operatives.

Native railway employés and their grievances.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

35. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 11th September, writes:—While setting a very high value upon the work done by Dr. Weir in our midst as Health Officer, we cannot too highly commend the resolution come to by the Corporation for the nomination of Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar as the *locum tenens* of Dr. Weir. Surgeon Kirtikar's services, both to Government and to the profession to which he belongs, are too well known to need repetition here, and Dr. Cowasji was well advised in bringing the motion he did, the solidity of which seems to have caused much surprise in some Anglo-Indian quarters. People's confidence is the measure of the intrinsic value of one's services, and a solid vote in Dr. Kirtikar's favour does mean that the Bombay public have the fullest confidence in him.

Approval of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar's appointment as Acting Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

36. The *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 12th September, congratulates the Bombay Municipality on the appointment of Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar as Acting Health Officer, says that the appointment has met with universal approval, and hopes that Dr. Kirtikar will give due attention to the improvement of the Native town.

37. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (111) of the 9th September and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94) of the 10th idem, praise the professional and other attainments of Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, and on account of his long acquaintance with the city of Bombay express satisfaction at his appointment as Acting Health Officer.

38. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 7th September, strongly disapproves of the request of the Bombay Municipal Executive Engineer for sanction to an additional grant of 24 lákhs of rupees for the Tansa water-works, and says that the officer has not made out any case for this grant. The paper says that this is a fresh instance of the Municipal Executive Engineer asking for additional grants of money over and above those previously sanctioned, and warns the Corporation against sanctioning such waste of money.

A request for an additional grant of money for the Tansa water-works disapproved.

39. In noticing the trial and conviction at the present Criminal Sessions of Jamsetji Mancherji, a bill collector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of sums aggre-

Fraud by a bill collector of the Bombay Municipality.

gating Rs. 13,000 which he misappropriated to his own use, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issues of the 9th and 13th September, says:—It is said that two of the immediate official superiors of the accused have been suspended from office and that the Commissioner is engaged in finding out if any more of the bill collector's immediate superiors are implicated in neglect of duty. One of these superiors deposed at the enquiry in the Magistrate's Court that he used to sign the periodical accounts of collections placed before him by the bill collector without examining them, as he had no time to go carefully through every document that was placed before him. This statement proves that great carelessness and mismanagement prevailed in the department of collection of taxes, which the higher municipal officers were not aware of until the detection of the fraud. About a year ago it was found that an employé of the Municipal Engineer's Department had misappropriated Rs. 15,000, and now another fraud of misappropriation of Rs. 31,000 by the above-mentioned Jamsetji Mancherji has come to light. It is therefore desirable to place before the public what precautions were taken at the discovery of the first fraud for the prevention of similar deception thereafter, and what arrangements are made to guard against similar mishaps in future.

Contrast between the treatment accorded to the Poona Municipality by Lord Reay and His Excellency Lord Harris.

40. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—The marked, we had almost said studied, discourtesy with which Mr. East, the present Collector of Poona, has been of late treating the municipal corporation of the city, and the seal of approval which the Government resolution of the 9th August impliedly sets on such treatment, are a cruel commentary on the high appreciation which our late Governor expressed of the work of the municipality on the eve of his departure from India. This attempt to discredit the cause of local self-government is all the more regrettable, because, rightly or wrongly, it is being generally interpreted as a sufficient index of the spirit which will characterise the new *régime*, and of the sort of co-operation and assistance we are to expect from Government in the path of progress during the next five years. It is, indeed, sad to contrast the position of the Poona Municipality to-day with what it was five years ago. Then, as now, a change had taken place but a brief while ago in the head of the Government of the presidency. But the change of that day was, it would seem, a harbinger of good, heralding for the corporation better days and an increased measure of the confidence of Government. The present change, on the other hand, threatens to prove an omen of evil, indicating that the days of confidence and sympathy are gone and that an era of hostility and distrust has set in. The first act of Lord Reay's Government towards the Poona Municipality was to single out that body from mofussil municipalities for a special honour, namely, that of having two-thirds of its members elected instead of one-half as elsewhere, of possessing a special educational constituency, and of electing its own president. The first act of the Government of Lord Harris towards the same corporation has been to issue a resolution pronouncing censure in almost unmeasured terms upon that body, for charges and allegations which have not been substantiated, and for which very little justification is believed to exist. And this has further been coupled with a more or less inspired complaint in the columns of the official organ that "Lord Reay's Government often had great searchings of heart as to the prudence of its action, when it allowed Poona alone among the mofussil municipalities to elect its own president." This change in the spirit of the policy of Government has been accompanied by a corresponding change in the conduct of time-serving officials, who have relinquished an attitude of courtesy, consideration and friendliness for one of superciliousness, contempt and menace. The contrast is as perfect as it is painful. A protest of the people of Poona ought to be sent to Government without any further delay against the *manner* in which the Collector has conducted himself towards the municipality. The Commissioners, too, the elected ones at any rate, should now see if they continue to retain the same measure of public confidence as hitherto by placing their seats at the disposal of their electors and seeking re-election. The dignity of the city—its reputation for intelligence, advancement and public spirit—demand that a strong effort should be made to vindicate the cause of municipal independence.

41. The *Shri Shivdji* (68), in its issue of the 5th September, while writing on the recent resolution passed by the Bombay Government on the Poona Municipality, says that the faults found in the resolution with the municipality are unfounded and that the municipality has done all that it could do with the financial means at its disposal and the authority vested in it by law to improve the water-supply, drainage and other sanitary works.

The Poona Municipality and the charges brought against it by the Bombay Government.

42. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 6th September, writes:—The municipal federation in Poona is likely to give a good deal of trouble to Government; and although the system proposed is likely to prove more useful, it is one which requires much mature consideration and cannot be put into practice at once. We are disposed to recommend further action in this matter being postponed until a thorough investigation has been made into the complaints preferred by the city municipality, and not to take any hasty action upon one-sided information. To secure more efficiency and better management the city and suburban municipalities and the cantonment committee might be amalgamated, but their amalgamation should not take place solely on the ground that the city municipality is incapable of discharging its duty, until we are quite sure that such is really the case. The municipal commissioners have a right to be heard. They complain of having been unfairly treated by the Collector. It appears that the relations between the municipal commissioners and the Collector are anything but sympathetic, and that the former have a good ground for complaint. In the case of a building permission granted by the managing committee, the Collector is stated to have remarked: "It is clear from the evidence that the land in question is the property of the municipality and has been made over to one of its servants, the Inspector, as a *covert gift*. The transaction is irregular and *ultra vires*, and unless the committee prefers to reconsider its action the provision of Section 39 will be put in force and the matter reported to the Commissioner." It is a pity that this constant friction between the Collector and the municipality should not have come to the notice of Government ere long, but, as an old proverb says, matters come to be remedied when they are at their worst. The municipality says with reference to the rebuke administered to it by the Government that it does its best to carry out the suggestions of the Government and the district authorities consistently with the resources at its disposal. We do not plead for the municipality nor for the Collector, but we contend for justice. A thorough enquiry into this must be made and the municipal committee should not be condemned unheard. The president of the municipality, Khán Bahádur Dorábji Padamji, is a man who will do nothing that is unjust, and we believe that matters would have gone on more smoothly had the municipal commissioners thought of bringing themselves round to his views.

Proposed municipal federation at Poona and the conduct of the Poona Collector towards the city municipality.

Part V.—*Native States.*

43. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—Since Lord Dalhousie's time nothing has roused such deep feelings of indignation, distrust and alarm as the recent deposition of the unfortunate Mahárája of Kashmere has done. We know there are people who maintain that he has not been deposed. But the fact that the powers of general control are vested in the Resident, who is the final referee in all matters and may veto any resolution passed by the Council or suspend action pending further explanation, is enough to show that the Resident is the Rája, certain British officials and the Mahárája's hostile brother are his pliant ministers, and that the real *de jure* king of the State is nowhere. Now, can any plausible explanation be suggested in connection with this high-handed interference with the affairs of an independent State? The allegations against the Mahárája are not worth the paper on which they have been put down, otherwise there was no reason why Government should not have accorded to him a fair opportunity of vindicating himself before an impartial tribunal and thus acted in consonance with the principles of justice and equity ingrained in the bosom

Policy of the Government of India with regard to the State of Kashmere condemned.

of a Briton. If the verdict had been unfavourable to the Mahárája, a successor could have been found against whom nothing could be said. But the Government thought that that would not have assisted them in the least, if what the oracular writings of the *Civil and Military Gazette* say be true. It seems pretty clear from this inspired organ that the reckless expenditure incurred in prosecuting the line of the Quetta defences has been thrown away and the advisers of Government now find it necessary to shift the centre of gravity of our frontier defences from Quetta to Gilgit. This statement is further corroborated by the famous Gilgit memorandum, for which the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* was denounced by the Viceroy. Even from the portion admitted to be authentic, it is clear that Mr. Plowden, the late Political Agent at Kashmere, formally recommended the supersession of the rights and authority of the Mahárája in Gilgit, and that though Lord Dufferin was reluctant to approve of such a course, neither he nor the Foreign Secretary condemned the principle on which it was based. The present arrangements leave the British Government absolutely unfettered in prosecuting their designs on the frontier. But what the whole country believes is this that if Government wanted Gilgit for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the empire, the present Mahárája, whose generosity borders on the side of weakness, would have willingly parted with Gilgit or any other part of Kashmere that was required for strategical purposes. Government have, however, chosen to follow a course which is calculated neither to enhance their reputation for justice nor to increase their popularity, and our only regret is that Lord Lansdowne's Government has grievously disappointed the people in the solution of the first question of supreme importance in which everybody expected His Lordship to exercise his own independent judgment and refuse to be led away by the traditions of the Foreign Department. Government little know the effect upon the popular mind of the unwise policy they are pursuing in various directions, but we yet hope that wiser counsels will still prevail.

Remarks in connection with the arrest and expulsion of a European from Porbandar by Mr. S. P. Pandit, Administrator of that State.

44. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—Letters and paragraphs have appeared in both the English dailies here, stating in language highly inflated, alarming and full of mischievous inuendoes, a story of an alleged high-handed arrest and expulsion of a European from Porbandar. The paragraphs were on the face of them so one-sided and calculated, if not intended, more to prejudice public opinion against Mr. Pandit, the Administrator, than to state facts, that we determined to hold our judgment in suspense until we heard the other side. Now we are glad we are in a position to give emphatic contradiction to the news circulated by the dailies. We learn from a reliable source that frauds and defalcations on a large scale were discovered in the Engineering Department. Mr. Pandit interfered to set things right, but his interference was resented, and the Political Agent was appealed to. On enquiry Mr. Pandit's action was upheld, and the result was the dismissal of certain officials and the expulsion of the man named Veveross. It would seem from this that Mr. Pandit's action was thoroughly justified, and that there was no need for the waste of righteous indignation at a supposed wrong done to any one. It was, we venture to think, highly reprehensible for such responsible and sagacious papers, as our contemporaries habitually pose themselves to be, to rush into print and utter calumnies against a responsible officer of Government on the representation apparently of the injured party alone. The fact is that when a European happens to have a grievance against a Native, our contemporaries are always ready to jump to a conclusion that the former must be right and the latter wrong, and in such a frame of mind they have no patience to enquire into the other side of the question. As we were going to the press, we received a telegram from a correspondent at Porbandar substantially confirming the facts above set forth. The lateness of the hour, however, prevents us from publishing it in full.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th September 1890.

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(For the week ending 13th September 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH SEPTEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 6th September, writes :—We are sorry to find that Mr. Eardley Norton in his recent speech at Madras spoke so disparagingly of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists and also of British Indian services. The Indian National Congress has been noted for its moderation and it is unfortunate that any of its delegates should commit it to any policy, which in its wisdom it must reject. The late appeal was to all parties, and though it was discovered even in the beginning that mainly the Liberals cordially supported the demands of the Congress, it should not have been forgotten that the delegates found a few friends outside the pale of Liberalism. To confound these with those who have shown no sympathy whatsoever is not only ungrateful but impolitic, and we wish Mr. Norton had been more discreet. It is the duty of the leaders of the Congress to repudiate these statements and the policy recommended by this too zealous advocate of their cause.

Disapproval of the views expressed by Mr. Eardley Norton in a recent speech at Madras.

2. The same newspaper writes :—There were few, if any, Residents of Hyderabad who enjoyed such a long continued popularity at the Court of His Highness the Nizám and among his noblemen as the present Resident, Sir Dennis Fitz Patrick. He has endeared himself to the people of Berár, among whom he is known to be a very just, capable and conscientious officer. His solicitude for the welfare of the people entrusted to his charge is especially noteworthy. This is to be seen especially in the opinions that he expresses on the working of the several departments of the administration of the province. His reviews of the annual reports, just out, amply prove the fact that he has always had the material and moral prosperity of the people of the province at heart.

Popularity of Sir Dennis Fitz Patrick, the Resident at Hyderabad.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th September 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 38 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 20th September 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	...
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahráshtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Maháráshtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	...
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
54	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárai	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedábad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tărangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárata Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Affairs in Afghanistan.

1. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 14th September, writes :—Affairs in Afghanistan do not appear to encourage the belief that everything is going on right, as is attempted to be made out by the official organs here and in England. Indeed, the two leaders that have lately appeared in the columns of the *Times*, apparently from the pen of the inner cabal at the India Office, only corroborate the general suspicion that something ominous is brewing, though a pretence is made to allay that alarm by blandly suggesting in blatant tones that the relations of the Amir with the British are "excellent." It is much to be wished that such an *entente cordiale*, as the inspired organs state does exist, would soon be established. We can place very little reliance on the outward civilities and formalities supposed to have been lately exchanged by the Amir's Envoy with the Foreign Office at Simla. The new demands formulated in the second article in the *Times* are of so revolutionary a nature that even the sovereign of a civilised state would pause and take breath before he could realise their true meaning. Virtually, these signify that the Amir should render the whole of Afghanistan a happy hunting ground for the Military Department of the Government of India to carry on their wild and ambitious schemes hither and thither, to push strategic railways to certain points, and to altogether convert the country into a sort of regency, with the Amir at its head as a puppet. Is it possible that that semi-barbarous chief would approve of such radical proposals for the dismemberment of his kingdom? Say what they will, we cannot, from the history of the past, assert that their demands are not the thin end of the wedge for the ultimate absorption of that rocky country. In the face of these preposterous demands, so opposed to the treaties of 1880 and 1885, is it possible for any sane student of Anglo-Afghan politics to believe the complacent announcement put forward by the authorities that all is going well, and that the Amir is on his best and most amiable behaviour? It is, indeed, sad to have to observe that the Government is again embarking after an interval of ten years on one of its dangerous and rash enterprises, the end of which it is not difficult to forecast. We must raise our warning voice in time, and entreat the authorities to desist from further meddling with the internal affairs of Afghanistan on the plausible pleas of surveys, punitive expeditions, commercial intercourse, and so forth. The presence of Sir Henry Durand in England lends additional confirmation to the popular suspicion that something serious is going on behind the scenes. It is to be hoped a Marvin will be forthcoming, at this critical juncture, to tell the true tale of the drama that is being enacted at Simla and Westminster simultaneously.

England ought to bear a portion of the subsidy paid by India to Afghanistan.

2. In noticing the strong suggestion made by the *Times* and the *Standard* that the annual subsidy of twelve lákhs of rupees paid to the Amir of Afghanistan ought to be increased, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 16th September, says :—India is not prepared to accept this suggestion, and that for a very good reason. The friendship with Afghanistan is not lasting, and there is great likelihood of its being broken after Abdul Rahman's death. Though the Amir gets a large subsidy he opposes the extension of Indian trade in his dominions, does not allow any Indian to enter his territories, and is dead opposed to the introduction of railways, telegraphs and other helps to trade and commerce in his kingdom. If the Amir binds himself to remove the above impediments the subsidy might be increased; but before anything of the kind is done, England ought to bear a portion of the Afghan subsidy, as she, of course, in common with India, receives no little advantage from the present arrangements with Afghanistan.

3. The *Hindi Punch* (109), in its issue of the 14th September, contains a cartoon representing John Bull with a knife and a fork in his hands, in the act of cutting a slice from the meat (the 'tax-payers' money') placed upon a plate ('Indian Treasury') before him. On one side of him is a greedy wolf (Afghanistan) with a piece of meat, representing the 'Subsidy of Rs. 12 lákhs,' already under its right claw, and on the other are two half-famished dogs, the 'Indian tax-payer' and the 'Indian rayat.' The letter-press below the picture

runs as follows:—*John Bull* (*soliloquizes, taking no notice of the poor dogs*)—Well, a wolf will be a wolf in the end, as Sheikh Saadi says. But still, might it not mend matters a little if I fed him with another big cut off this joint? What care I, so long as the feast is provided at other people's expense?

4. The *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 18th September, while disapproving of the suggestion made by the London *Times* that the yearly subsidy of 12 lákhs of rupees paid to the Amir of Afghanistan by the Indian Government should be increased, advises Government to keep the people of India contented by reducing the taxes and making justice cheap and speedy, saying that these are the best safeguards against Russian aggression. The paper is grieved to see that a proposal should be made to waste the hard earnings of the rayats, who proved their fidelity to the British Throne at the time of the Indian mutiny, and says that if Natives were enrolled as volunteers the English would be relieved from the Russian danger. It is much to be regretted, adds the paper, that the British Government should think of increasing the subsidy to the Amir, while it is desirable that the Russians, who are much better neighbours than the Afghans, should be allowed free scope of action on the frontier.

5. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:—

Want of interest in and neglect of the Indian budget shown both by the Government and Parliament, and a remedy suggested.

The evil of want of interest in and neglect of the Indian budget, both by the Government and the members of Parliament at large, is complained of year after year. It is a standing complaint, but what is the remedy? The only remedy is that the British tax-payer should be given a direct interest in the finances by being made liable to bear a portion of the burdens. When the British tax-payer is touched in his tenderest part, that is, his purse, his representatives in Parliament will be obliged to be as careful of the Indian as of the English budget. It may be objected that the remedy is as impracticable as the famous belling of the cat. We say the British public is keenly sensitive to an appeal for justice. England bears a share of the expenses of the Colonies. What is there to distinguish the case of Ceylon or the Straits Settlement from that of India? If, following the analogy of the colonies, England bore only a portion of India's expenditure, such as for military defence or foreign expeditions or in the shape of the English guarantee for the Indian debt, the interest of Parliament in Indian questions would instantly increase. Our friends in Parliament must, therefore, apply themselves to the task, impossible as it may seem, of getting England to assume some financial liability with India. Until that is done all cries of about 17 members out of 670 attending the Indian debate, or the speeches having no life in them, are entirely futile, though we in India must be thankful for such as they are, for they serve to keep up the semblance of life.

6. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 15th September, refers to

The Under Secretary of State for India and the Famine Insurance Fund.

the statement made by Sir John Gorst at the discussion of the Indian budget in Parliament that there was no truth in the charge of misappropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund brought against Government, and remarks that it would have been well if the Under Secretary of State for India had gone over the account of the fund which he published only a short time ago and in which out of the total of 15 krors of rupees which should have been at the credit of the fund he could account only for about 9 krors as spent on railway extension and other similar works, while 6 krors were left unaccounted for. Under these circumstances, if the people believe that the 6 krors were wasted on frontier defences, the paper does not understand why the Under Secretary should be angry with them.

7. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—The

The letters of "X" to a Bombay daily as to the disposal of the surplus in the Indian budget for 1890-91.

letters of "X" to a Bombay daily about the probable surplus that Sir David Barbour will have to dispose of at the end of the year will convince even the most sceptical that the time has come when the extra eight annas of the duty on salt can be taken off without the

slightest inconvenience to the treasury and with immense relief to the poor and their cattle. As that able financier points out, the efforts made by Sir David Barbour and Sir John Gorst to place the surplus by a clever manipulation of figures at the lowest possible figure are, to say the least, very significant. Meanwhile, those who pretend to believe that the enhancement of the duty on salt has not led to any diminution in consumption will please look to the figures he has quoted. From them it is quite apparent that consumption has been checked to an appreciable extent, and that the main, perhaps the only, sufferers thereby are the 80 millions or so of the poor, nearly half of whom, according to a competent authority, scarcely enjoy the luxury of two meals from year's end to year's end. There is also considerable force in the argument, so skilfully put forward by the able correspondent, that as the duty on salt was raised to meet a temporary emergency, caused partly by low exchange and partly by the Burmese war, it ought to go on the first reappearance of financial prosperity. The Famine Insurance Fund, which had been swallowed up long ago, ought, in justice, to have occupied the next place in the relief programme if it was at all necessary to revive that bugbear. But all this is, of course, obvious only to those who would see!

The Bolan floods and the damage done to the railway line along that pass.

8. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—Lákhs of rupees were spent in laying down a railway line along the Bolan pass, and it has been swept away in no time by the recent flood. Even an unprofessional man like Sir Charles Dilke predicted after once seeing the site that the structures would be unable to withstand the terrific violence of floods that might occur at any time. But those who are paid fabulous salaries for their engineering and military skill could not foresee the calamity. Otherwise, why was the line laid down at all? To repair the damage done, nearly a lákh of rupees will be required. These and other drafts on the Indian treasury that will have to be made, if matters assume a serious aspect on the frontier, make any relief impossible to the rayat in the way of reduction of the duty on salt. The military history of England and other European countries is a standing warning against the belief on the part of our Government that the military authorities will soon cease making demands upon the State exchequer for emergent fads of their own, and unless England is called upon to share the imperial burdens, there is no prospect of seeing the last of the ever-increasing military projects launched upon this country.

Purchase of European stores in India, and the orders of the Secretary of State for India in connection therewith.

9. In alluding to the recent discussion of the question of the purchase of European stores in India, ending with a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy dealing with the way in which Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas have been treated in the matter of Government contracts, submitted by all the representative Manufacturing Engineers and Iron Founders of India, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 19th September, says:—These iron founderies and engineering manufactories not only supply to numerous Native workmen the means of earning their bread, but turn out skilled artizans who are sure to benefit the country a great deal. Had due care been taken by the Secretary of State for India and the several local administrations to act strictly in accordance with the beneficent resolution of Lord Ripon's Government passed in 1883 about purchasing indigenous stores, the country would have by this time been vastly benefited; but the Secretary of State did not do so on account of his having had to submit to the solicitations of the influential English manufacturers in the interests of his party. The manufacturing engineers and iron founders' case shows how Indian interests are sacrificed by the India Office, which was justly recommended for abolition by Mr. Samuel Smith and some other members of Parliament about three years ago. The question of the purchase of native stores by Government affects the interests of the entire country, and ought to be taken up by the different political associations, which should memorialize Parliament for the purpose of the resolution of Lord Ripon's administration about the purchase of indigenous stores being strictly carried out.

The reported popularity of His Excellency Lord Harris.

10. While noticing the reports communicated to England about the popularity of His Excellency Lord Harris in India, the *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 15th September, observes that if His Lordship's popularity means popularity among the European officers, His Excellency has certainly earned it by giving dinner-parties, balls, &c., to the Europeans, who occupy now the same position as the Bráhmans held under Bájiráo II. The paper adds that there is no reason, however, why the Native public should lose patience so soon.

Memorial to the Queen-Empress from the women of India.

11. With reference to the memorial to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress from the women of India, praying protection for child-wives and other female minors under the age of fourteen years from their husbands as well as from strangers, that is being circulated for being signed by Native women only, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 16th September, says:—The unfortunate case of Phulmoni Dosi of Calcutta has led to the conception of the above-mentioned memorial and to a desire on the part of the general Hindu public that the age of consent on the part of female minors should be raised to fourteen, and this prayer ought to secure the sympathy of everybody and a favourable consideration at the hands of Government; and there is every likelihood of the prayer being granted in the course of the current year by making an alteration in the law on the subject. But it is to be not a little regretted that the lead in this important matter should have been taken by a few English ladies who have deep sympathy with the movement. These English ladies richly deserve hearty thanks for the sympathetic interest they take in the welfare of Native women, but it would have been better had the present movement proceeded from the Native women alone. It looks a cruel and degrading commentary on the natives of India, who are striving hard to secure new political rights on the ground of their advancement in learning and intelligence, that they cannot dispense with the help of Englishmen for making a reformation in their homesteads. There are numerous educated Natives, the homes of several of whom have been graced with a respectable spread of female education, and it seems incomprehensible that a dozen or half a dozen Native ladies should not be found to head the movement for the welfare of their fellow-sisters. And yet Lady Thompson, Mrs. Gostling, Dr. Pechey-Phipson, and several other English ladies deserve no little gratitude for the charitable interest taken by them in the movement.

State interference in the marriage laws of the Hindus approved.

12. In a communicated article, the *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—It is an error to suppose that what the reformers want would amount to State interference with private contract or the right of private judgment. The right point of view from which to regard legislative action is the same as justified that action in the case of *suttee*, slavery, and infanticide. What the reformers are fighting against is not liberty of contract, but what in substance and effect is a bar to that liberty. It is virtually the refusal of a basis of contract, or at least of intelligence, in the creation of the most important status in life. It fixes that status regardless of one's will and prevents the operation of free will. It is the slavery of the weaker to the stronger sex, and the virtual death, so far as the higher potentialities of life are concerned, of a large fraction of the Hindu race. Even the most orthodox will acknowledge that the State exists to prevent wrong and to permit each unit of society to pursue its own healthy activity undisturbed, consistently with that of the other units. Now, is this permitted to the Hindu female by the system that obtains? The question, in fact, is not one of the right theory of State action in matters of contract, but is one of State policy and depends for its solution not upon any discussion of abstract principles, but upon the extent to which the State in India feels prepared to risk a disturbance of existing institutions. The extent to which it is prepared to go would itself depend, in the first place, upon the probability of its interference leading to decidedly more good than harm, and, in the second place, to its opportunity and capacity for enforcing its injunctions. Now, I think that whatever was the case six

years ago, when Mr. Malabari launched the movement, Hindu opinion itself has been so far modified since in favour of reform that no insuperable difficulty need be apprehended in the shape of national or even a widespread discontent and disaffection being the result of any well-considered legislative action. As to the practicability of any measures that may be devised, the lines upon which Mr. Malabari and his English friends now seek to operate do seem to bring the matter within the sphere of practical politics. Of course, where a whole nation's cherished institutions are sought to be modified, difficulties more or less severe and prolonged must be expected to arise; but the philosophy, the philanthropy, or the statesmanship which thinks it expedient to wait until all fear of difficulty disappears is not worth the name, for where, then, *ex hypothesi*, is there anything left for it to achieve? Their claim to any merit would consist in suggesting, influencing, guiding and directing. They ought to hold up the torch and light the dark places of the social organisation. The doctrine of *laissez faire* may safely be adopted by the State where the people are steering their course aright; but where their action works to their manifest harm and no possibility exists of the evil working out its own cure, the State must step in and see them fairly on the right way. Government would do well to consider that there is a "Thus far and no further" as much to non-interference as to its reverse; and that indifference, at such times, is misnamed neutrality. It is idle to expect that institutions that have their root in selfishness, and which are daily being nourished and strengthened by self-indulgence, will of themselves or by any dry light of intellect which secular education can afford, fall off and disappear. As well may we expect a forest to clear itself of its rank and poisonous under-growth, or a stagnant swamp to drain itself dry. It is not by letting things alone that social evils, any more than physical ones, have been overthrown in the world. Having regard to the eminently docile and sensible character of the community sought to be influenced, their present frame of mind, and the prestige and singleness of purpose of the power to which the destiny of this country is committed, never was a State better fitted to tell with effect upon a subject nation and to make it turn a new leaf in its social evolution.

A word to the anti-legislationists in social matters.

13. A correspondent, writing to the *Mahrátta* (4) in its issue of the 14th September, says:—The dangers of over-legislation and premature legislation, the demoralizing effect they produce on society, the tendency they have to curtail the liberty of "Man *versus* State," and the discontent they are likely to produce in an Eastern country ruled by a Western power, are indeed all patent and well-known to every sound thinker here and elsewhere, and need not be mentioned here at length. Judged by the canons laid down by Mill, Spenser and other exponents of the *laissez faire* doctrine in society, no one can doubt that some of the legislative proposals put forth by Mr. Malabari and other ultra-reformers are not well thought of and not fit to become the law of the land. The proposal, for example, to enable parties to an infant marriage, either to repudiate or confirm the union when they arrive at years of maturity, aims by one stroke of the pen to substitute pure contract for the immemorial sacrament of the Hindus. The proposal to let the widow who remarries retain the property which she acquired as a member of her first husband's family aims at putting her in a better position than she would have been in had her first husband lived, and is clearly an inroad on the Hindu family system. Against revolutionary proposals of this sort, we must by all means raise our voice. But in order that this voice be strong, it is necessary for us to abandon the doctrine of no State interference in social matters. And do you seriously believe, Mr. Editor, that this doctrine is logically tenable for a moment? Look around and tell me whether your society is held together by any other power than the State? Who recognizes your family system, your marriages, your laws of inheritance and maintenance, if not the State through its courts? No doubt, the present Government did not make these so-called social laws, but they were made by or under the authority of ancient Governments, and had the present Government not recognized and enforced them, tell me where your society would be? The days have long since passed when any religious hierarchy could have controlled these affairs. Your Shankaráchárya is a mere cipher. Is it not puerile then to deny that the State

is regulating our social affairs? In more than twenty directions has the British Government materially changed our so-called social laws. It abolished *suttee* and infanticide; it has introduced the moral system of wills; it has sanctioned widow remarriage and legitimatized the offspring of such a marriage; it has abolished the custom by which a convert lost his birthright; it severely punishes adultery; it has made legal in India the hitherto unknown form of marriage known as the Brahmo form and that of oath by the parties before a Magistrate. Are these small changes? And if they were illegal and unjust, and an encroachment by the State, why was not a protest made earlier than the recent agitation which gave birth to this doctrine of no State interference in social matters? Again I ask you whether it would be possible to make any reform without the aid of the State. The State enforces the customs as they exist; if you are going to depart from them, you must have the permission of the State, or else you might lose your rights in your society. For example, a widow cannot make a valid adoption without getting her head shaved, and we want to have shaving done away with. For carrying out this reform we must induce the State to recognize as valid an adoption by an unshaved widow. This would be clear legislation. If, then, our society is held together by the State, if we see that the State has often asserted and recognized its right of changing our social laws, and if we also see that every reform to be permanent and tangible must be recognized by the State, let us no longer cling to the doctrine of the thorough-going anti-legislationists, but recognizing the rights, power and duties of the State to control social as well as political affairs, let us guide it lest it commit the errors of over-legislation or premature legislation.

Advisability or otherwise of effecting social reforms among the Hindus by legislation.

14. The same newspaper writes:—The question of Government interference in social and religious matters seems to be greatly misunderstood by those who would desire to seek it on any and every occasion, as well as by those who are opposed to it simply because it is Government interference. In approaching the question we must first bear in mind that the Government we have here to deal with is a foreign Government, different in social sentiment as well as religion. The question would have stood on an altogether different basis if we had our own Government to go to. In the next place, it must be remembered that foreign domination, so far as our political, commercial and industrial existence is concerned, however inevitable and beneficent it may have been, has conspired to make us so feeble and almost prostrate in individual and organised energy, that it is a serious question whether it is desirable to get ourselves enslaved even in that sphere in which by the merciful forethought of our benign rulers we have had left some freedom of action and some room for the development of individual and social character. What is the value of that reform which is forced upon the people from outside, for which they are totally unprepared and which they themselves have never thought desirable? Is it beneficial to have such improvement wrought among us which, while appearing to make us better citizens, tends to choke up the few springs of independent action and free play of energy that have been left undisturbed? This is an aspect of the question which is too serious to be ignored in preparing ourselves either to demand or to despise Government interference. As in the physical organism growth to be real as well as enduring must proceed from within, unfettered and unburdened by external influences, so in the social organism improvement to be genuine as well as permanent must be effected by the voluntary action of the society, taken individually or collectively, and not forced from without. Extraneous advice, persuasion, pointing out of evils, demonstration of benefits, anything short of compulsion is allowable and even praiseworthy, but not force, direct or indirect. The ultimate *dictum* whether a certain community shall have a certain social or any other change introduced among them must rest with the community itself, if its vital vigour is not to be crippled and if its sentiments are not to be demoralised. Reform brought about in this manner will not only do the community real good, but will pave the way for more reform. A consciousness of the evils from which it suffers ought to be allowed to be followed by spontaneous efforts to eradicate them. If this be a correct view of the matter, then so far as the efforts of those who are working in that direction are confined to the removal of disabilities already created by law, they

are worthy of support and active co-operation. But how many, or rather how few, are those among our voluntary benefactors who have drawn such a hard and fast line between the two lines of action and observed it all along in their advocacy of our cause?

Legislation for effecting reforms in the marriage laws of the Hindus denounced as impracticable, inefficacious, and useless.

15. The same newspaper writes:—The appeal of Mr. Malabari has evoked the sympathy of the English public, and the promptness with which it has responded to the appeal by appointing an influential committee to remedy the evils of child-marriage and to remove the miseries of child-wives, speaks highly of English sympathy and humanity. It is feared, however, that the English committee, through earnestness and zeal for the good work, will be carried away too far and may induce the Indian Government to take legislative measures which may be calculated to infringe the wise policy of religious and social neutrality to which our Government have so long steadfastly adhered. By the peculiar position of the English committee and naturally one-sided representations of reformers, the English sympathizers will not find it easy to be in possession of all facts relevant to the question. We have, therefore, to suggest that the committee, before arriving at any definite resolution regarding the solution of this intricate question by legislation, will call for the opinions of the majority of influential men in India. The English committee will have to weigh and consider Hindu traditions, Hindu ways of thinking, and, above all, the efficacy of legislation. The case of Phulmoni Dosi, howsoever horrifying it is, is merely a rare and exceptional case and cannot be taken as typical. There is, no doubt, considerable shadow of inconsistency in the law as it obtains here, but we must confess we are not prepared to view that inconsistency in the same deceptive light in which it is likely to be viewed by our enthusiastic reformers who seek to cure the evil by law. Considering all the circumstances, such as traditions, customs and beliefs, we are of opinion that anomalies in Indian law regarding restitution of conjugal rights, limit of age in the matter of a husband's right over his wife as wife, a widow's claims to property and some others, appear to us not so intolerant and so pernicious as they are represented by some to be. In such matters exaggerations and hyperbolical statements are generally the rule with a class of sensational writers. We have on every occasion that we wrote on this subject denounced legislation as impracticable, inefficacious, and useless. Law is not a panacea, never in social matters at any rate. The efficacy of moral suasion and personal example exceeds by far that of law, and if the influential English committee that intend to work for the good of the Indian society will induce our energetic and zealous reformers and leaders to believe in the efficacy of this force from within, and if they insist on them to act fearlessly according to their convictions, we are inclined to think that our English friends will do the Indian society more practical good than by legislation.

16. The *Káside Mumbai* (114), in its issue of the 17th September, strongly disapproves of Mr. Malabari's attempts to effect reforms in the social customs of the Hindus, says that there is hardly any necessity for interference by a non-Hindu in such matters, when amongst the Hindus themselves there are numerous persons well able to advocate social reform, and asks whether there is no other community than the Hindus requiring urgent social reformation. The *Kásid* hopes that Government will not interfere with Hindu customs unless the Hindus themselves ask them to do so. [Several other papers express similar sentiments.]

Alleged reasons for the refusal by the Government of India to sanction a Military College.

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), inits issue of the 18th September, remarks that if the Government of India have really, as alleged by the *Times of India*, refused sanction to the establishment of a Military College as a memorial of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on the grounds that no fund has been actually collected for the purpose and that in their opinion it is better to give military training to the Sikhs and Rajputs than to the Maráthas, their action is a matter for surprise and likely to cause humiliation to the Sardárs in the Deccan, since

there are no reasons to believe that the necessary funds would not be forthcoming and since history bears ample witness to the valour of the Maráthas, who once subdued the proud Sikhs and Rajputs and performed other exploits under their red flag. The paper adds that the Maráthas are not, however, jealous of the Sikhs and Rajputs, whom they consider as their countrymen, and that it is to be hoped that Government will give military training to them at least and will not give cause to the people to think that they bring forward different excuses on different occasions.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 19th September, says:—The objections for opening an Indian Sandhurst assigned by the *Pioneer* are not weighty enough to negative the prayer of the Deccan Sardárs. The impartment of military education to fit Native youths will be advantageous to the people as well as Government, and hence the cost of such an institution ought to be borne by the latter. It is a mistake to say that a military education would suit the Sikhs and the Rajputs of Northern India alone. The institution ought to be placed in a central position and made accessible to the scions of all the good families throughout the country who are strongly built and well educated, after their passing a competitive test. This college would open a new field of labour for the sons of good families, who as Jamádárs and Subhedárs would prove of great service in the improvement of the Native army.

Reform in the police in India and the suggestion of the *Pioneer* in connection therewith.

19. With reference to the suggestion made in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* in an article on the reform of the police in India, that the posts of District Superintendents of Police should be filled by the nomination of successful candidates at a competitive examination held in London, and that, as a matter of economy and otherwise desirable, the candidates at the competitive Indian Civil Service Examination who should fail to pass that examination but should secure a certain number of marks should be selected for the police service, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 17th September, says:—The suggestion would, if adopted, effect some reform in the police, but would at the same time be expensive and an injustice to the natives of India. The holding of the examination in London would virtually exclude the Natives from the higher grades of the police service and would betoken that the people of India were so barbarous as not to be fit even for police service in their country. There is no need of Police Superintendents being men who have received very high education; it is enough if they be persons who have received ordinarily good education and are able to control the men placed under them, and it would be wrong to say that such individuals cannot be found in India. The *Pioneer's* suggestion for a competitive examination is very valuable and ought to be adopted, with a proviso that the examination should be held in India, keeping it open to Europeans and Natives alike.

Necessity for amending the Khoti Act of 1880.

20. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 14th September, says that the agriculturists in the Ratnágiri District are much oppressed by the Khots, who consider them to be Shudras or low caste and deprive them of everything they possess, that it is a stain on the fair name of the British Government that the oppressive Khoti system should exist under their rule, and that it is very necessary to amend the Khoti Act of 1880, which was passed through the influence of Mr. Crawford, the then Commissioner of the Southern Division.

Recommendation to appoint the Nawáb of Savanur to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

21. The *Chandrodayá* (143), in its issue of the 13th September, says that before filling up the vacancy likely to occur in the local Legislative Council by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. Alexander McHinch, the Bombay Government should take into consideration the claims of the people of the Carnatik which have been hitherto overlooked, recommends the nomination of the youthful, but enlightened and energetic Nawáb of Savanur to a seat in the Council, and hopes that His Excellency Lord Harris will gain the credit of strengthening the foundation laid by his noble predecessor Lord Reay, who showed his regard for the claims of Carnatik by the nomination of Ráo Bahádur Gilganchi.

Remarks on the Courtallum scandal and the silence of Anglo-Indian newspapers.

22. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—Who will not feel a sense of horror at the perusal of the Courtallum scandal in Madras and begin to feel afraid of a similar occurrence? Of course, the scandal is not so serious as those of the days of the last Mahomedan emperors, but when it could be perpetrated under the very eyes of an almost omniscient Government, and by one of its own race with which chivalrous respect for the woman is the very breath of its nostrils, one begins to lose confidence in the supposed complete security of life and property under the British Government. We have heard of coolies being ill-treated and *pankhawallahs* and other menials in military barracks being kicked and knocked about, but have never heard of a respectable Hindu lady being pushed by a respectable European gentleman simply for the fault of bathing at a water-fall to which access to any one could not be prohibited under the law. We are told that the husband of the lady has pocketed the insult by compromising the case. We are extremely sorry for the compromise, otherwise with strong evidence and good management of it the culprit would have been ere long brought to book. Be that as it may, the voice of European society which is so ruthless in its taunts against Natives ought to hunt down the guilty party, and by way of punishment pronounce exclusion from society. But perhaps this is too much for people to expect. While the *Madras Standard* denounces Mr. Clarke for his cowardly attack in no measured terms, neither the *Madras Mail* nor any Anglo-Indian organ on our side has a word of censure to pass in this matter. They seem to be silent as if by common consent; but if Mr. Jinsiwále could be drawn and quartered for a little chastisement by way of discipline, what have those who are the most pronounced defenders of the rights of women to say to the conduct, if true, of Mr. Clarke? If this sense of the honour of women the European community consider to be outraged, they ought to adopt the resolution of the Hindu community of Courtallum and express their sympathy with them. Will they do it?

23. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—If Hindus wish to be treated with respect by others, they must learn what self-defence means. Once it is known that a Hindu will not shrink back like a gentle lamb or a coward from defending himself and his wife, roughs will think twice before they lay their hands on them. It is impossible to acquire this manly spirit, unless the Hindu developes himself both physically and morally. Making due allowance for the national virtue of gentleness, the weakness of the Hindu is due to his home-bred and sedentary habits and pernicious social customs. It is a rare sight to see Mahomedans assaulted by foreigners, but poor Hindus are the sport of anybody who takes it into his head to beat or bully them. Another point to be noticed in the Courtallum case is that if the accused had not received such support as they obtained from their master, the Diwán of Mysore, very likely the case would have ended quite differently and they would have been by this time in prison. It should also be noted that if the Madras High Court had granted the prayer of the accused at the very outset to transfer the case, the subsequent trouble, expense and anxiety would all have been avoided. Suppose the people had been quite poor, how could they have convinced the Judges of the necessity of a transfer? Such cases are not quite rare and poor people have actually suffered in some instances. The attitude of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries on this occasion is very significant. Most of them have remained silent, and whenever anyone has spoken, he has only done so with a view to ridicule the Bráhman and his prejudices, happily forgetting the fact that in the opinion of the trying Magistrate "*it is unreasonable to expect European gentry to bathe with Natives.*" Suppose a Native had assaulted a European lady, or a Native Magistrate had issued arbitrary orders or wrongly convicted and sentenced the servants of a high British officer, what would they have done? The manner in which the Porbandar incident has been discussed in some quarters gives ample indications of the spirit in which such questions are handled by critics unduly conscious of their superior merits. It is, however, a great pleasure to acknowledge the spirit of justice and generosity shown by Lord Connemara's Government in endeavouring to help the ends of justice in this painful case, and we congratulate our Madras friends on their having a large-hearted Governor like Lord Connemara.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:—It must be said to the credit of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries that not one of them, from the *Pioneer* downwards, has said a word in favour of their brethren's proceedings at Courtallum. The local Government, too, was strongly impressed with the iniquity of their officers' doings. Altogether an outrage committed on Natives by Anglo-Indians rarely arouses such universal indignation as the one at Courtallum has done. If the indignation results in awakening Government to a full sense of the gravity of such incidents, and in making examples of the petty tyrants of Courtallum, the indignities suffered by the victims will have been sufficiently avenged. Now it remains to be seen how the Government deals with the Collector, the Divisional Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, who allowed themselves to be so carried away by race partiality as to abuse their powers by tyrannizing over the gentle folk of Courtallum.

Comments in connection with the trial of Lance Corporal Rigney at Delhi for causing the death of a *punkha* coolie.

25. In noticing the trial of Lance Corporal Rigney at Delhi for causing the death of a *punkha*-coolie, whom he kicked to wake the man up, the *Jám-e Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 20th September, says:—The accused has been let off by the Sessions Judge with a fine of Rs. 25 on the ground of the deceased suffering from enlarged spleen, but it ought to be remarked that no person need kick another for waking up the latter. If the coolie was to be awakened, a mere shaking of his person would have achieved the object. If European soldiers are to be allowed to kick a coolie simply for awakening him, there must be more severe punishments for the serious faults of this domestic servant. The number of deaths of Natives at the hands of European soldiers, either on account of the accidental going off of a gun or the enlarged spleen of the Native, has of late increased, and it behoves Government to adopt precautionary measures for the prevention of such sad accidents. The disease of enlarged spleen appears to prevail extensively among the poor classes in India, and some remedies ought to be invented in the interests of humanity.

Comments on a decision of Mr. Winter, District Magistrate at Sholápur.

26. The *Kalpataru* (42), in its issue of the 14th September, refers to the acquittal by Mr. Winter, District Magistrate, Sholápur, of Mrs. C. G. Tulmin, keeper of a small boarding house at Sholápur for the use of guards and other railway servants, who was charged with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties inasmuch as she assaulted a bailiff and took away from him the chattels which he had attached under a warrant from a Village Munsif's Court presided over by Mr. Máte, for the purpose of recovering from her Rs. 4-3-0, being the balance of a decree, and observes that her acquittal without taking evidence in support of the charge against her was illegal and due to her being a European. The paper concludes the article with a remark to the following effect:—Howsoever proud may the British Government be of their having the same law for Europeans and Natives and of the impartiality of their European officers, instances in which different interpretations have been put upon the same law in cases of Europeans and Natives are not rare.

The accused on bail in a case of theft at Sátára.

27. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (10) of the 17th September is much surprised to hear that in a case of theft which is being tried by Mr. Scott, District Deputy Collector, Sátára, the accused, one Dayárám Gujar, has been released on bail by the Magistrate contrary to law, and says that this irregularity should be brought to the notice of the superior Court by the learned pleader for the complainant.

Differences between Hindus and Christians at Karmála and the conduct of the local Magistrate in the matter.

28. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 14th September, says that the Hindu inhabitants of Karmála have been much excited on account of an order issued by the local Magistrate allowing Christian converts to draw water from a well used by the Hindus, that the conduct of the Magistrate is opposed to the policy of Government of observing strict neutrality in religious matters, and that it is unwise to put the whole Hindu community of the place to inconvenience for the sake of a few Christians, and expresses a hope that Government will not allow such religious oppression to be practised on the Hindu community of Karmála.—A correspondent,

writing from Karmála to the *Kalpataru* (42) of the same date, also says that the Hindus are much excited by the order of the Mámlatdár, that serious consequences would have occurred but for the intercession of a few prudent men who advised them to send a petition to Government and to await their reply, and that it has been arranged that the Hindus should supply the Christians with water for one week.

A recommendation to appoint Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy as permanent Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

29. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 14th September, writes :—It is now some weeks since the death of Mr. Ryan, but we see no signs on the part of the Government to nominate a duly qualified person permanently to the Second Magistracy. Several good names have been suggested, including that of Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy, the Acting Third Judge of the Small Causes Court. We believe we are not wrong in urging on Government to nominate him to the vacant post. Our esteemed citizen is exactly the person fitted for the post. He will answer most of the qualifications which the Chamber of Commerce urged the other day in its letter. He is a trained and versatile lawyer of over 25 years' experience, and we doubt whether Government could find a better person for the post. Our belief is that His Excellency Lord Harris will inspire immense public confidence and deserve praise by raising to the magisterial bench one who has already made his mark in the Small Causes Court.

The forgery of one-rupee postage stamps and the detective branch of the Bombay Police.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 15th September, says :—The detective branch of the Bombay Police deserves much credit for detecting the perpetrator of the ingenious fraud in the forgery of one-rupee postage stamps. The early success they have achieved in detecting the forger by their great ingenuity and cleverness has made a deep impression on the public of Bombay. Khán Bahádur Abdul Ali and his subordinates deserve to be congratulated upon their success in this business. [Several other papers also praise the skill displayed by the detective police, particularly by Inspector Murárráo, in tracing the forger.]

Annoyance from a highwayman on the Panvel-Karjat road.

31. A correspondent, writing from Panvel to the *Arunodayá* (23) in its issue of the 14th September, says that a Kátkari by name Lakhya arms himself with offensive weapons and plunders at night passengers on the road from Panvel to Karjat, and that although he has become an object of great terror to the people for the last one month, the police do not seem to have taken any steps to arrest him.

A telegraph office wanted for Sátára town.

32. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (49), in its issue of the 18th September, says that the residents of the town of Sátára are much inconvenienced in consequence of there being no telegraph office in the town, and suggests that the town post office should have a telegraph branch attached to it.

Part II.—*Education.*

Remarks on the recent speech of Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on technical *v.* liberal education.

33. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 14th September, writes :—We have great pleasure in observing that no other conquered people can excel us in depth and sincerity of the feeling of thankfulness which we are proud to cherish towards our rulers. Naturally, therefore, we deprecate the views of Mr. Mackenzie, who stigmatizes the course as prescribed by the Indian Universities as not only narrow but mischievous. We do not claim perfection for the University course of studies as it is, but we have no hesitation to say that mischievous it is not. A new departure in the course of studies admitting technical instruction would be welcome and should be made at an early date ; but then it would be welcome only when it is brought to supplement the present course and not to supplant it. Mr. Mackenzie's unwarranted and unmerited reflection on B.A.'s and on those whom he calls self-styled reformers, deserves a wholesale condemnation. It does not speak well of his having availed himself of his opportunities to study carefully the signs of the times. The recent Congress delegation to England has,

we fear, thrown him off his usual balance of mind. If it be so, Mr. Mackenzie, though he belongs to the heaven-born service, is after all a man not without human frailties. If he teaches us that to send forth seditious B.A.'s is not the be-all of our educational system, one is tempted to say in return that C.S. is no mark of wisdom and infallibility. Even accepting the test which Mr. Mackenzie seems to have applied to find out the worth of our graduates, we would ask him to judge for himself, after soberly and in an unbiassed manner weighing the facts. If in speaking of the B.A.'s in such scathing terms as self-styled reformers he meant to allude indirectly to the part graduates take in the Congress agitation, we think he will find on investigation that the graduates of our Universities form a microscopic minority in the ranks of Congressionists. Most of our graduates are in the Government service and therefore debarred from taking part in the Congress agitation. Then, again, we fail to see the coherence of Mr. Mackenzie's attack on liberal education. Technical education is all good, so far as it goes. But in this world we have not to deal only with rupees, annas and pies. There are higher spheres of activity than the narrow and low one of earning money,—spheres for which men are fitted only by liberal education and which are as essential to the upheaval of a nation as the money-earning activity is to the material prosperity of the country. If Great Britain had not such seats of learning as Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow and others, it is doubtful if any number of technical schools would have supplied their place. As we have said above, the scope of work and sphere of usefulness of our Universities can be widened now to advantage; but those who blame our Universities as having wasted their glorious opportunities forget that although the Universities may send out men fully equipped for a commercial and industrial career, how are these trained young men to carve out their careers? How are they to start new industries? In the fierce competition with the West the young industries of India are sure to go to the wall, unless the Government of the country be prepared to protect them. But the very word protection jars on the sensitive nerves of our rulers. Their cry is free trade. They do not recognise any peculiar circumstances in our present condition justifying the granting of protection. Protection of India's industries would mean check to the home industries. Our rulers, though they recognise the utter hopelessness of India's rising in material prosperity unless there is an industrial revival, wilfully shut their eyes to the best means of effecting that revival speedily, for fear the manufacturers in England would cry out. This moral weakness of Government is also shared by its officers. These are ever ready to spout forth platitudes about the advantages to be derived from technical education and so on. But rarely do we come across a single officer who, true to his salt and to his honest convictions, impresses upon the Government the necessity of protecting young industries and of encouraging by patronage the starting of new industries. Until we have such practical proof of the sincerity of these advisers, all such talk as that of Mr. Mackenzie will be taken at its worth.

Remarks on a circular said to have been issued by an officer in the Educational Department of the Central Provinces.

34. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 16th September, writes:—Anyhow a screw seems to be loose somewhere in the official world of India. The circulars alleged to have been issued by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India have convulsed the whole of the country, but as yet the public have received no assurance from Government as to the non-existence of any such circulars except from a local contemporary. Whether the circulars in question be authentic or otherwise, we invite the attention of Government to an extraordinary circular issued by an officer in the Educational Department of the Central Provinces, requiring turbans, and not smoking-caps (the words used in the circular) to be used during school hours in Government schools. We would have positively refused to attach any credence to the report, but for the fact that the gentleman from whom we received the information, and whose veracity we cannot possibly doubt, has received an intimation from the school authorities that his boys should be provided with turbans, and has personally seen a copy of the circular in question at Nágpur. We must say that a compulsory order of the kind will bear harshly upon teachers, pupils and their parents. It will tell seriously upon the health of the two former and be an unnecessary tax upon the latter. It is said that people mean to protest against it shortly, but before that is done it

should be at once wisely withdrawn. Even though it were confined to teachers, it would be still objectionable. No such rule has ever been enforced in Government schools in the rest of India, and we need hardly point out that no teacher, least of all their pupils, should be made to suffer in mind and body for the gratification of the æsthetic sense of the Educational officer in question, which would evidently seem to have developed to abnormal proportions, if the alleged circular has really been issued.

Publication of prize essays rewarded by the Bombay University recommended.

35. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 19th September, says :— Every year the University of Bombay calls for competitive essays from the University graduates on certain chosen subjects, and rewards the best out of them. Few or none of these prize essays are published, as they are usually consigned to University shelves to be eaten by moths in course of time. It seems that there are no funds at the disposal of the University for publishing these valuable papers ; but some arrangement ought to be made in regard to the same. As regards old prize funds, a grant should be made from the general fund of the University towards publication work, and in future at the endowment of a new prize fund a provision should be insisted on for the publication of a prize essay. It is to be hoped that due arrangements will be made for publishing the Dossabhoy Hormasji Cama Prize Essay for this year on "Adulteration of food in Bombay" by Dr. L. P. Gomes, B.A., as the subject of the essay is of vital importance to the citizens of Bombay.

Remarks on the appointment of Messrs. Masina and Kanga as examiners at the current year's examinations of the Bombay University.

36. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 14th September, disapproves of the publication of an anonymous hand-bill against the appointment of Messrs. H. M. Masina, L.M. & S., and M. K. Kanga, M.A., L.M. & S., as examiners at this year's Medical examinations, and says that Mr. Masina earned during his career at College the highest prizes and scholarships and had besides scored the highest number of marks in Anatomy and is at present Tutor in Anatomy in the Grant Medical College and an Honorary Surgeon, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, and that Mr. Kanga is also fit to be an examiner owing to his high attainments.

Mr. Jacob's appointment to act for Mr. Kirkham and his consequent separation from Sind regretted, and Mr. Alumal recommended as his successor.

37. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 13th September, writes : We hear that Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., proceeds to Europe on leave and that Mr. Jacob, Educational Inspector in Sind, is to act for him. Sind will be sorry to part with its Inspector even for a short period, as his activity and originality are impressed on more than one useful institution. We have not always been able to endorse Mr. Jacob's policy ; indeed, it was not always evident whether he was carrying out his own ideas or merely executing orders. We have opposed the decentralisation of the high schools ; and as we intend to return to the subject shortly, nothing need be said here. But we have warmly supported his views of pushing both primary and technical education, and we shall be sorry, indeed, to see his work interrupted by an unsympathetic successor. We, of course, wish Mr. Jacob success and good luck wherever he goes ; and it is a pleasure to hear that the claims of Ráo Bahádur Alumal to act in his place are being considered. Mr. Alumal has, if we are not mistaken, once acted as Inspector ; and, at any rate, he knows more about the department's working in Sind than any other imported gentleman possibly can. As we have heard Mr. Jacob speak highly of him, he is doubtless impregnated with his chief's views on education ; and if he will only drop the pernicious fad about "private enterprise" in education, there is no reason why he should not give satisfaction. His selection will be a compliment to the town of Karáchi, which acknowledges him as its hereditary *shett*.

Tactics resorted to by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., for raising the school-fee in the New English School at Ahmedabad.

38. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 18th September, writes :— The bellicose and bullying attitude which the head of the Educational Department in Gujarát has adopted towards the municipality of Ahmedabad in connection with a grant that the municipality has been making to the New English School there, calls for more than a passing remark. The threats and menaces which

he has used are stronger than ordinary. The school seems to have incurred his displeasure, as it charges a lower scale of fees than the Government and Mission schools. What Mr. Giles means to say is that if the municipality continues to give a grant to the school, which is inefficient because the fees charged are very low, the High School, which is an efficient school because the fees charged are very high, will be handed over to a society or would be closed. We are not sure whether Mr. Giles has the sanction of his superiors for using this language. It would be unwise and against the assurances of Government to hand over the High School to the missionaries. Will the Vernacular Society or the Gujarát College Committee take it? Neither of them would have anything to do with it. Will the school then be closed? On Mr. Giles' own showing the New English School is inefficient, the Mission School has more than enough work for efficient management, and we do not believe there is any other school to supply the gap. Then will the Government leave the field unoccupied? The municipality has offended Mr. Giles and therefore the city of Ahmedabad should be without a Government High School. This is a very novel way of bringing pressure to bear on a municipality.

Comments on and suggestions regarding the present reading series of the Government Maráthi schools.

39. A correspondent, writing to the *Native Opinion* (18) in its issue of the 14th September, expresses dissatisfaction with the present series of the departmental reading books for Maráthi schools, says that it is a matter for surprise that when progress is made in all directions the Educational Department should have the same stereotyped books for the last quarter of a century, and proposes that the series should be changed by replacing the primer by Gunjikar's *Chitrabodha*, an illustrated book, composing new Second and Third books on the plan of the Royal Readers series, doing away with the present Fourth book as it contains many lessons on British Parliament which are unintelligible to children and substituting in its stead a new Fourth book fashioned after the Royal Reader series, the Fifth and Sixth books being out of the question, as they are not likely to be used any longer. The correspondent adds that no English word should be used in the Maráthi books, since after the Maráthi course has been gone through the students will have more than enough of such words.

A complaint against Mrs. McAfee, Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad, and a request to the Director of Public Instruction in the matter.

40. The *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad, in a supplement to its issue of the 18th September, complains against Mrs. McAfee, Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad, observing:—It is said that on the 17th instant, several Christian students having been insulted by the Hindu students in regard to the manner in which food was served to the former, went and complained to the Lady Superintendent, who thereupon assaulted the Hindu students, polluted their food by touching it, and insisted that the same should be eaten by them. On their refusing to do so they were confined in a room for several hours and kept without food for two days. The Hindu students complained about this personally to Mr. Giles, but not getting redress and being in the meanwhile driven out of the College building, sent a telegram to Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction. This is a one-sided report, but if it be true, the cause of female education in Gujarát is sure to suffer a great deal. We request Mr. Chatfield to enquire into the matter either personally or through a proper officer.

Part III.—*Railways.*

A complaint regarding the insufficient number of ticket collectors on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and a request to the authorities in the matter.

41. A correspondent, writing to the *Rást Goftár* (89) in its issue of the 14th September, complains about the insufficient number of ticket collectors on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, disapproves of the practice of setting the railway policemen to act as ticket collectors, and says that the additional duty exacted from the police is the cause of the frequent cases of pocket-picking occurring on this line and of several third class passengers travelling with impunity in second class carriages. He recommends the authorities to increase the number of ticket collectors so that the police constables may be able to devote their full attention to their legitimate work.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Dr. Kirtikar's appointment as Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality approved of.

42. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:—The appointment of Dr. K. R. Kirtikar to act for Dr. Weir during the latter's absence on leave is an assertion of a principle which is to be greatly prized in the interest of self-government. The fight between Dr. Kirtikar and Dr. Arnim, the rival candidate, had an appearance of a race question, and was so represented by some persons in the Corporation, but we look upon it as a question of merit, pure and simple. The Municipal Commissioner tried to force upon the Corporation a thoroughly junior man, with only two years' standing in the service and with no known special qualifications for such an important post as that of Health Officer. Dr. Kirtikar, on the other hand, has gained special distinction in the science of Hygiene, obtained a prize in the subject, and has been very highly spoken of by his Professors at the University College, London. He twice acted as a Sanitary Officer in Sind. Such a man was incomparably superior to Dr. Arnim, and the Corporation has done well in refusing to follow the guidance of the Commissioner and making its own choice. The question of Native and European is, we think, quite a subordinate one, although, where there are equal qualifications, we would rather see a Native preferred, especially in connection with self-government boards. In the present case, however, there was no such dispute. The qualifications were all one way, and there ought to have been no hesitation in making the choice. Dr. Kirtikar has an onerous duty to perform, and it is to be sincerely hoped that he will justify the Corporation's choice. His position would seem to be particularly trying, appointed as he is against the will of the Commissioner. Bombay had a model Health Officer in the late Dr. Hewlett, and we would commend his example to Dr. Kirtikar. [Dr. Kirtikar's appointment has met with universal approbation from the Native press and Mr. Acworth's opposition has been found fault with.]

43. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—In carrying, by a majority of 31 to 4, the proposition of Dr. Cowasji that Government be asked to lend the services of Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar as Health Officer of Bombay, the Corporation have shown themselves alive to a sense of their responsibility as a body for the protection of the municipal interests of the city. Dr. Kirtikar has filled many responsible posts demanding arduous labour, and has acquitted himself of his official duties with conspicuous ability. He has a thorough knowledge of Bombay and of the sanitary wants of her citizens, and the Corporation have, therefore, done well in selecting him to officiate for Dr. Weir, who up to now filled the post with such marked ability and satisfaction to all in the performance of his work.

Remarks on the Bombay municipal embezzlement case.

44. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—The Bombay municipal embezzlement case has been disposed of. In the imprisonment of the Pársi prisoner the law has fully been vindicated, but the very fact of an unsuspected misappropriation being allowed to run rampant for a sufficiently long time plainly tells the people that there is something rotten in the "State of Denmark" of our municipality. Indeed, since the committal of the Pársi to the sessions two inspectors of the A ward are said to have been suspended, and further inquiry is pursued to trace the conspiracy to its very bottom. But at the very outset one point that requires to be cleared up is how could the embezzlement be pursued almost over one whole year without even rousing the suspicions of those placed over the ward to supervise it? This reminds us of the loose state of the Assessment Department some years ago, which but for the persistent endeavours of the late Gokuldáss Jagmohandáss would never have been set right. People have great confidence in Mr. Acworth, and we hope he will not allow collateral influences to calm down his suspicions so that laxity in municipal government might be prevented from getting new lease of life. The punishment awarded to the Pársi may serve as an example to others in the same office, but the municipal executive ought not to think that it has done its duty by running down one culprit. What we would propose is the thorough overhauling of the whole department and an infusion of new blood in such a way as to render every misappropriation impossible.

Neglect of duty on the part of Government in connection with the sanitation of the city of Poona.

45. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 15th September, says:—The remark made in the Government resolution issued last month that the Poona city municipality did not pay proper attention to the sanitation of the city although the remonstrances of Government in the matter have not been infrequent, is quite inconsistent with the speech made by Lord Reay in April last and the resolution of 3rd May 1890 about the night-soil depôt at Dhankavdi which was issued after His Excellency Lord Harris had assumed the office of the Governor of Bombay. Assuming for a moment that the charge of neglect of duty brought against the municipality is true, it is surprising that Government should not have thought of its own neglect of duty in connection with the sanitation of the city. People have been agitating for days together against the percolation of water from the canal which runs on the south of the city, and the Sanitary Committee appointed by Government had made a suggestion to remedy the evil. Government issued two resolutions, Nos. 4361 and 3662, dated the 7th November 1885 and 6th December 1887, respectively, in which they directed the Irrigation Department to take steps for checking the percolation. Can the Government tell us what they have done in the matter during the five years since 1885? If the work has been kept back from pecuniary considerations, it shows that Government attach more importance to the 4 lákhs which it would have had to spend on the work than to the health of a lákh of its subjects. We cannot help saying that the action of Government in regard to the Poona city municipality is equal to throwing stones at others while themselves sitting in a glass-house.

A complaint against the Surat Municipality about the payment of a counsel's fees and a request to Government in the matter.

46. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 14th September, says:—The Surat Municipality, at its special meeting held on the 30th ultimo, passed a resolution sanctioning the payment of Rs. 560 to Mr. M. D. Dadyseth, as fees at Rs. 40 per day, for prosecuting Mr. Harivadanrám, Superintendent of the School of Arts. This payment is illegal, because the municipal authorities have under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of Act VI of 1873 no power to make such payments without obtaining the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, which, however, was not done in the present case. The prosecution against Mr. Harivadanrám was brought at the instance of Mr. Dadyseth himself, who, besides, had promised Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbába Khán, the then Municipal President, to charge only Rs. 30 per day. The District Judge, moreover, in acquitting the accused passed strong strictures on the conduct of the municipal authorities and called them 'relentless pursuers.' We recommend Government to take due notice of this matter.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Cash balance in the Gwalior treasury.

47. With reference to the observation made by the Governor-General's Agent for Central India in his report on the States within his jurisdiction for 1889-90, that a cash balance of more than four krors of rupees now lying in the Gwalior treasury may be taken as a loan by the British Indian Government for constructing new railways, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 15th September, says;—The first loan of three krors of rupees taken by Government from the Council of Regency for advancing frontier defence works gave rise to much comment throughout India, recording public disapproval of the transaction, but the same does not seem to have made a proper impression on the minds of the authorities. Mr. Henvey has now come forward with a recommendation that the remaining cash balance of upwards of four krors should also be obtained as a loan for railway works, but it is not likely to be acceptable to the public, who would desire that it should not be acted upon by Government. No attempt whatever was made during the lifetime of the late Mahárája to take any loan from him, and it would look very ugly that a loan should be obtained from his successor during the latter's minority. The wisest course for Government would be to wait until the present Mahárája attains majority and then to advise him to apply the surplus to remunerative useful works in his own dominions. The

Native princes have to take a lesson from the way in which the cash balance in the Gwalior treasury has been dealt with by the British Government. They may be able to collect large cash balances in their treasuries during their lifetime, but after their death those balances might happen to be spent upon such purposes as they might not like or as would not be beneficial to their subjects; and hence the best course open to these princes is to spend the surplus on works useful and advantageous to their respective subjects, such as the opening of manufacturing and other industries that would enrich the States in the end.

Remarks in connection with the arrest and expulsion of a European from Porbandar by Mr. S. P. Pandit, the Administrator of the State.

48. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—The appointment of Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit to the post of Administrator of the Porbandar State in Káthiáwár was one of the last acts of Lord Reay's Government, and was nowhere objected to except in the columns of a daily contemporary, for reasons which it is needless to state here. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the affairs of the Porbandar State are fairly progressing and there are absolutely no grounds for the inuendoes recently indulged in by that very same paper. The facts connected with the recent arrest of a young man named Veveross have appeared in a form which was not a little calculated to lead to the impression that high-handed and illegal proceedings were resorted to by the Administrator. It is impossible to believe that the correspondent who wired this news could have been ignorant of the real facts of the case, as they were well-known to most persons in the State. Our contemporary is usually a well-informed paper and we are sorry that he should have remained silent after inditing an editorial reflecting on the management of the State and on the wisdom of that good and honest Governor who nominated Mr. Pandit. When other papers have been able to state the facts in their true colour, is the silence of our contemporary to be construed as ignorance of what is happening in Porbandar? We refrain from answering the question. A correspondent has sent us a long telegram in connection with certain recent events that have occurred at Porbandar, and we are glad to learn that Mr. Pandit has simply done his duty in endeavouring to put a stop to the great laxity, disorder and malpractices in the department of the State Engineer. The State has, it is said, been defrauded to the extent of over half a lákh of rupees, and an officer whose duty it was to assist Mr. Pandit is said to have resented his action and gone to the length of making unfounded allegations against him. These were enquired into by the Political Agent through his Assistant and found to be untrue. The officer in question was at once dismissed and Veveross expelled owing to political considerations. It is likely that matters will not rest here, but we must say that Mr. Pandit has shown considerable strength of character and administrative capacity in dealing with abuses in the State and in introducing the necessary reforms.

The Chief of Jath and his Kárbhári, Mr. Richardson.

49. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (49), in its issue of the 18th September, says that much ill-feeling and friction have arisen between the Chief of the Native State of Jath and his Kárbhári, Mr. Richardson, as the latter has altogether changed his promised conduct of submission and cordiality to the Chief and has assumed an attitude of indifference and superiority, and recommends His Excellency Lord Harris to favourably consider the Chief's application for another Kárbhári and relieve him from the apprehensions which he entertains from the continuance of Mr. Richardson in office.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd September 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Proposal to introduce compulsory vaccination in some of the towns in Berár disapproved.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 13th September, disapproves of the proposal of Dr. Little to introduce compulsory vaccination in the towns of Amráoti and Akola, and says that in the absence of proper arrangements for the supply of animal lymph and in the face of the conviction of several American and European medical practitioners that vaccination with human lymph is unhealthy, it is undesirable to make vaccination compulsory in any town in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd September 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 39 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 27th September 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	...
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	...
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
54	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakâsh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	, Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhârată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakâsh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbâre Ratan Prakâsh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhâri Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Disapproval of the alleged intention of the Government of India to increase the subsidy paid to the Amir of Afghanistan.

1. The *Gujarâti* (85), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—It is preposterous to suppose that the present Amir or his successors will be faithful allies of the British for ever, or will ever consent to accept a state of vassalage to which the Indian Government seems foolishly anxious to reduce Afghanistan by offering artificial inducements; and in the interests of the educational and material development of India we strongly protest against the further waste that is being now contemplated. By the last Afghan war India gained nothing and she will never profit by the new ventures. The employment in India of the *twenty krors* of rupees expended on useless wars and insane military projects would have transformed the face of the whole country, and Government would be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty to the people, if *krors* were again abstracted in pursuit of delusions to the further impoverishment of the ill-fed and ill-clad masses.

Encouragement of the opium traffic between India and China and the British Indian Government.

2. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—The *Times* errs when it attempts to hold the British Indian Government innocent of all complicity in the stimulation of the opium traffic between India and China since 1840. We cannot shut our eyes to two palpable and irresistible facts: firstly, that the opium traffic was originally forced on the Chinese by British bayonets; and, secondly, that the East India Company and its successors left nothing undone by treaties and diplomatic action to push that traffic till it really became a golden mine in the absence of those large receipts which are now derived from excise, stamps, and other sources of indirect taxation. The British Government has indubitably poisoned the sources of Chinese morality by encouraging them in the vice of opium-smoking, just as it has weakened the foundations of Indian morality by stimulating the vice of dram-drinking in this country. It is the British Government which planted the root of those vices, and nothing in the world could do to whitewash that primeval sin of commission for which it is answerable before God and man.

Purchase of Indian stores and the orders of the Secretary of State for India in the matter.

3. The *Satyâ Shodhak* (64), in its issue of the 21st September, says:—Government have begun to break their promises and disregard the laws passed by themselves after mature consideration. The breach of faith in the Crawford case and the daring attempt which is being made to repeal the Khoti Act will convince the public that Government are departing from their straightforward administrative policy. The orders of the Secretary of State for India in connection with the purchase of European stores in India are opposed to the resolution issued by Lord Ripon and are such as savour of censurable inconsistency on the part of Government, and unless they are soon rescinded they will shake the confidence of the public in the actions and word of Government and will prove injurious to the stability of the British rule in India. The memorial signed by about fifty manufacturing firms in India and sent to the Supreme Government points out the disadvantages resulting from the orders of the Secretary of State, and it is to be hoped that Lord Cross will reconsider the subject.

4. While writing on the same subject, the *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 23rd September, remarks:—There would be no wonder if, looking to British policy or trickery, our people entertained ill-feelings towards Government, which frequently does things inconsistent with its professions. This state of things is inevitable under a foreign Government, for self-interest and the interest of the subjects cannot be identical to it. The British Government always makes professions to the effect that it rules over this country only for the benefit of its people and that its only object in governing this country is to enlighten the ignorant people of the East by the light of Western civilization and to hand over the administration of the country to its people after they become qualified to manage it. Well-known English statesmen frequently make such assertions. It is, how-

ever, a matter for regret that in practice these professions are not acted up to. As an instance in point may be cited the behaviour of Government in the matter of giving encouragement to indigenous manufactures.

Sir Steuart Bayley's career as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his appointment as a Secretary to the Political and Secret Department at the India Office.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—Sir Steuart Bayley's career as a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been, upon the whole, so successful and popular that we are sure his appointment as a Secretary to the Political and Secret Department at the India Office, in succession to Sir Edward Bradford, will meet with the approval of all classes in India. It is no exaggeration to say of Sir Steuart's Lieutenantship of Bengal that it has been characterised by an earnest desire to do justice to all the communities committed to his care, and has been free from race bias. Those who have watched his administration with care must give him credit for the strong sense of Christian morality which has throughout animated it, and when he leaves Bengal to take up his new appointment in London he will leave behind him traces of good work faithfully discharged. His successor has not yet been appointed; but whoever is chosen for the post which he will vacate shortly, he will not find a better model than Sir Steuart to copy.

The coming Viceregal tour.

6. In noticing the programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's coming tour in Northern India, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 25th September, prays His Excellency to devote particular attention to observe the real condition of the country and the wants of its people, to dissuade the Native Chiefs through whose territories he may pass from giving him sumptuous receptions and to induce them to lay out the surplus funds at their command on providing remunerative works for the benefit of their respective subjects.

The reply of the Government of India to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce in connection with the income-tax not approved.

7. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 22nd September, regrets that the reply from the Government of India to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce in connection with the income-tax should announce the intention of Government to consider this tax a permanent imposition, since it has been admitted even by experienced persons that this direct tax is unsuited to the people of India, and the replies frequently received from Government to the complaints of the people about the unsuitability of this tax raised the hope that the tax would be abolished on a surplus occurring in the treasury. The Government reply is sure to dissatisfy the people, who will very likely interpret it to mean that Government are not disposed to reduce the present burden of taxation under any circumstances. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will reconsider the subject and apply the surplus to a reduction of some of the taxes.

Reform of the Police Department.

8. The *Shri Shiváji* (68) of the 19th September learns that with a view to improve the police the Government of India intend bringing competent Europeans from England, and remarks that before taking this step the Government should see that the officers in the department do not pass their time in sleeping, playing cricket or attending dances and exercise proper supervision over the work of their subordinates, and should satisfy themselves that suitable men cannot be found in India for service in this department. Educated and competent Natives have not, says the paper, entered this department because the higher posts therein are not open to them and they have no chances of rising in the service.

9. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (86), in its issue of the 21st September, observes:—We are glad to learn that local Governments have expressed themselves in favour of reforming the police force in India and we hope the Supreme Government will take such measures as will not entail additional burdens on the rayats as they are extremely poor. As regards the suggestion of the *Pioneer* that Natives should be admitted to the examination to be held in England for the posts of District Police Superintendents, we would observe that the examination should be

held in India. One of the defects of the police administration is that there is a large number of European Police Superintendents, who, being generally unacquainted with the manners and customs of the country, are guided by their subordinates. This gives rise to numerous complaints. It is therefore necessary to appoint a larger number of Natives as District Superintendents of Police than at present. Some Natives have already distinguished themselves in that capacity and therefore we are tempted to make this suggestion.

Comments on the refusal of Government to open a Military College at Poona.

10. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 25th September, publishes a communicated article in which the writer gives vent to feelings of resentment and disappointment at the report that the Government of India has refused to open a Military College at Poona stating as one of the reasons that the Mahrattas are less brave and less strong than the Sikhs, maintains by several references to past Indian history the superiority of the Mahrattas to the Sikhs, blames the Government for first disarming the people and then taunting them with disparaging remarks, for distrusting the Mahrattas and attaching undue importance to the naval and military forces available for the protection of its dominions and for refusing to let the Natives enroll themselves as volunteers, and advises it to place more confidence in its Native subjects. The editor, in a foot-note, admits that the communication is worded in plain but strong language, and says that it indicates the mood in which the Mahrattas have received the report about Government holding a low opinion of their powers and capabilities.

11. While writing on the same subject, the *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 21st idem, remarks that Government would not have surprised the Mahrattas and hurt their feelings if they had stated that they declined to sanction a Sandhurst for the Mahrattas, not on the ground of its uselessness, but because they are afraid that if the Mahrattas get military training they would, as in 1858, rebel against their English rulers, massacre them or drive them out of the country, and assume the administration into their own hands.

12. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—The *Pioneer* says that one of the considerations which led the Government of India to refuse their sanction to the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst at Poona was that money would not be forthcoming from the promoters of the memorial, and that if such an institution were to be started the proper place for inaugurating the experiment was not among the decayed Mahratta Sardárs of the Deccan, but among the Sikhs and Rajputs of Northern India, where the chances of its usefulness and success would be enormously greater. This is hardly complimentary, or even courteous, to the Deccan Sardars and the promoters of the memorial. Seeing that the Princes and Chiefs were the originators of the Connaught Memorial movement, the Government of India had surely no warrant to express a fear that the military institute, even if sanctioned and started, would die of inanition. With regard to the second part of the argument, it is sufficient to say that history bears a more recent and even a better record of the doings of the Deccan Sardárs, who at one period narrowly missed being the rulers of the whole of India, than of those of the Sikhs and Rajputs. The insult, therefore, conveyed in the *Pioneer's* statement was as unmerited as it was unnecessary. Some people suggest that the real reason of the refusal of Government bears some connection with the silly and baseless dread that some timid and short-sighted Anglo-Indians have of the doings of the people of Poona.

Approval of social reforms among the Hindu community.

13. The same newspaper writes:—It is a shame that any system of religion should encourage or try to justify such an unwise coupling of male and female children, as the Hindu religion does, by subjecting them to a contract which deprives both man and woman of the right of finding out the most agreeable companion for life, and of all the blessings that accompany or follow such a companionship. From this cruel bondage, from this merciless subjection, from this affectionate tyranny, from this sacrilegious religion, and from this highly injurious despotism of parental right, unfortunate girls and boys of India must be emancipated, and Indian people must be eternally grateful to those Englishmen and English

women who, at the instance of that pure noble soul, Mr. Malabari, have begun heartily to interest themselves in this work of emancipation.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 22nd September, assures the orthodox Hindus that if they persist in opposing the movement started by Mr. Malabari and other reformers to effect a reform in their practices of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, the strong reform committee formed in England will without fail induce Government to interfere in the matter and that then the Hindus will have quietly to submit to such legislative measures as may be enacted on the subject as they have had to comply with the law on the subject of *satti* and other similar matters, and advises them to give up their opposition, to join the reformers in their benevolent efforts, to prove to Government by actual action that the people themselves are unanimously doing something to effect the much-desired reforms in social customs, and to save themselves from the discredit which would attach to the whole Hindu community if Government were compelled by the inaction of the people themselves to legislate on the subjects of early marriage and enforced widowhood and enforce obedience to their laws.

Disapproval of Government interference in the social customs of the Hindus.

15. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 21st September, expresses its conviction that considerate and far-seeing English statesmen will not, at the instigation of Mr. Malabari, meddle with the social customs of the Hindu community, and exhorts those Hindu gentlemen who, being conscious of the evils of late marriages and of Government interference in social matters, are desirous of avoiding them, to look sharp and take early steps to counteract the efforts of Mr. Malabari by informing Government that he is no representative of theirs and that his proposals are calculated to do harm to their society.

16. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (10), in its issue of the 24th September, says that it would be extremely unbecoming and impolitic on the part of Government to force social reforms either by the sword or by law and thereby to show utter disregard of the most solemn promise made in the Queen's Proclamation to maintain strict neutrality in such matters. The effect of legislation in social matters, says the paper, will be that all those petty disputes and quarrels among the people which are at present adjusted amongst themselves by reference to arbitration will necessarily have to be settled by the law courts, that their mothers and sisters will be dragged into courts and insulted, and that a wider scope will be afforded to the tyranny of the police and the magistrates over the people.

17. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 27th September, approves of the resolution passed at a meeting held at the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang's, that the limit of age in the case of criminal assault on young girls be raised from ten to twelve years, observing that this limit may be raised still further, say, to fourteen, as almost the entire Hindu community appears to like the change. The paper, however, disapproves of the other resolution reported to have been passed at this meeting approving of the idea of repudiation on the reaching of majority in the case of infant marriages, on the ground that the proposed change, if effected, would produce a complete revolution in Hindu society, by no means desirable on any account. The Government, observes the *Jáme*, ought not to accept and legalize the repudiation theory.

18. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—Mr. Malabari's appeal to the British public in reference to the so-called Hindu child-marriages is christened an "appeal from the daughters of India." We have read a petition in the same connection published in the *Advocate of India*, but not Mr. Malabari's appeal. That an appeal from the Hindu women of India for the protection of their alleged rights and liberty, instead of being made to their fathers, brothers and husbands, should be made to people who are in no way concerned with them socially, is an absurdity of the first magnitude, and yet Mr. Malabari presumes to style his brochure as such. For aught we know, a few Hindu ladies here and there may sympathise with him, but that he should arrogate to himself a power which the Hindu women of India would be unwilling to give is surprisingly audacious. The programme of the social crusade has already become known, and, if we are not mistaken, many a reforming friend

would be slow to offer his adhesion to its destructive feature. Suppose the element of consent is introduced, how disastrous would be the consequences? Is the Hindu society prepared for the annulment of existing marriages and go in for divorce? We may undertake to say that even to the feelings of a reformer, to say nothing of others, nothing could be more repugnant or hateful than the very idea of the conversion of a religious sacrament into a civil contract. And yet Mr. Malabari seems to propose the change as if the whole Hindu society was quite helpless in the matter, and knew none else but himself as its redeemer. We have every hope that a strong opposition will be made to such thoughtless and fatal proposals.

Remarks on the appointment of Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest and T. H. Stewart to the Bombay Legislative Council.

19. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 21st September, writes :—Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest and T. H. Stewart are the two lucky individuals on whom the choice of Government has fallen in filling up the vacancies in the Bombay Legislative Council. The former of these is a non-official, belongs to the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. and is the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He is therefore a proper representative of the non-official European community. The other is but too well known to the whole presidency as the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. He is naturally a *persona grata* to Government in connection with the survey and settlement operations. If we rightly remember, Mr. Stewart has not often had the misfortune of recommending to Government the retaining of the old assessment, much less its reduction. The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that he will do better justice to the aspirations of the agriculturists than any representative sent up under an elaborate system of election. Of course, this ought not to be questioned. Every Civil Servant knows the country better than any Native could ever hope to do!

20. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 21st September, writes :—The local Legislative Council is reinforced with the nomination of Mr. Stewart, who is supposed to be an expert in the matter of the Khoti tenure. Landholders and others have a very vivid remembrance of the consequences which ensued when the Government of Sir James Fergusson appointed Colonel Anderson of the famous Revenue Survey to be an Additional Member. If the drama is to be repeated in order that the same deplorable results may ensue, Heaven forbid that we should commend the nomination of Mr. Stewart. Why was not Mr. Candy appointed? Surely, if popular discontent was to be allayed and popular confidence restored, that might have been by far the best nomination. The revenue survey man will be really legislating on his own hobby. Is that desirable? He will view everything from his own jaundiced spectacles. Why should the Legislative Council have a horror to have the Khoti affair viewed by the calm, dispassionate and unprejudiced eyes of Mr. Candy?

21. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 21st September, writes :—The public will feel satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The nomination had been fully expected. By an unwritten but very wise rule Government have made it a practice, of late years, to appoint the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the Council, and so long as the Chamber will select for that office persons like Sir Frank Forbes Adam and Mr. Forrest, Government may be sure of having one of the best possible representatives of the unofficial European community, by admitting the head of the Chamber to the Council. Practically, the Chamber confers a double honour on its chairman, and therefore it is all the more incumbent on them to be most careful in their choice. Another appointment to the Council is that of Mr. T. H. Stewart, C. S., in place of the Honourable Mr. Little. Mr. Stewart has the reputation of being a very able revenue officer, whose official zeal has not, it is said, alienated his sympathy with the people.

22. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (86), in its issue of the 21st September, writes :—Messrs. Stewart and Forrest will undoubtedly prove the most useful acquisitions to the Bombay Legislative Council. As a revenue officer the former has always shown that keen eye to the interests of the rayat which in the generality of cases are incompatible with the official tendencies of typical civilians. In Mr. Forrest,

Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris has practically exhibited its sympathy with the commercial interest of Bombay. By long practice it has now been a precedent that the Bombay Legislative Council cannot be complete without a representative of the Chamber of Commerce. This is as it should be, and speaks volumes in favour of the Bombay Government.

Remarks in connection with the appointment of Mr. Justice Telang to preside at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

23. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—The fourth criminal sessions of 1890 which has just terminated will long be remembered in the annals of the local bench. For the first time an Indian Judge, in the person of the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang, was called upon to preside at the criminal sessions of the High Court on its original side. The event, we repeat, is historical, because, so far as our knowledge extends, no Indian, whether here or in Calcutta or in Madras, was so honoured before. It is a sign of the times so far, when an Indian of the forensic skill and sound judgment of Mr. Justice Telang is found qualified to discharge the highest criminal functions. It is an honour of which not only the learned Judge himself, but also his countrymen all over India, should feel proud. Bombay especially takes pride in him. His elevation to the bench about nine months ago was greeted with genuine welcome by all classes of the community, Europeans and Indians alike; and it is to us a source of extreme gratification to be able to say that he has more than fulfilled the expectations formed of him. His conduct, while presiding at the criminal sessions, has been the theme of deserved praise not only by the lay public, but, we believe we are right in saying, by those learned in the law. We congratulate the honourable gentleman on his success at the very threshold of his judicial career, and we also congratulate our highly esteemed and venerable Chief Justice on the fresh proof he has given of his strict impartiality and liberalising tendencies. He has set a commendable example which, it is to be hoped, will, at no distant day, be followed by his brother Chief Justices in the other presidencies. Meanwhile, we devoutly wish that the High Court of Bombay may have for a long time to come a Chief Justice of the great judicial learning, sobriety of judgment, perfect freedom from bias of race, colour or creed, and, above all, of extreme modesty and gentility as Sir Charles Sargent.

24. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 20th September, writes:—The selection of the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang to preside over the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court is an event that cannot be passed by unnoticed. There are Indian Judges in all the four High Courts in India, but none of them, so far as we are aware, has been ever selected to preside over criminal sessions. Even a gifted Judge like the late Justice Dwárkánáth Mitter, who was respected and admired by all his colleagues and the then Chief Justice, was never allowed to sit as a Sessions Judge. Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, who officiated twice as Chief Justice, never presided over a criminal session, and until lately the selection has fallen upon a Barrister Judge in preference to a Civilian Judge. The precedent of Bombay should be followed by the other High Courts, if only to prove the admitted principle that the status of every High Court Judge is the same. Up to the present no instance has occurred in which an Indian Judge of a High Court has ever failed in his duty, and Mr. Justice Telang has shown that an Indian Judge can preside over a criminal session as successfully as over civil appeals.

Inequalities of the law in India.

25. The same newspaper writes:—We made an extract some time ago from an interesting article in *India* showing in sharp relief the inequitableness and the inequalities of several provisions of the law in India. The criminal law makes a world of difference between the Indian subject and the British subject. The privileges of the latter are innumerable. "Any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalised, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American or Australian colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the colony of New Zealand, or in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or Natal; any child or grand-child of any such person by legitimate descent." Thus every one is a British subject except the poor Indian. Thus a Kaffir is a British subject, and so is a New Zealander. The

Government of India, which is maintained by the Indians, and which exists for the Indians, is good and generous to all except to the Indian in his own country. If the courts and laws are good for the Indians, they ought to be good for the so-called British subjects who inhabit the British Isles or the Cape Colony; if they are not good for the British subject, they are good for none. The Government has done all it can to protect European criminals from the effect of their crime. First, if a British subject is charged with crime however serious, or with a crime the evidence of which could be speedily concealed, an ordinary Magistrate who has first class powers has no jurisdiction even to enquire into the case. The Magistrate who can enquire into it must be (1) a justice of the peace; he must (2) enjoy first-class powers; he must be also (3) a European British subject. To have the power of *only enquiring* into a crime alleged to have been committed by a European British subject, a Magistrate must have all these three conditions combined in one person! Thus if a European British subject commits murder, the relation of the murdered Indian runs to the nearest Magistrate. But the nearest Magistrate has no power to enquire into the case, he being only a Hindu. The relation runs to another, but it is found that though a European he is not a justice of the peace. Another cannot make the necessary enquiry because he does not possess first-class powers. The relation of the murdered man thus cries in despair: "Where shall I find a Magistrate with all the three conditions combined in one person?" while the accused, in the interim, does all he can to conceal the evidence of the crime he has committed.

The light punishment of a fine of Rs. 25 inflicted on Lance Corporal Rigney by the Sessions Judge of Delhi for causing the death of a punkha-coolie, disapproved.

26. In noticing the case of Lance Corporal Rigney, who was recently tried at Delhi for causing the death of a punkha-coolie and was fined by the Sessions Judge in the sum of Rs. 25, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 23rd September, says:—How is it that Natives with diseased spleen frequently die at the hands of Europeans alone? Affrays frequently occur among Natives, but instances of deaths of Natives suffering from an enlarged spleen rarely occur. If the death of a Native occurs from the cuffs and kicks dealt to him by a European, it is stated that the casualty was due to the diseased spleen; and in the case of a death from a shot or a sword cut, the event is attributed to a simple accident. But the question arises, how do such incidents occur at the hands of Europeans alone? The reply is not far to seek. The frequency of these accidents is due to the lightness of punishment inflicted on the accused, which does not serve to make other Europeans more careful of the lives of their Native fellow-subjects.

27. The *Rást Goftár* (89) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in their issues of the 21st September, consider the punishment awarded to Lance-Corporal Rigney by the Sessions Judge of Delhi to be inadequte, and request the High Court to revise the sentence. They also recommend that steps should be taken by the High Courts to prevent such nominal sentences being passed in future by censuring the trying Magistrate. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 25th September, and several other papers of the week express similar sentiments.]

Appointment of an additional Magistrate for Bombay and the question as to who should pay his salary.

28. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 24th September, writes:—The present Governor of Bombay is an original genius on politics. Litigation is increasing in the Bombay Police Court, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate asks for an addition to his staff to clear off the arrears. His Excellency Lord Harris agrees with the Chief Magistrate, and attributes the deadlock to the accumulation of municipal cases. His Excellency having fingered the right horse, he thinks he can proceed to put the saddle upon it. Those who enjoy the benefits of a service should pay for it; the Bombay Municipality enjoys the chief benefit of the magisterial service; therefore the Bombay Municipality should pay for the appointment of the new Magistrate. An admirable syllogism, truly, and admirably politic, too, if politics can be nanufactured in the logical grinding-mill! Were Lord Harris less busy with cricket, and could look up his dusted volumes on the Principles of Legislation by Geremy Benthan, he might perhaps discern that this stroke of genius was an exploded suggestion of folly. But a generation which is busy learning

absolute ethics, and acquires its politics from Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "*Cleared*," cannot be expected to listen to the dry reasoning of such an old-fashioned guide as Geremy Bentham.

Necessity for having qualified Honorary Magistrates.

29. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 17th September, writes :— It is, we believe, a rule that no person can exercise the powers of a third class Magistrate who has not submitted to a preliminary examination, and that no one can be admitted to that examination who has not qualified himself by matriculating at some Indian University. Now, if this rule is necessary for paid third class Magistrates, it should be enforced also in the case of honorary third class Magistrates. It cannot be argued that the same qualifications cannot be exacted from gentlemen who undertake to discharge duties gratuitously. If the Government insist on a regulation, they doubtless think it to be useful to the public service; and gentlemen not possessing the required qualification may consequently be presumed to be less fit for that service. Considering the petty remuneration of a third class Magistrate, the State cannot be allowed to appoint inferior officers for a trumpery saving. If the proficiency of Honorary Magistrates, consequently, is to be maintained on a level with that of the paid servants of the Government, an appointment of one without the necessary examination is contrary to the intentions of the Legislature on the subject, and is contrary to public interest. No confidence can be placed in the administration of law by gentlemen who have not satisfied the public that they know the law they are to administer. If it is intended to give some honorary distinction to the candidates, let them be created Khán Bahádurs, or C.I.E.'s, or Justices of the Peace; but as Magistrates dealing with the poor, they cannot be trusted by the public.

The Khoti question.

30. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 21st September, writes :—The Khoti question is one of the vexed questions of land revenue administration in India which has been for many years perplexing Government, who are extremely anxious to hold the balance evenly between the Khots and their tenants. But the Khots, on the other hand, on the strength of their Sanads, on their prescriptive right, will never yield to any settlement, however equitable the terms of it may be, and will always strenuously demand a full concession of their unrecognised claims, which, if granted, would only make the position of the oppressed cultivators much worse. As superior holders they enjoy exceptional rights and privileges, and instead of showing due consideration to their unfortunate tenants the poor Kunbis, by the sweat of whose brow they prosper, they treat them nothing better than slaves. The Khots bitterly complain of frequent interference by Government with their Khoti rights, but for this they have to thank themselves and nobody else. If they had not gone on increasing the rents of their tenants from time to time, if they had not ejected them at will, and if they had not stubbornly refused to listen to their just grievances, the tenants would not have prayed for Government intercession, which is, in our opinion, quite necessary. To whom else can the rayat look for assistance and redress against cruel and unjust treatment by Khots? We understand that some matters in dispute between the Khots and their tenants are at present being investigated by Government. What they are we have no means of knowing as the enquiry is not public, but this much is certain that under the Khoti system, except the Dhárekaris, there is a general discontent among the three remaining classes of cultivators, whose repeated prayers will, we hope, induce Government to grant them such redress as their case deserves.

A complaint against Mr. Ommanney, Collector of Khándesh.

31. The *Khándesh Chitraguptá* (46), in its issue of the 21st September, observes :—European officers treat Natives very cruelly and it is very disgraceful to Government that they should connive at complaints which frequently appear in newspapers. The paper has been forced to make these remarks, it says, by the conduct of Mr. Ommanney, the Collector of Khándesh. On the morning of the 19th instant, while Mr. Ommanney was riding by the Agra Road, his dog was attacked and overpowered by three or four country dogs. Hearing his dog bark the gentleman turned back, and thinking that the country dogs belonged to the three or four Bhils who were sitting on the parapet wall of a bridge near by, rushed upon the Bhils and severely injured one of them.

The Bhil bled profu ely and became insensible. Seeing this Mr. Ommanney spurred his horse and galloped away without caring to obtain medical assistance for the poor Bhil. It is very surprising that an officer in the position of a Collector should on the strength of his authority behave in such a manner towards a poor rayat. Mr. Ommanney should at least have taken into consideration the helpless condition of the family of the injured man and made some reparation to them. It is to be hoped that Government will pay attention to this and prevent European officers from assaulting the rayats.

A complaint about a Civil Surgeon charging exorbitant fees.

32. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 23rd September, writes:—We would direct the serious attention of Government to some of the Civil Surgeons demanding exorbitant fees at places where other medical assistance is not readily available. In a recent case a Civil Surgeon appears to have charged Rs. 32 (two gold mohurs) for a single visit of two or three minutes at night. It is almost impossible for people except those in most affluent circumstances to pay such large fees. In ordinary cases medical graduates serve the purpose, but in cases other than ordinary the services of more skilled practitioners are indispensably necessary, and it is in such cases that the advice of Civil Surgeons is generally sought. If the patient is rich he has the benefit of skilled attendance, but if he is poor he has no alternative but to die. In the interest of humanity and in a matter of such importance, the public has a right to call upon Government to issue peremptory orders on this subject and to fix rules which should prevent Civil Surgeons from demanding exorbitant fees.

Explanation about the same.

33. A correspondent, writing to the same newspaper in its issue of the 24th September, says:—Referring to your notice on the subject of some of the Civil Surgeons charging exorbitant fees for medical attendance, I think it but fair, knowing as I do all the circumstances of the case, to state that, in the instance referred to of a medical officer charging two gold mohurs for a night visit of 3 minutes' duration, a very difficult surgical operation was performed and fatal consequences were averted.

Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the conciliation system.

34. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—We hear that a proposal for the abolition of the conciliation system has been submitted to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay. Such a step is likely to entail great hardship upon the indebted agriculturists of the Deccan. The report of the special officer appointed to enquire into the general working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has not been published and consequently the public has had no opportunity of considering the conclusions arrived at by him. The conciliation system has proved an invaluable blessing to the Decean agriculturists, as the claims of their creditors have been settled amicably in a convenient and economical manner. The working of the Act has met with public approval and the commendation of the officers entrusted with its administration. We hope that the Government of India, before taking any decisive step, will invite public opinion on the subject.

Disapproval of the alleged intention of Government to pull down the fort at Assirgad.

35. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 22nd September, says that if the report about the intention of Government to destroy the fort of Assirgad be true, it is really a matter for regret, that the people who laid down their arms at the bidding of Government quietly and without any opposition are not likely to protest against the demolition of such works as serve as mementos of their former grandeur, and that it is necessary that they should give up this indifference and learn to show more love for their own countrymen's past works.

Visit of a swarm of locusts to Neemuch.

36. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 23rd September, says that on the 19th instant Neemuch was visited by a swarm of locusts, which settled on the fields for nearly three hours, committing serious damage to the standing crops, that the flight came from the south and went northwards, and that during the stay of the swarm the cultivators used the few

petty means at their command to drive it away without producing any appreciable effect on the voracious insects.

A complaint against the Bráhmans and the Kulkarni of Gondavla, in the Mán Táluka of the Sátára District.

37. The *Din Bandhu* (11) of the 21st September is much surprised to learn from a correspondent that the followers of the Satya Shodhak Samáj (a body consisting of men who have renounced the authority of Bráhman priests) at Gondavla, in the Mán Táluka of the Sátára District, are harassed by the Bráhmans of the place, that the Kulkarni even threatens them in the name of Government officers, and that it is the misfortune of the non-Bráhmans that such things do not reach the ears of Government. This, the paper says, shows the existence of misrule under the British Government, and it is to be hoped that Government will put a stop to it.

Part II.—*Education.*

The Calcutta University and the discovery of certain irregularities in Colleges affiliated to it.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 21st September, writes :—The Calcutta University seems to have discovered recently certain irregularities practised by some of the Colleges affiliated to it. The University requires a certificate from the head of the Colleges to the effect that the candidate for any of its examinations has attended the minimum number of lectures prescribed by it. The proprietor of one of the Colleges informed the University authorities that in some Colleges the Principal certified to a student having attended the necessary number of lectures even though he had, as a fact, not done it. The University made enquiries thereon, as it was bound to do, and found that the charge was but too true. It was satisfied that in a few Colleges voluntary lectures were classed with compulsory lectures, and in that manner the number required was made up. In other cases a much more simple way was followed by the Colleges, and that was to allow the students to mark themselves as present. The Calcutta University was on the point of taking serious notice of one such offending College, but the Principal expresses regret and the matter virtually ends there. We are indebted for this information to the *Pioneer*, which is inclined to regard this irregularity as a fraud. With our notions, based on the prevailing practice here some time ago, if not also now, this seems too hard a word for such conduct. We are aware that in the Elphinstone College it was a common practice to leave the institution nominally open on holidays with a view to enable students, who might be in the fear of losing otherwise their term, to score a day. We do not know whether it prevails now. There was no work done on those days, as far as we know, nor were any Professors present. Only, there was some one to mark the attendance of such students as might choose to come. Some time before that, the Principal certified to the attendance of the fixed number of days without this kind of ceremony even. We were of opinion that in these cases the candidates for the University examination were required to attend a recognized institution; and attendance at a College would mean nothing, if the number of attendances was not fixed. But the exact number of days was a mere form. So that the College authorities did not hesitate to sign a certificate which said that the candidate attended a larger number of lectures than what he had, in fact. Otherwise the Colleges in Bombay were, if not are, guilty of fraud no less than the Colleges on the Bengal side; and we think it is best to put such a broad construction on such a rule. If the head of the institution thinks that the candidate is fit to appear at a given examination, even though he has attended a few lectures less than the prescribed number, the University need not object. Students do not always learn in the exact proportion of the lectures they attend. The object of the University rule is to insist on the candidates attending one of the affiliated institutions; and to prevent, out of those that have attended such an institution, any from competing who is not really qualified by the nature and course of his studies to appear at a given examination. Thus the rule, if wisely construed, must leave some discretion to the College authorities in the matter. It is not their interest that students without a proper training should appear as candidates and fail. Their interest coincides, to a very great extent, with that of the University making the rule, which is a justification for a liberal construction being put on it.

39. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 23rd September, says that on the committee appointed to consider how far the views put forward in Sir Auckland Colvin's elaborate minute on technical education in India meet the industrial needs of the North-West Provinces there are several European officers and a single Native, whereas it is desirable that there should be several Natives on the committee in order that the wants and needs of the Natives in this important matter should be duly represented.

Remarks in connection with Sir Auckland Colvin's minute on technical education in India.

40. The *Praja Mat* (123), in its issue of the 20th September, complains that although there is a well-paid staff in the Educational Department appointed for the purpose of inspecting schools in Gujarát, yet education does not seem to have made much progress there. It regrets that the Director of Public Instruction takes no notice of the lax supervision in Gujarát, disapproves of the present system of entrusting the work of examining the high, branch and some other schools to the Deputy Educational Inspectors and their subordinates, and strongly urges upon the Educational Inspector the necessity for reviving the former system of examining these schools himself. The paper also recommends the educational authorities to take into consideration the examination results at the time of promoting head masters of Gujaráti schools and their assistants, and not to look to seniority alone as they do at present.

Alleged lax supervision of English schools in Gujarát and some suggestions to the educational authorities.

41. The *Shri Shiváji* (68), in its issue of the 19th September, says that the time has arrived when Government should consider whether they should continue to incur the expenditure which they have been annually making for the last five years on the Female High School at Poona, that the ten or twelve thousand rupees which are annually spent on this school are wasted, that this amount can be more usefully applied to maintaining the few High Schools from the management of which Government have recently withdrawn themselves and to renewing the grant formerly given to the Fergusson College at Poona, that in spite of the admission of daughters of women of ill repute the number of pupils in the classes attached to the Female High School and the High School proper is so small as not to justify the large expenditure incurred by Government, and that the institution being much disliked by the people Government should abolish it altogether.

Discontinuation of the grant given by Government to the Female High School at Poona recommended.

42. The *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 25th September, writes :—The object of the Mahálaxmi Female Training College at Ahmedabad is to supply the Girls' Schools in this province with female teachers. The students are young females, who bind themselves to serve as female teachers. They receive scholarships and live in the College a. boarders under the care of the Lady Superintendent, who resides with them There was a time when even high officials like the District Collector had no admission without permission into the precincts of the College. The present Superintendent is Mrs. MacAfee, whose husband, late of the Mission School, has been staying with her in the College for some time past. This is certainly a departure from the practice hitherto observed.

An incident in connection with the Female Training College, Ahmedabad.

43. The same paper observes :—We hear that two of the Hindu girls who recently complained against the conduct of the Lady Superintendent have been rusticated from the College till January next, and that several others have forfeited their scholarships probably because they went to Mr. Giles without the Superintendent's permission. We request Government to appoint a commission consists ing of a Native and a European to inquire into the matter for the satisfaction of the public without relying on the one-sided or biased reports of the authorities concerned. [Several other Gujaráti papers of the week express similar sentiments, the *Kaira Vartamán* (113), dated the 24th September, recommending the authorities to remove the Lady Superintendent from office without delay.]

44. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 22nd September, observes:—The complaint about rough treatment made by the Hindu students of the Female Training College, Ahmedabad, against the Lady Superintendent, if true, is very serious and Government ought to prosecute the lady for the sake of maintaining their honour and prestige, and also for the purpose of allaying any suspicion about their policy in religious matters. If the Lady Superintendent be found innocent and acquitted, then the Hindu students ought to be tried for making false complaints. The Hindus respect their religion with the utmost scrupulosity, and if proper inquiries are not made in the present case, the people will be led to believe that Government have screened a missionary lady, conniving at her conduct towards her Hindu students.

Publication of the proceedings of the enquiry into the Ahmedabad Female Training College incident solicited.

45. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 27th September, observes that certain students of the Ahmedabad Female Training College brought against Mrs. MacAfee, the Lady Superintendent, the serious charges that the latter touched and polluted their food and on their refusal to partake of it locked them up in a room, and that Mr. Giles and Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám enquired into the complaint and inflicted some punishment on the students. It is however desirable in the interests of the institution that all the facts about the case as elicited at the enquiry should be published, and it is to be hoped that this will be done at once.

A request to the educational authorities to supply a sufficient number of Gujaráti reading-books.

46. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 25th September, regrets that no steps have yet been taken to remove the long standing complaint about the want of Gujaráti reading-books required by students of the primary schools, although Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, once bestirred himself in the matter. The *Darpan* complains that book-sellers take advantage of this want and charge for books more than their actual prices and requests the educational authorities to attend to this matter without further delay.

Part III.—*Native States.*

Disturbances at Cambay.

47. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issues of the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th September, gives some details of the recent disturbances at Cambay representing the side of the rayats, and makes remarks condemning the extreme measure of an armed attack on the rayats by which several lives were lost and some of the rayats were wounded, and observes:—If the attempt to introduce the revenue survey was made by the Nawáb and the Diván on their own responsibility they should be called upon for an explanation; but if, on the other hand, the experiment has been made by the advice of a British officer, it seems but meet, after the sad events of the last few days, that both the Nawáb and his Diván should be relieved of the administration of the State, which for the future should be assumed by the paramount Government. [The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136) and the *Kaira Vartamán* (113) of the 24th September and the *Snehá Sindhu* (131) of the 26th idem also disapprove of the use of an armed force for dispersing the rayats, and blame Mr. Shámráo Lád for taking the extreme step.]

48. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issues of the 24th and 27th September, and the *Káside Mumbai* (114) of the 26th instant, find fault with the rayats of Cambay who created the recent disturbances, and praise Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád, the Diván, for taking timely and effective measures for putting down the *émeute*.

Frequent thefts committed at Petlad in the Gáikwád's territory, and a request to the police authorities of His Highness the Gáikwád in the matter.

49. A correspondent, writing from Petlad to the *Snehá Sindhu* (131) in its issue of the 26th September, gives a list of the thefts said to have been committed there during the last fortnight, and requests the police authorities of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda to look into the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th September 1890.

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(For the week ending 27th September 1890.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 4th October 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Numbero Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

India has not made any progress, but has retrograded, during the last six years.

1. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—Those who may have carefully marked the tendencies of the times for the past few years since the departure of that truly great statesman, Lord Ripon, from India's shores, must have been struck with the fact that instead of making any progress we have lost much of the old ground, and that the Government of India has been gradually drifting into a line of policy which cannot but be called retrograde. While there has been a good deal of tall talk on our part through Congresses and Conferences, and a deal of rosy assurances from the rulers of the land, little has been really achieved during the past six years, either by way of political advancement or industrial prosperity. On the contrary, it has become painfully obvious of late that the later Governments have done very little to promote the many wise reforms that that sagacious statesman set on foot during his exceptionally benign rule. We have already noticed the Secretary of State's orders, under which it has become impossible for the Public Works Department to encourage local iron industry as was contemplated by the resolution of January 1883. The attitude of the various local Governments with regard to the question of the working of the jury system in India was the subject of comment throughout the press of the country not long ago. Instead of encouraging the application of the system on a wider scale it has been suggested that the introduction is more or less a failure, and that consequently crime is on the increase. We have had a number of despatches on the question of the enlargement of the basis of nomination and representation on the Legislative Councils, but the question still hangs fire, and it is uncertain whether we shall have anything tangible in that direction in the definite future. Though the past few years have been years of plenty, or at least free from serious famines, the burden of taxation has increased, and there are, in spite of sweet promises, no signs of actual relief, present or prospective. The only result of the labours of the Public Service Commission, on which we at the time congratulated ourselves, was the extension of the age limit from 19 to 23. In some other respects, as Mr. Digby's pamphlets made it clear at the time, we have been clear losers; and even in respect of the concession of the age question it is doubtful whether we shall be ultimately gainers. Mr. Wren, the celebrated Civil Service coach, is reported to have expressed himself unfavourably on the chances of the Indian as against the English candidates at the riper age of 21 to 23. The modifications in the curriculum of studies for the examination as lately published also look anything but favourable to the Indian candidate; so that, if his fears are well-grounded, we shall have lost everything as a result of the doings of that mountain-in-labour and gained absolutely nothing. The spirit in which the local self-government principle is being worked evinces no genuine desire to promote the real interests of the people; on the contrary, the extension of that principle has been made use of as a very convenient handle to shift off legitimate burdens from the shoulders of Government to those of the newly created municipalities, that is, the people. Primary education, medical relief, aid to secondary education, and a hundred other charges are being gradually shoved over to them, while there is no perceptible remission either of provincial or of imperial taxation. The result, consequently, has been, as shrewd people observe, that the boon of local self-government, if it can be called a boon, has, instead of relieving people of their heavy burdens, proved a veritable source of additional embarrassment. The India Office perseveres in its policy of obstructiveness, inaction, and mischievous interference by turns, and the House of Commons shows its increasing and paternal interest in our welfare, and exercises its powers of beneficent and timely control over our affairs, by listening to the debates on the Indian accounts in numbers growing smaller and smaller year by year. From these examples taken at random it is plain enough to those who are not blind, that instead of making any real progress we have been gradually, though imperceptibly, deteriorating, so to speak. While the substantial gains already secured have disappeared, nothing tangible has since been gained. Next December the Indian National Congress will enter upon its sixth year, but what demand of the people has

been granted? The answer is very discouraging, but the facts are obvious all the same. Now, what has been the cause of all this? While Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty seemed so potent for good, actual and prospective, and while the remarkable impetus then given to some of the manifestations of public life and energy has continued, how is it that we have failed to make any substantial progress? To those who will look beneath the surface of things the solution will be easy. It is the absence of genuine sympathy in India and in England on the part of the official world, that has mainly to answer for this record of inactivity and decline. From the highest authorities downwards there seems to be an inclination to sacrifice, consciously or unconsciously, India's interests to those of England, to subordinate the interests of the ruled to those of the rulers, whenever the two seem to clash against one another. It is not meant to assert that this inclination is overpowering everywhere—that would be scarcely consistent with the truth; but nevertheless, on the whole, that appears to be the direction in which things, taken all in all, seem to drift. The check of any effect that may be put on it must, of course, proceed from those who are at the helm; but this can hardly be expected from those who sympathise with Jingo feeling, either here or in England.

Apprehensions of a third Afghan war and its evil consequences.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—In the true interests of the people and of political morality it is to be devoutly hoped that India may avoid being enmeshed by the Simla hierarchy into the throes of a third Afghan war and the disastrous evils arising therefrom. We cannot too loudly protest against the deadly designs said to be entertained by the cabal at the seat of Government, which works in the dark and not altogether for the best interests of the country. We also hope that our contemporaries, Indian and Anglo-Indian, who see in this feverish and "mad" forward policy nothing but immense sacrifice of blood and treasure and further material drain of an exhausting character, will join in the protest. At this critical juncture nothing is so much wanted as a volume of enlightened public opinion, which will make itself heard in those chambers where the irresponsible authorities conspire to involve the country in future embarrassments fraught with untold mischief. It will be the fault,—culpable fault, we say deliberately,—of our own people if they sit with folded arms and fail to raise their voice.

Disposal of the surplus of 2¾ krors of rupees and the remission of the enhanced salt-duty.

3. The same paper writes:—Barring Anglo-Afghan complications, it may, however, be further observed that there is the surplus of 2¾ krors of rupees to dispose of. What will be done with it? The famine grant is sufficiently well strengthened, and we must demur to this surplus being credited to that account. If the equities are to be satisfied, as the Government has lately declared in its reply to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Government should without further loss of time remit the enhanced salt-duty. It could no longer withhold from the masses this pressing remission without giving a violent shock to its own declared principles.

Sympathy shown by Mr. Justice Norris with the work of the Indian National Congress, and the objection taken to it by the Government of India.

4. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—Our readers will remember that Mr. Justice Norris was reported a few months back to have sent home a telegram to the Liberals of Cardiff when they received the Indian National Congress delegates right heartily and passed a resolution of hearty sympathy with their demands. In that telegram Mr. Justice Norris expressed his concurrence with the sympathy thus shown to the delegates. The Government of India, which has issued a circular prohibiting its servants from taking any part in the Congress movement, naturally disapproved of this conduct of the learned Judge and expressed its displeasure in a letter addressed to the Chief Justice. Sir Comer Petheram, however, is said to have taken up the cudgels on behalf of his brother Judge and maintained in his reply to Government the right of Judges in general to express any political opinions which they might hold, so long as they were not opposed to the authority of the Government. The dispute has not yet ended. Our sympathies are entirely with

the Judges. When we find that Government servants are allowed to express themselves freely, rather too freely, against the Congress in magazines, it is absurd to protest against some other members of the public service doing similarly in the other way. We do not think that there is essentially any difference between what Mr. Justice Norris did and the articles that appeared some months back from the pen of Mr. Lee-Warner and some other Civil Servants in two of the Indian magazines. If the rule of non-interference is to be observed at all, it should be observed strictly. There is one advantage in Government officers being allowed to take part in such movements. They would assuredly add great sobriety to the deliberations and policy of such movements which would be of advantage to the Government.

Government of India's reply to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce in connection with the income-tax approved.

5. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 29th September, writes :—The Government of India deserve to be thanked for the reply which they have sent to the selfish representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, suggesting the abolition of the income-tax. Altogether the reply is very satisfactory, and we trust that the well-merited rebuke administered to the Chamber will cure that body, at least partially, of its selfishness.

Disapproval of the decision of the Government of India in the matter of an Indian Sandhurst.

6. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 29th September, says :—The principal point to decide with reference to a Military College is whether it should or should not be established in India and not whether it should be at Poona or elsewhere, and the *Times of India* is of opinion that the Government of India has not done well to decide it in the negative. The journal has also made certain suggestions about the steps which Government ought to take in order to guard against danger arising from the evil eye of Russia on India. If the Government lets the good qualities possessed by the people of India die out, as it has hitherto done, instead of turning them to good account, it will in times of emergency discover the folly of its policy when it is too late to mend matters. We therefore once more recommend Government to attend to the writings contained in the vernacular and English newspapers and to the opinions expressed by high military authorities on the subject, and to reconsider their decision.

7. The *Hindusthán* (110), in its issue of the 28th September, says :—We regret that the Government of India should have refused to accord their sanction to the proposal of the Deccan Sardárs to open a Military College at Poona, and the reasons given for the refusal are not weighty. As the opening of such an institution will produce abler military men than the present Native officers, promote unity and friendly feeling between Native and European officers, and will benefit Government in various ways, it behoves Government to bear the cost of maintaining the College. We do not think it desirable that Government should in this matter give preference to Northern India, because it would mislead people into the belief that Government are partial to one part of the country. We for our part do not care where the institution is opened. All that we request is that one may be established in India, no matter at what place, and that it may be thrown open to all Natives without distinction of caste or creed.

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India appointing a Commission to enquire into certain points in connection with the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1881.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 30th September, says :—In the place of Mr. S. S. Bengali there ought to have been on the Factory Commission a person who is well versed in the mill industry in Bombay, while Mr. Bengali should have been reserved for giving evidence before the Commission. Since the Bombay Presidency contains seventy per cent. of the entire number of mills in India, it is strange that there should be only one Bombay representative on the Commission, and he, too, is one who is not closely connected with the mill industry.

9. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 29th September, approves of the constitution of the Commission and the appointments of the Commissioners, observing that this subject has been so much threshed out that the Commission

will not find it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the points set out for its consideration, but that instead of appointing different hours for male and female operatives, a decision should be arrived at to work the mills from 6-30 in the morning to 6 in the evening, with half or three-quarters of an hour's recess after 11-30 A.M. for the mill hands to take their meal, to close the factories at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays, and to shut the mills totally on Sundays.

10. The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (94), in its issue of the same date, observes that Mr. S. S. Bengali is an able and experienced gentleman who will be useful on the Commission, but that it would have been better had some person closely connected with the mill industry in Bombay as Mr. Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia, or the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, been nominated on the Commission.

State interference in removing the so-called miseries of child-wives considered useless.

11. A correspondent, writing to the *Phœnix* (5) in its issue of the 27th September, observes:—You have often taken appreciative notices of Mr. Malabari's work and commended his policy. Permit me to point out that there is a side of the question which Mr. Malabari overlooks. I am not an orthodox Hindu, as I am not a Hindu at all; nor am I wedded to any custom because it happens to be old. But I submit that while we have listened to much rhetoric over the miseries of child-wives and child-widows, no statistics have been presented, no harrowing tales of actual suffering adduced, to justify legislative interference. We have, indeed, heard of a solitary instance in Calcutta of a child-wife being forced; Mr. Malabari may probably have heard of many more. It is straightway argued that these instances are typical, and that if we do not hear of more it is because they are concealed. It is not perceived that this argument is suicidal. What chance is there that, if such wrongs are general, they will be better detected in the future? Will the parents inform, or will the outraged wife advertise her shame? I see no means of getting at the culprits; and an inoperative law is worse than useless, since it is always quoted afterwards to discredit State interference. To drag the State into the matter because the Government have abolished *suttee* by law is a futile argument. The crime of *suttee* could not be concealed; the State could and did strike with effect; therefore the monstrosity was extirpated. There is yet another reason for non-interference. The crime is really not so general as Mr. Malabari assumes. I know a Pársi lady who became a mother in her thirteenth year; this is enough to show that the age of puberty is reached earlier than Mr. Malabari can be got to understand. Under these circumstances, if parents do not take measures to prevent clandestine meetings, it will be with the consent of the wife that the obnoxious act will be perpetrated. Lastly, the measures taken by parents for such prevention *are* in most cases effectual, and where they are not, the fresh passion of a child-husband or even grown up husband will not be curbed by penal deterrents. Where the result to be achieved is so small, it is absurd to invoke legislative action so heavily handicapped. It is not merely absurd, but positively mischievous, if parental control, so operative now, be weakened.

12. The *Praja Mat* (123), in its issue of the 27th September, gives a statement showing the marriageable ages of males and females in the different countries of Europe, and says that if the girls of cold countries are considered fit to be married between the ages of 12 and 16, and boys between those of 14 and 18, the age of consent for the girls obtaining in India, lying as the country does in the temperate zone, is proper and calls for no change. The paper adds that Mr. Malabari's efforts to meddle with the social customs of the Hindus are unnecessary.

Mr, Justice Telang successfully presiding at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

13. The *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—We must congratulate the Honourable Mr. Telang on the eminent success with which he has presided over the criminal sessions of the High Court now about to be closed, bringing the performance up to the mark of the best Barrister Judges coming out from England. It was a task which he had to perform for the first time in his life and with which no native of India had heretofore been entrusted. Natives of

India as Magistrates at the presidency towns and in the districts and as District Judges in the provinces, as also Judges on the appellate side of the High Court, exercise criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, and there seems no reason why they should be excluded from presiding over the criminal sessions of the High Court. Mr. Justice Telang's nomination to that duty by the learned Chief Justice of Bombay shows that there is no objection to it, unless such objection should rest on a technicality as applicable only to Judges selected from among the pleaders. Any such objection, however, may well be removed.

Sentence of imprisonment in cases of libel disapproved of.

14. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—The law gives the Magistrate the option of punishing either with imprisonment or with fine the offence of libel. In certain cases the punishment of imprisonment may be necessary, but, ordinarily speaking, fine ought to be sufficient. Very often a heavy fine will meet the requirements of the case better than imprisonment. But frequently we find that the Magistrates award imprisonment, especially when the offending journalist happens to be a Native and the offended party to be a European. When it is a question between Native and Native, a fine is held to be sufficient, except when the complainant is a high official and the dignity of the State is considered to be at stake. We think that this state of matters is unsatisfactory. Except in cases of gross abuse of the journalist's privilege and of proved malice or ill-feeling, the punishment of imprisonment ought not to be awarded. We hope our contemporaries will take up this question and urge on Government the necessity of modifying the law. *En passant* we may remark that the *Rást Goftár* defamation case has ended, the accused Messrs. K. N. Kabraji and M. F. Murzban being convicted of the offence of defaming Mr. F. C. Mehta of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* and fined Rs. 201 each. The accused mean to appeal against this conviction and fine. In another case the editor of the *Phœnix* newspaper has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

The appointment of Mr. Behrámji Padamji as Registrar of the Small Causes Court at Poona objected to.

15. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 29th September, says:—When the late Mr. Gokhale, Registrar of the Poona Small Causes Court, died, we were surprised at the acting appointment of Mr. Behrámji Padamji in his place, but it being only a temporary arrangement we did not raise any objection to it. The last issue of the *Government Gazette* having notified the permanent appoinment of the acting incumbent, we feel constrained to write a word or two on the subject. It is odious to make comments on individuals, but when duty compels us to do so there is no help. Though Mr. Padamji's family is respectable and rich, it is an act of partiality that Government should, for that reason alone, appoint a member of it to a high and onerous post without looking to his qualifications. Who will deny the unfairness of the appointment of a man simply because of his being rich and in disregard of the claims of many unemployed persons who have passed the LL.B. Examination and the examination qualifying for a Subordinate Judgeship? Government must certainly be said to have done an act of injustice, if, without making any enquiry as to what examination Mr. Behramji has passed to befit him for the Registrarship of a Small Causes Court and depending on the recommendation of a subordinate officer, they have made the appointment.

PART II.—*Education.*

Educational policy of the Bombay Government found fault with.

16. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—It is very difficult to understand the educational policy of Government. The Ahmedabad Municipality, it seems, gives to a private English school in that city an educational grant. The school charges a low rate of fees and declines to raise it in spite of official intimation to that effect, and this circumstance has been the cause of a threatening letter from Mr. Giles to the municipality. He writes: "Should it decide to let matters remain in their present unsatisfactory condition, I must point out that the probable result will be that the Government will not continue to maintain the High School (*i. e.*, the

Government school), but will transfer it to a society or close it." Last year the same gentleman used much argument to induce the proprietors of a private school at Surat to raise fees. What is the meaning of all this? We are sure the Government will not concur with Mr. Giles and will not take the dangerous step of closing the Ahmedabad High School on the ground that other schools charge lower fees. If the Government school maintains an efficient teaching it is sure to be a great boon, and its presence is necessary to maintain a high standard of culture. We are sorry, however, to find that Mr. Giles should have forgotten himself so much as to force a body to do a thing which is not at all just, and also to write a letter which he has no right to do, and thus should have put the Government in an awkward position from which it cannot come out with credit.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad in connection with the recent incident at the Female Training College.

17. The *Ahmedabad Times* (92), in its issue of the 30th September, says that the public meeting held at Ahmedabad on the 25th September, under the presidency of Ráo Bahádur Harderám Anuprám, in connection with the alleged assault made on the Hindu students of the Female Training College by the Lady Superintendent was attended by about 350 persons representing the various communities, and that it expressed its unanimous regret at the conduct of the Lady Superintendent and appointed a committee to investigate and take steps in the matter. [The *Praja Mat* (123) and the *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad, in their issues of the 27th September and 3rd October, respectively, give a similar version of the proceedings of the meeting, while the *Hindusthán* (110), in its issue of the 28th September, says that the meeting was attended by about 200 persons, that no leading gentlemen were present, and that it was declared to be a private meeting at the eleventh hour.]

A request to Government to appoint an independent officer to inquire into the recent complaint against the Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad.

18. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 30th September, strongly recommends Government to appoint an independent officer to inquire into the complaint against the Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad, and says that Hindus cannot believe the one-sided report of the Educational Inspector because both the Lady Superintendent and the Inspector belong to the same race, and that Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám, although a Hindu, is a reformer who has by his past conduct always shown himself to be no respecter of caste. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 2nd October, requests Government in the interests of female education to put the whole case before the public.]

19. The *Gujarát Mitra* (86), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—It is insult added to injury, if Mr. Giles has found the Native girls guilty in the recent Mahálaxmi Training College affair, to which we invited the early attention of the authorities in our last issue. It is reported that four of the girls have been suspended for four months, and five have been deprived of their scholarships. It is further resolved that all the nine girls who are accused of disobedience should not be allowed to present themselves at the examination. So then this leads us to the inference that the Christian girls were all innocent. Disobedience is a very vague term; if by that is meant the flat refusal of Native girls to accede to the desire of Mrs. MacAfee, the question is what was that desire? If it was to see Native and European girls dining together at one table and from the same dishes, is it necessary to tell Mr. Giles and Mr. Mahipatrám, a staunch Hindu, that their action is as coercive and impolitic in character as it is revolting to the Native girls' feelings? We wish Mr. Giles and his colleagues would reconsider their decision.

Part III.—*Railways.*

The resolution of the Government of India regarding grant of bonuses to officers on State railways approved and commented on.

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 1st October, approves of the resolution recently issued by the Government of India in regard to the grant of bonuses to officers of State railways retiring through sickness, accidents, &c., and asks if this arrangement is to be held applicable to European officers alone or to Native officers, railway artizans and workmen as well who stand much in

need of its application, and observes that if Government cannot move in the case of the servants on the guaranteed lines, the different railway companies ought to make due provision for their employés.

Complaint of the damage done to goods arriving at the Gadag Station of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

21. The *Rasik Ranjani* (146), in its issue of the 25th September, says that the complaint of the merchants of Gadag, made some time ago, that the goods ordered from other places were tampered with, does not seem to have been attended to by the Traffic Manager, Southern Mahratta Railway, as the state of things continues the same as before, reminds him once more to take proper steps in this connection, saying that the merchants of Gadag intend employing country-carts for the conveyance of their goods as they used to do previously to the opening of the railway, and that their example will be followed by merchants of Hubli and other places, and remarks that the opening of railways has not proved an unmixed blessing to the people.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The recent fraud in the Bombay Municipality and the duty of the authorities concerned.

22. With reference to the defalcation of Rs. 32,000 confessed to by Jamsetji Mancherji Hakim of the Bombay Municipality, the *Vártáhar* (22), in its issue of the 28th September, remarks:—With all the highly paid officers, not to speak of the large staff of underlings, the patent fact is that there is *no* check. The rate-payers' money is literally squandered in a peculiarly strange fashion, and who is responsible for this loss? We believe, the high-salaried officials, from the executive downwards, in whose time the crime was committed are responsible. Perhaps, if this Jamsetji Mancherji Hakim were privately interviewed, like Hanmantráo, he would not fail to make singular revelations, which would prove very galling to other delinquents, whose names should be made public, and who should be dismissed forthwith. Lord Reay's policy must be followed. But the farce of the whole thing is that innocent men, who were unwilling to go to the Assessment Department because they knew that it was in a state of chaos, and who acted as Superintendents for only a very short period, have been suspended, whereas others (Pársis and Europeans) who preceded them are allowed to go scot-free. The enquiry instituted by Mr. Acworth should not be abruptly concluded, but should be steadfastly pursued; for Jamsetji is gone, and Rs. 32,000 are gone with him, and we are credibly informed that if further search were made, *additional* defalcations would come to light. All the wards should therefore be indiscriminately yet thoroughly examined. The question is, what did this Jamsetji do with the sum, when rumour says that he is in debt, and that an attempt is being made to liberate him on the plea of illness? He must have participators, who should be caught hold of. The whole municipality requires renovation. In the first place, there is Parsidom prevailing. Everywhere there are Pársis. According to the orders of Government passed in 1878, race or family cliques should be removed, as recommended by the Government of Sir Richard Temple. We see Pársi Accountants, Pársi Auditors, Pársi Head Clerks, Pársi Superintendents, and there is no wonder that ward clerks embezzle large sums of public money. The supervision is lax, we might say it is *nil*, with all the heavy expenditure. One of the first measures that should be taken is to make a clean sweep of these fat appointments by reducing the salaries, and putting other caste men as colleagues with the present incumbents. The most pernicious system prevalent is that officers do not sign but put rubber-stamp signatures to documents, and why? Are they tired to sign papers? Let there be thousands of papers; they *must* be signed by all official heads, as they are paid for so doing. Clerks and peons in charge of these rubber seals stamp signatures, and threaten poor people with notices, warrants, and what not. In the Accountant General's office no signature of this kind to any official document would be tolerated for a second. The whole fabric, as comprised in that remarkable document known as the Schedule of establishments, which, report says, contains many blunders, requires to be examined from one end to the other by a special committee. It is ridiculous that frauds should be frequently perpetrated before our very eyes, and we should be told that there is no check over underpaid clerks.

PART V.—*Native States.*

23. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 30th September, refers to the recent riot at Cambay and says:—The rayats in the British territory, having no king to complain to direct, pay their taxes quietly and do not rebel like the rayats in Native States. Whoever may be in fault for the Cambay riot the British Government ought to take a lesson from it, and it is this, that though their subjects appear to be quiet and docile they will turn round when the oppression exercised over them gets unbearable, and that their silence should not be construed into contentment.

Lesson to be taken from the recent Cambay riot by the British Government.

24. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 29th September, says:—At the recent disturbances at Cambay several rayats were killed, many were wounded, and a number of them were imprisoned, and the condition of the families and children of most of them has become very pitiable, as they go about begging for food. The condition of these people must be really miserable, since according to the *Svadesh Bandhu* (136) the charitable public of Cambay and the well-to-do Bohoras in other parts of the country are being appealed to to raise a subscription in aid of the distressed, but are afraid to come forward with aid in their real names.

Information and reflections in connection with the recent disturbances at Cambay.

25. The same newspaper, in another place, in giving some information in connection with these disturbances collected at Cambay, states:—It is said that the news that the assembled rayats were to be attacked by the military reached the Shetias of Cambay the night previous to the day on which the attack was made, and they waited upon His Highness the Nawáb at 12 o'clock the same night, and tried to induce him to desist from making an armed onslaught on his own subjects. Mr. Shámráo having heard that the Shetias had called upon the Nawáb, appeared at the interview, and is said to have answered the Shetias by remarking that the attack was decided upon by the Political Agent and that the Nawáb could not interfere in the matter. The Shetias still continued to persuade the Nawáb, entreated him to request the Political Agent to give up his intention, and were advised by His Highness to call upon himself between 6 and 7 o'clock next morning that they might go to the Political Agent for the purpose of dissuading him from the armed attack. It is believed that this reply was intended to evade the Shetias or Mahájans, since the military moved out before 6 o'clock next morning for the purpose of attacking the rayats. The Mahájans were placed in an awkward position as they had previously tried to intercede on the part of the Nawáb, and when they sent word to the rayats to disperse as an armed attack was to be made on them the next day, the advice was discarded by the latter as a mere threat coming from the Diván. While the Commissioner, N. D., was making enquiries at Cambay, one Bápu Láldás, a farmer, came forward as a representative of certain rayats and began to make certain statements, which the Commissioner advised him to put in writing as a petition and present it to him. It is said that on Friday last two *patáválas* called upon the said Bápu Láldás to take him to the Commissioner, and that he is now in prison. Certain rayats were coming to Bombay to engage counsel in their case, but were attacked near the villages of Danteli and Jalshan by a Vágri, who took away the papers of their case that they were bringing with them. It is also said that these papers have been since restored.

26. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 30th September, says:—Mr. James, the Commissioner, is making enquiries at Cambay in connection with the recent revolt, but as they are being made in private the public is unaware of what is going on. It is desirable, therefore, that a public enquiry should be made through a commission. The facts that have hitherto come to light show that the Diván and the people of Cambay could not pull on together, and that the former continues to be very unpopular with the latter. The British Government took a share in the recent occurrences, and hence it is for them to decide whether to remove the Nawáb or the Diván, or both, from Cambay for the peaceful administration of the State. It has not been proved that there was real need of inflicting on the

rayats the miseries to which they have been put, and the accounts hitherto published on both sides seem to point out that the only fault or crime of the rayats was their ignorance. The recent occurrences are so serious as to need a commission to make a thorough public enquiry into them, and the rayats of Cambay ought to pray Government to appoint one.

27. A special correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 29th September, supplies the following particulars about the recent disturbances at Cambay which he says he received from the leaders of the rayats who had run away and taken refuge at the Gáikwádi town of Petlád :—That the rayats had collected at Cambay, not with the intention of creating a revolt, but for the purpose of representing to the British Government their grievances in connection with the land assessment under the new revenue survey, as they could not get redress from the Nawáb and the Diván ; that the rayats had conveyed no threats, but only prayed that the Diván should be dismissed as he raised the taxes and his administration did not otherwise suit them. On the Collector ordering the rayats to disperse they did not attack anybody, but entreated that officer to listen first to their grievances before they departed. This prayer was, however, not attended to and the troops attacked the mob. The latter did not oppose the onslaught, but commenced running away, but they were pursued and attacked, and their houses were plundered.

28. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 30th September, says :—The particulars come to hand in connection with the recent revolt at Cambay show that the rayats had a grievance. A very large number of the people of this State are loyal to their ruler, and yet make bitter complaints against its administration by Mr. Shámráo, who is very unpopular among them, howsoever good his intentions may be. The subjects of this State are very industrious and yet are dissatisfied with the administration, showing thereby that there must be some good cause for the dissatisfaction. The "Vinghoti" or revenue survey assessment, which is levied whether the land produces a crop or not, is unsuited to the people of this country ; on the other hand, the native "Bhágłati" mode of assessment, under which a certain portion of the crop is received by the State, is suited to the rayats, who are quite satisfied with it. It is stated by the Cambay authorities that Mr. Shámráo has had no hand in the introduction of the revenue survey in that State, but as a Diván of many years' standing it was his duty to submit a protest against the introduction, representing the side of the rayats, which he, however, does not seem to have done. On several occasions before this, disturbances occurred in Cambay, but on no occasion does loss of life seem to have taken place. With such past experience, the steps taken to make an armed attack on the assembled rayats seem uncalled for. Was not the police force of the State adequate to disperse them, and if it was weak, why was it not strengthened by the Diván ? It is said that the Collector issued the order to make the attack on the rayats, and if so, the step he took was evidently hasty and he should be called upon for an explanation. Mr. James, the Commissioner, is engaged in making enquiries, and it is to be hoped that his report, with the Government resolution on it, will be soon published. The State authorities should not be severe towards the rayats any more, but should render pecuniary help to the destitute families and children of the killed and wounded ; but whether they do so or not, the natives of Cambay residing in Bombay ought to raise a fund by subscription in aid of the distressed.

29. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 1st October, approves of the report that the natives of Cambay residing at Bombay intend to hold a public meeting for collecting subscriptions in aid of the distressed rayats, and advises them to collect at the same time funds for obtaining legal and other aid to the rayats at the enquiries which will be shortly held, to enable them to represent their case properly.

30. The same newspaper, in another place, states :—The rayats who had collected at one of the city gates at first tried for four days successively to see the Nawáb personally, in order to present him a petition, but failed to gain their object. The Diván and his Kárbháris offered to receive the petition, but the rayats refused

to hand it over to them as it contained the prayer that the Diván, his assistant Mr. Fakrudin, and three other officials should be dismissed from the service of the State, observing that the same would be given either to the Nawáb personally or to one of his personal attendants, as they wished to get an early reply. On the fifth day the rayats collected in a large body near the Nawáb's garden, and when the Nawáb accompanied by the Diván came out for a drive an attempt was made to disperse the rayats by assaulting them, but the latter surrounded the carriage, presented the petition to His Highness and then dispersed. The rayats then waited at one of the city gates for a reply. It is said that their assemblage having been considered dangerous, the next day an order was issued to the police and the savárs to make an armed attack on them in order to disperse them; but the former refused to obey the order, replying that the rayats had not collected to make a revolt but only to obtain redress of their grievances, as was usual with them. The day after this the Nawáb and the Diván went to Kaira, and on one of the days of their absence from the State the rayats visited the town and requested the dealers and other shopkeepers to close their shops, and this was done by the latter in order to express their sympathy with the former. After the armed attack was made by the military on the rayats the Mahájans were brought together by the Political Agent for making certain enquiries from them, who, however, replied that they had much to say but were not willing to do so just then, as they deeply regretted the deaths of the unfortunate rayats, and afterwards left the place.

31. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 3rd October, in alluding to the sentences of from one to five years' hard labour passed by Mr. Cooke, the Political Agent of Kaira, on five rayats of Cambay for being implicated in the recent revolt, says:—It is now well known that it was Mr. Cooke who led the troops to Cambay and ordered an armed attack on the rayats. It seems therefore strange that the person under whose leadership the armed attack was made should have sat as a judge and pronounced judgment in the case of these rayats. This, moreover, happened after the public had expressed its opinion that an independent enquiry should be made as to whether the armed attack on the rayats was justifiable: in other words, the public wishes to put Mr. Cooke on his defence, and hence his trying and deciding the cases ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. It behoves the persons concerned to memorialize the Bombay Government to order a new trial of the convicts by independent judges, and their prayer is certain to be granted. It is gratifying that a public meeting of the natives of Cambay residing at Bombay is to be held next Sunday for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the distressed and for rendering legal aid to the accused. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 4th October, expresses similar sentiments and recommends that the commission to be appointed to enquire into the Cambay occurrences should consist of Mr. James, Commissioner, N. D., Mr. Lee-Warner or the Honourable Mr. Moore, and an independent Native gentleman.]

32. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 2nd October, says:—It is quite strange that Natives should not come forward to protest against the oppression that was recently practised at Cambay. Mr. James is making enquiries on the subject, but so long as Mr. Shámráo continues to hold the Divánship the people of Cambay will not dare give evidence. It is rather strange that the Bombay Government should appear to look upon the Diván so favourably though he has been so much at fault. The rayats had not collected to make a revolt, for if that had been their intention they would have raised disturbances during the absence of the Nawáb and the Diván from Cambay. The people would gladly accept Mr. Khandálevála if he were appointed Diván in place of Mr. Shámráo.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 4th October, says:—Before Mr. Commissioner James left Cambay he is said to have expressed as a result of the enquiries made by him that the administration of Cambay was not properly carried on. This opinion of the Commissioner and the decision of the authorities to send a force of about one hundred and seventy-five military sepoys to Cambay have frightened the Nawáb and have led to the rumour that he is to be deposed and the State to be annexed to the British territories. On Wednes-

day last Mr. Fakrudin convened a meeting of the leading Shetias, and, it is said, placed before them for signature a document expressing that they were desirous of the continuance of the Nawáb's administration. It is said that the Shetias replied that they would express their opinion the next day and left the meeting. It is also reported that a hint was conveyed by the Commissioner to the Diván that he should resign office within four days or Government would be obliged to take strong steps against him. There is another report that the Diván consulted the Commissioner as to his intention of resigning the office, and that the latter advised him to wait until the conclusion of the enquiries into the late disturbances. It is said that an order has been issued that the fetters put upon the rayats who have been sentenced to imprisonment by Mr. Cooke should be taken off and that the convicts should not be made to perform hard labour. This order appears to have been issued by the higher authorities as it was objectionable that the Political Agent should try and punish the accused.

Remarks on the recent agrarian riot at Cambay and the British Indian revenue system.

34. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 28th September, writes :—We are indeed sorry for the two tragic events that occurred last week within a short distance from Bombay, one at Goa and the other at Cambay. The agriculturists of Cambay seem to have defiantly resented the action of the revenue authorities. That little principality is the latest imitator of the British Indian revenue survey system; and it has found to its cost that it is not always wise to slavishly follow that cast-iron system, however admirable it may be from the point of view of western civilization and western economies. The Diván, too, must have ere this reflected on the danger of assimilating a foreign system to an indigenous one, not at all suited to the environments of the peasantry. A slavish desire to anglicise ancient customs and usages simply to please a Revenue Commissioner, desirous perhaps of earning local fame, is certainly much to be deprecated. The British land revenue system is not perfect. Is the Diván, who has received an English education, aware of the loud clamour from all parts of the country touching our precious Land Revenue Code? Has he not heard of the famous Famine Commission and the recommendation of its most impartial and weighty member, a high authority on matters agricultural, that revenue in kind was best suited to the Indian system of agriculture, and that it was so far elastic that it allowed itself to be worked automatically according to the varying outturn of the food crops from year to year? Sir James Caird had nothing but praise for that system. Another Indian economist, no other than the late lamented Mr. Knight, incessantly harped on the theme. He made himself altogether hoarse on the subject. In the teeth, then, of the most influential and unbiassed experts, it was unwise for the Cambay authorities to have rushed into this new radical reform of the land revenue. In a matter of this kind nothing is so successful as reconciliation or mild coercion. Had the rayats been *gradually* reconciled to the payment of the revenue in cash instead of in kind, it would have been a different thing, though we, for one, would under no circumstances adopt the system in vogue in Bombay for such a locality like Cambay. It has been said off and on by the most thoughtful Anglo-Indians and Englishmen themselves that the greatest danger to India is an agrarian rebellion by the masses. Though we are loth to defend the Cambay agriculturists for having defied the authorities, we cannot excuse the unwisdom of those who dictated and blindly assented to the reform. There appears to have been a sad lack of judgment and discretion all round in the matter, and our regret is that the want of these should have been the prime cause of the bloodshed. One important lesson which almost all Divans in Native States have to learn is the wisdom of avoiding a slavish imitation of everything British. By all means copy what is good and beneficial, but manfully resist, however goaded by Political Agents or Revenue Commissioners, the introduction of anything which upsets the long established usages of an ignorant and illiterate people, deeply imbued with the conservatism of at least two thousand years.

35. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 29th September, writes :—In regard to the unfortunate affair at Cambay, both the Bombay Anglo-Indian dailies have been casting the entire blame on the people of the State and assiduously representing that the real cause of the disturbance was not the attempt to introduce

a new system of land revenue, but the inveterate prejudice which they have unaccountably conceived against the Diván, whom they regard as their foe and speak of his "notorious enmity" to their interests. But then no one has yet tried to explain why this prejudice should have been conceived. Cambay is a petty State, 350 square miles in area and possessing a population of 80,000, of whom 40,000 are males. The number of adult males, physically capable of taking part in the disturbance, cannot therefore be more than fifteen or sixteen thousand. Be it further remembered that these fifteen or sixteen thousand adult males are scattered over an area of 350 square miles. When, therefore, in such a State, about two thousand people assemble in one place to protest against the administration, and have so strong a determination of asserting what they believe to be their right that fourteen of them have to be killed and about forty to be wounded before they disperse, it is surely a cavalier fashion of dealing with grim facts to say that they were actuated in their conduct by their unreasonable dislike of an official. Human life is a very sacred object, and its loss under any circumstances must indicate a very critical state of things, which imperatively calls for a thorough investigation. We would, therefore, suggest that the Government of Lord Harris should appoint an independent commission to enquire into the causes of the unfortunate conflict and the melancholy loss of life by which it was accompanied. We certainly are not among those who would encourage any unnecessary or undue interference by the British Government in the administration of Native States; but then there are occasions when such interference is imperatively called for, and the present is one of them.

36. The *Sind Times* (7), in its issue of the 2nd October, writes:—However stories may vary as to the genesis of the riot at Cambay and the circumstances which brought about a collision with the troops, it is certain that these periodical surveys and assessment of the land are a source of serious harassment and trouble to all classes of the population connected with agriculture, not only in Cambay but in all parts of the country. It appears that in Cambay the incidence of taxation was not only admittedly unfair in many cases, but that the people had been suddenly called upon to make payment in cash instead of in kind, as they had been hitherto accustomed to do. It is possible that these serious riots might have been averted by the exercise of greater tact and firmness on the part of those entrusted with the administration of the State; but however that may be, we certainly do not share the belief of the Irish Secretary that the bullet and the bayonet constitute the only sovereign remedy for agrarian disturbances, for in a large majority of cases it is the authorities themselves who are really responsible and are more deserving of summary punishment than the rioters.

37. The *Gujaráti* (35), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—When peaceful villagers are, owing to some reason or other, goaded to take up a defiant and hostile attitude, and even to send an *ultimatum* demanding unconditionally the dismissal of the Diván to the ruler of the State, the presumption in such cases must be that the administration must be grievously faulty somewhere. That Mr. Laud should have provoked so much opposition to his presence in Cambay as to endanger his life is certainly very unfortunate. The one great defect that many people deplore in British administration is the absence of that sympathy with the governed which would, in our opinion, do more to win the heart of the nation and facilitate the actual work of administration than even the talents and energy of the ruling class in India. We can well understand the want of this beneficent element in foreigners. But that a Native administrator should be wanting in this valuable quality seems to us wholly inexcusable. That any necessity should have arisen for invoking the aid of the military, and that two hundred people should have died of the fatal wounds received in the *mellee*, as is reported by one of our vernacular contemporaries, is very lamentable and will not fail to rouse deep indignation and sympathy, not only in Cambay but even in British India. It may be that the ignorant rayats are unable to formulate their grievances in a specific form, but that substantial grievances exist is best evidenced by the painful incidents of the last week. We hope the Bombay Government will sift the matter to the bottom and see that justice is done to the aggrieved parties.

We are sorry the Diván has failed to realise that the adverse criticism that his *régime* has evoked in many quarters will prove injurious in various directions, and we expect him in the interests of other administrators, if not of his own, to mend matters with the malcontents in Cambay without the least possible delay.

38. In alluding to the recent disturbances at Cambay, the *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 2nd October, says :—The Political Agents and the Anglo-Indian press do not care whether a Diván is doing real good to the people entrusted to his care and generally show favour to such Diváns as pamper to their wishes. When people having no special qualifications are appointed as Diváns, it is quite clear that they cannot do any real good. What the Political Agents and others interested in Native States ought to do is to see that good and really deserving persons are appointed as Kárbháris to Native States. The real cause of the present disturbances at Cambay is that Mr. Shámráo is unfit for the post he holds. [Several papers of the week represent the side of the rayats, and suggest that Mr. Shámráo should resign or should be made to resign, and that a public enquiry be instituted.]

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th October 1890.

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(For the week ending 4th October 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH OCTOBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Appointment of one Mr. Sheriff, 2nd Grade Apothecary from Madras, as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Amráoti, and remarks in connection therewith.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 27th September, writes:—One Mr. Sheriff, 2nd Grade Apothecary from Madras, has been appointed Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Amráoti. We learn that the Commissioner and even the Resident had recommended for the place a medical graduate of the Bombay University who had been brought up in the province and received his education previous to his joining the Grant Medical College of Bombay in the Amráoti High School. But the Government of India, who has to care for the well-being of the whole of India, sent up a man from Madras quite new to the province, and consequently to the manners and customs of the people, and who has no claims whatsoever on the revenues of Berár. In the nominee of the Commissioner the province had also one more advantage, in that he had received education and training in medicine superior to the one that apothecaries generally receive. In the Bombay Presidency such places are generally given to these graduates, and we do not know why our local Government should not insist upon the same being done with regard to Berár. The local Government should always, as far as practicable, hold out hopes of employment to men educated in the province. Such encouragement will go a great deal to make education popular and appreciated by the masses in the province.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th October 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 41 OF 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 11th October 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahráshtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahráshtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Edition	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárai	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Numbero Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The present British administration of India and its consequences.

1. The *Chandánshu* (28), in its issue of the 5th October, discourses:—Some sort of government, whether oligarchical or democratic, is indispensably necessary to every country. Nobody can deny this fact. The only reason why the democratic or republican form of government is so much wished for is that, under the aristocratic or kingly form, the rights and privileges of the subjects are not paid proper regard to by the rulers, who through selfish motives impose upon them very heavy burdens in the shape of taxation. Refer to the history of the War of Independence in the United States of America and to the agitation in Ireland for Home Rule, and you will find that oppressive taxation was at the bottom of these popular movements. The same may be said of the movement of the Indian National Congress, which, if the British rulers of the country had remained contented with a rate of land revenue equal to one-sixth portion of the produce of land or a little more, would never have come into existence. The Government has, however, of late extended its rights so much that the people have no right whatsoever even to earth or stone. A shepherd, as soon as he takes his flock to a forest for grazing purposes, is confronted by the forest round guard, who asks him for a bribe and threatens him with pounding his sheep for trespassing on Government land if it be not paid. The people have thus lost all right over their land or the natural resources of their country. The consequence is that they have begun to agitate for political rights. Outwardly this agitation appears very insignificant, but secretly it is growing very rapidly and will take very little time now to manifest its real proportions. The cause of all this is the greediness of the administrative officers and its evil effects on the minds of the people, who are now quite prepared to take steps to ameliorate their present condition, and are only waiting for a leader. They are, however, at present acting under the guidance of Mr. Hume. The moral of the whole is that the present administrative officers of Government do not or cannot administer affairs so as to make their rule permanent.

Appointment of the Indian Factory Commission disapproved of.

2. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—At last the Government of India has been obliged to appoint a small Commission to inquire into the wishes of the mill operatives regarding their hours of labour, rest, holidays and other cognate matters,—thanks to the howlings of such irresponsible persons as Mr. Holt Hallet and the patent screw put on Lord Cross by Manchester. Why should the Government of India pay the slightest heed to the recommendations of the Berlin Conference? Surely, that was no official conference. Sir John Gorst did not attend it as the ostensible representative of Her Majesty on behalf of India. Neither has the British Cabinet ever averred that it was bound to respect the propositions formulated by that informal body. It is, indeed, most curious that while the Ministry has not dared to ask Parliament to amend the English Factory Act on the basis of the Berlin Conference recommendations, it has brought unwonted pressure on the Indian Government to adopt them in some form or another! Is this honest, especially when Lord Cross and his colleagues are fully aware of the divergent conditions of Indian labour? What else is this if not a kind of mild coercion?

Remarks in connection with the Factory Commission.

3. The *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—Laws restricting the hours of factory labour in India have hitherto been based upon the representations of capitalists or on considerations of the health of the operatives. The Factory Commission recently appointed seems designed to ascertain the wishes of the mill-hands themselves. This is, no doubt, a step in the right direction. But the views so ascertained, in order to be of any value, should be exhaustive, and, after all, need not be the sole subject of consideration in the new legislation undertaken on the subject; for, even the illiterate operative may possibly need to be protected from himself.

4. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 5th October, writes :—It gives us very great pleasure to observe that the subject of factory legislation for Indian operatives, at which we have been hammering for a number of years, has at last come to a point, and the very fair and patient manner in which the Government of India are endeavouring to deal with it encourages us to hope for a happier future to our poor, hard-worked mill-hands. As we have carefully studied the condition of our mill-hands and have taken the trouble to ascertain their grievances, whatever misgivings others may have, we are strongly of opinion that legislation for Indian operatives is necessary, and at present we fail to see the slightest truth in the insinuation that Government intend to introduce it here in order to favour the English factory owners who are handicapped by their Indian rivals. Apart from the supposition that the great sympathy shown by the factory owners in Lancashire and Manchester for the Indian operatives, whose hours of labour they are agitating to shorten, is to serve their own end, there are a number of grievances from which our mill-hands are really suffering and some of these are fully set out in the points specified by Government in their resolution. We have from time to time, through our Maráthi columns, stated the hardships our mill-hands are put to with reference to the long hours of labour, the payment of wages when nearly two months are up, the unjust stoppage of wages when a mill-hand absents himself, the absence of medical aid and the want of suitable quarters which are provided in England to their operatives by the mill owners. As competition is very keen between England and India in this respect, it is but natural that there should be a great rivalry between them, but that alone is not sufficient to lead us to insinuate any sinister motive on the part of the former and to say that there is no necessity for legislation. The present Commission is composed chiefly of Native gentlemen of great experience and independence, and there is no reason at all to apprehend that they will do anything to injure the interests of Indian mill industry in order to help unfairly the English factory owners.

A recommendation in connection with the employment of workmen in mills.

5. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 6th October says, that females employed in mills should not be made to work more than 10 hours a day, that no children under the age of 12 should be employed, while boys and girls between the ages of 13 to 15 should be made to work for 9 hours only, that work should be exacted from male adults for either 10 or 10½ hours, that the mills should be opened at 6 in the morning and closed at 5 in the evening, that the mill-hands should, in addition to principal Hindu and Mahomedan holidays, get every Sunday as a holiday, while the cleaning of mill machinery should be done on Saturdays, that the workmen ought to get half an hour's leisure at noon to take their meals, that women should be prohibited from taking their infants to the mills, that women in the family-way should not be employed at all, and that the mill buildings should be whitewashed and otherwise repaired once a year.

Necessity for certain improvements in the income-tax.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 6th October, writes :—Approving as we do the general principle and policy of the income-tax, we are by no means satisfied that its working is faultless. We think the tax stands in great need of improvement by raising its limit of exemption, and by excluding the exempted amount from all assessable incomes, as is done in England. The latter part of the reform is, in our judgment, more urgent to make the incidence of the tax fair and equitable. The inequality of the incidence is patent when it is seen that a man with an income of Rs. 500 has not to pay, while one with Rs. 501 has to pay on the whole Rs. 501. It is obvious that the one rupee extra which the latter earns cannot make him more competent to pay the whole tax than the former. In strict justice and fairness, the one with Rs. 501 should have to pay a tax only on his extra rupee. The limit of exemption of Rs. 500 per year is also excessively low, notwithstanding what Sir Richard Temple may say to the contrary. It is this excessive low limit of exemption and the liability to pay on the entire amount of income whenever it exceeds the limit that, in our opinion, causes whatever dishonesty may be practised by petty traders, artizans and others. In respect to these charges of dishonest returns, it is noticeable, by the way, that the dishonesty is

not by any means a monopoly of Natives, as is commonly represented. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in objecting to the taxation of profits of foreign consignors, says, "Foreign consignors could scarcely be expected to make true returns where so doing would render them liable to taxation." This does not, indeed, justify the dishonesty of any one, whether Native or European, but it shows that it is simply a human frailty to attempt to escape a tax when possible. Government would do well to leave as little ground for the exercise of this frailty as possible, by making the burden of the tax fall upon those who are really able to bear it. The actual imposition of the tax is also attended with considerable oppression. We have known cases in which the assessing officers have arbitrarily fixed the incomes, and the appellate officers have been quite inexorable. This oppression is the result of the freaks of individual officers and cannot be laid to the account of the central Government, but the oppression is a fact, and is one of the most patent causes of the unpopularity of the income-tax.

Legislation for effecting reform in Hindu society considered quite useless.

7. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—A memorial, signed by the leading Natives in Bombay, Poona, Madras, and elsewhere, has been submitted to the Government of India, praying that early steps may be taken to amend Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code with a view to raise the limit of age fixed at 10 years in the 5th clause of the said section and in the exception to the same, and to fix it at 12 years at least. Hindu scriptures, medical opinions, and the resolutions arrived at by Social Reforms Associations have been cited in support of the prayer. We admit the necessity for raising the age not only to 12 but to 16 years, as the old Hindu medical works fixed the earliest age for consummation at that age and condemned all premature intercourse as likely to lead to still-born and weakly progeny. Yes, the age of consent must be raised, and it can be and will be raised. But will it do any good? Will it prevent what is called Harimaitism? Will it place Hindu society in general on a better footing than at present? Certainly not. Intelligent people have sense enough to know that life-long misery is the result of the evils of early marriage and premature consummation; and, therefore, the raising of the age limit affects them not at all. It is for the poor, the illiterate, the ignorant, that the law is required. Do the masses know the ages of their children? Ask any of the mob if he knows his own age, and those of his wife and children, and in 80 cases out of 100 he will tell you, "What do we know? We poor people cannot afford to look to all this." When once they know that the age of consent is fixed at twelve in all cases, even where early consummation takes place they will say that the age was more than twelve. Will the parents haul up their children before the magistrates to get them punished for having broken the law? Will the police be ordered to watch the inmates of every house with a full permission to trespass at any hour of the day and night into private apartments to get hold of such culprits as break the law by early consummation? If the consummation takes place on December 31st, when the girl completes her twelfth year, it is valid, but if it takes place on 30th December it is invalid, and the parties must be punished by English law sanctioned by Hindu reformers! We denounce the step as entirely uncalled for, for it will not serve the purpose.

8. The *Arunodaya* (23), in its issue of the 5th October, blames Hindu reformers for asking for Government interference in the matter of marriage, and says that they are foolish in giving undue importance to a comparatively insignificant matter and disregarding such important subjects as the drainage of Indian money to England, the oppression exercised by Europeans over Natives, cow-slaughter, forest *zulum*, the degenerating tendencies of the ábkári policy of Government, &c. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (56) of the same date is of the same opinion and wishes the Poona public to hold a public meeting to pass a resolution that the interference of Government in social matters will produce unhappiness in the Hindu community, and that those Hindu reformers who are hasty and have petitioned Government to raise the age of consent are unsupported by the Hindu public in general.]

9. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (86), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—The *Bhavnagar Exposure Gazette* case has induced a writer in the *Saturday Review* to offer some very indignant reflections against a large portion of the Indian Native press, which in his opinion maintains itself on libel, sedition and blackmail. "Throughout the length and breadth of the Empire," he says, "there are published wretched rags which live by libel, sedition and blackmail." We cannot say ditto to such a sweeping charge, nor would we in all fairness affirm that it is a fiction. All that we can say is that the statement is extremely exaggerated, with, perhaps, the avowed object of compelling the Indian Government to impose some formidable restraints upon the liberty of the press. Now, we do not defend those who under the disguise of preachers of freedom tarnish the very fibre of public morality; and we would have no objection if, without putting legal check upon free and honest expression, some desirable restrictions were laid against the present mushroom rise of trashy papers, which do immense mischief and hamper the advancing course of national progress. If the value of an institution is to be gauged by quality rather than by quantity it is no use multiplying papers in the country. But it should rather be the duty of the conductors of those that already exist, to lead an honest, faithful and able career. A change in the existing section of the Penal Code might be possible at the sacrifice of independent expression of public opinion. The *Saturday Review* at this distance might advocate this and even something more startling. The writer seems to have an intense sympathy for Indian officials—Native rather than European. If the writer were in India he could see for himself that the amendment which he proposes would be more serviceable to Europeans than to Natives. European officers, for some of whom we have great respect, generally act so high-handedly, particularly in mofussil towns where they find themselves at safe distance from the central authorities, that instead of being the removers of public distress, which is their main business, they render themselves the authors of very serious wrongs. That this despotism is generally carried to excesses now-a-days, can be borne out by the scandals that we often hear as being afloat in the country. Hence, if the law as it stands is an evil, it is at least a necessary evil. It is possible for the amendment proposed by some and advocated by others to lead to the propagation of the despotism which is already rampant in the country. Under such apprehensions it would be advisable to retain the existing evil, if it be an evil at all.

Reflections of the *Saturday Review* on the Indian Native press.

10. The *Satyá Mitrá* (126), in its issue of the 5th October, observes:—The remarks of the *Saturday Review* are equally applicable to the editors of Anglo-Indian papers, because we often find them bestowing undue praises on Native Chiefs and their Kárbháris, from which it is natural to infer some kind of secret wire-pulling. We doubt that the article in the *Saturday Review* has been really written by the editor himself, and question the truth of the imputations made against Native editors; but if they be true, the Native Chiefs themselves and their Kárbháris are to blame because they bribe the editors to induce them to sing their praises or to write against their enemies. We recommend Government to prohibit Native Princes and their Kárbháris from holding any communication with the press and to take no notice of the praises and abuses of Native States that may appear in the press.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—Our honest conviction is that the Government is beating about the bush in its efforts to find recruits. The pay of the army must be liberally increased. The wages offered should at least be equal to those offered in other walks of life for such a class of men. The comforts of the sepoy must be *better* looked after. While his European comrade is pampered, he is allowed to eke out his life as hard as he can. When on active service his wife and children do not seem to be well cared for. At the pay office they are treated very hard. It is sometimes sickening to hear the abjurgations of the females on the officials who delay their pittance and send them from pillar to post. In short, the Native soldier who can make a clean breast of all his woes, can submit a most formidable catalogue—a perfect litany of complaints. Who under the circumstances would

The difficulty met with in recruiting for the army.

care to join the army? It is far from popular. One may as well join an army of curs and pariahs. And the worst of it is that the State keeps him illiterate on purpose. Regimental schools are mere blinds. It would be a miracle under these circumstances if the Government could solve the difficulty that stares it in the face.

Resignation of Mr. McHinch of his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council and its supposed connection with the question of amalgamating Sind with the Panjáb.

12. The *Sind Sudhár* (163), in its issue of the 27th September, says:—Some newspaper-writers have again raised the question of amalgamating Sind with the Panjáb. They have associated the Honourable Mr. MacHinch's resignation of his seat on the Legislative Council with this question. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. McHinch resigned his seat because he had so much to do at Karáchi that he could not very well attend the meetings of the Legislative Council at Bombay. The newspaper-writers have added that if there had been a direct line of railway from Karáchi to Bombay, the communication between those places would not have taken as much time as it takes at present and probably Mr. McHinch would not have resigned his seat. This reasoning appears to us very strange. Even supposing that there were a direct line of railway from Karáchi to Bombay, the communication between them would not take less time than at present. A trip from Karáchi to Bombay and back occupies now six days by sea and twelve days by rail. But after the construction of a railway line from Karáchi to Bombay it would not take less than eleven days. The Panjáb Government is not so rich as to construct a direct line of railway from Karáchi to Bombay. The Bombay Government is more civilized and liberal. It is useless to expect that the Panjáb Government will construct a direct line of railway from Karáchi to Bombay. It is also idle to think of annexing Sind to Panjáb.

Letter addressed by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to the Bombay Government on the forest grievances of the people.

13. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha has addressed a letter to the Bombay Government, which deals in a sober spirit with questions of free-grazing, ráb, ownership in trees in occupied lands, and with the miraculous and inexplicable disappearance of clauses 9, 10 and 13 in the resolution in respect of the Thána District as published for the information of the outside public. The Sabha is prepared to accept the recommendations of the Forest Commission on all these points as a fair compromise between extreme proposals, and seeing that the Commission consisted of influential official and non-official gentlemen who patiently investigated the whole subject, the Sabha is right in insisting that their suggestions be carried out without imposing reservations which certainly do not fall within the scope of the recommendations of the Commission. With regard to the mutilation of the Thána resolution, it must have been either accidental or deliberate. In the former case, it is nothing but an act of justice to the people as well as Government that the clauses should be published without any further delay. If the omission, however, was deliberate, the public have a right to ask how it was that a public document affecting the rights of the agricultural community came to be so mutilated. The impression that His Excellency Lord Harris has hitherto created by his acts and speeches is that His Excellency is frank, straightforward and willing to listen to what people have to say. That is a satisfactory beginning, and the first thing that the public expect His Lordship to do in connection with the forest grievances of the Thána and Kolába districts is to remove the prejudicial impression created against Government by the mystifying disappearance of the three clauses in the Thána resolution, and then to consider adequate measures of relief to the aggrieved parties. Lord Reay said the other day at the Northbrook Club dinner that his conscience absolved him from all self-condemnation, as he had attempted to do what lay in his power; but at the same time his speech was so emphatic and explicit as regards the attitude of the Forest Department that Lord Harris will be simply pursuing his predecessor's policy by going through the whole question independently of the counsel of not very impartial guides, and by conceding the modest measure of relief so unreservedly recommended by the Forest Commission.

14. The *Shri Shiváji* (68), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—The rayats have been much worried by the different regulations of the Forest Department. The people have no land left to them in which they could graze their cattle without having to pay a fee. The fees at present charged, though considered by the authorities to be trifling, are felt heavy by the poor. Regulations on other subjects are also distressing. People of several districts have come to Poona to seek relief of their distress from His Excellency the Governor. There is no saying how far they will be successful in securing their object. It is said that some people have been referred by His Excellency to the Commissioner of the division concerned, but we do not think that much good will come out of this reference. Properly speaking, the Governor should give a personal hearing to the people, consider their complaints and redress their grievances. There is great need of this being done as the people are always ready to respect the laws and the word of officers. The matter would be different if, as in other countries, our people were fond of riots. In any other country, if a little inconvenience is caused to the people by a slight famine or any other thing, they create disturbances and give trouble to their respective governments. The recent popular riots at Goa and Cambay are instances in point. If similar riots had been made by our people and ten or twenty persons had lost their lives therein, their grievance would have, without doubt, drawn attention. But our people cannot easily persuade themselves to act against the law, and this is very creditable to them. Government ought to appreciate this good quality of the people. It would never be proper for Government to grind down its subjects because they are law-abiding, and if Government should try the patience of the people too much the consequences would be very serious. It is, therefore, desirable that, instead of matters being carried to extremes, Government should take steps to redress the grievances of the people in time. The Bombay Government of its own accord appointed a Commission some time ago to enquire into the grievances of the rayats in forest matters, and nominated as its members persons in whom it had confidence, and it is strange and hard that Government should not yet think of giving effect to the recommendations of that Commission. [The *Rághav Bhushan* (61), in its issue of the 6th October, expresses similar sentiments.]

The grievances of the people in connection with forest matters and the duty of Government.

15. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (54), in its issue of the 6th October, strongly disapproves of the circular issued by Government with regard to the fees to be charged for grazing cattle in the lands set apart for the purpose, saying that the circular is most oppressive and will result in the destruction of cattle and agriculture, and add to the miseries of the already impoverished cultivators. The paper earnestly requests Government to reconsider its orders.

Disapproval of the circular issued by the Bombay Government regarding fees for grazing cattle.

16. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 11th October, says:—His Excellency the Governor is to visit Surat on the 9th proximo, and preparations are being made by Mr. Mir Gulam Babakhan and other Mahomedan gentlemen for giving an evening party, making lights, &c., in honour of the visit. His Excellency is likely to see only the flourishing condition of a few persons by moving in the city under the guidance of the local officers, and if he does so his visit would be of no use to the people at large, and it would be better if he had not come among them as there would otherwise be a saving of the municipal and other money which would be spent at his visit.

Thoughts in connection with the approaching visit of His Excellency the Governor to Surat.

17. In alluding to the recent judgment of Mr. Justice Handley at Madras quashing the conviction by a Cantonment Magistrate of two milkmen who were proved to have sold milk adulterated with water, the *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 5th October, observes:—The necessity of passing an Adulteration Act has been established long since and Mr. Justice Handley adds his support to it. The mere

Wanted an Adulteration Act for Bombay.

addition of water to milk, he said, could not be adulteration so as to make milk a noxious drink under the present law, but he added that, considering the danger to public health which may arise from impure water, it would be very desirable that a rule be passed making the addition of water to milk by a milk-vendor punishable. The *Times of India* has, in one of its recent issues, shown the extent to which adulteration of wine with water is practised in Bombay, and obviously, then, under this ruling it would not be a punishable offence to add water to wine and sell it as wine, or add fat to butter and sell it as butter. The fact that various articles of food are extensively adulterated in Bombay is known to the Chemical Analyser to Government, to the Health Department, and to the Police, but, in the absence of any special legislation on the subject, these authorities appear to be quite powerless to stop this nefarious traffic.

Remarks on the law about suicide.

18. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 8th October, writes:—Now and again, a few cases are brought before magistrates where men, weary of life and attempting to commit suicide, are charged as if with a crime, for which the law awards certain penalties. It is time this stupid relic of ancient superstition was swept away from the Penal Code. How is it any one's concern whether his neighbour lives or dies? In old days there was a romance hanging about men's pilgrimage in afterlife, and his mission in the present as preparatory to it, but enlightened law cannot recognise the unproved dogmas of worn-out creeds. Again, when men were considered mainly as "food for powder and shot," when societies had to fight for their existence, the larger the number of citizens in them the more the chance of survival. We have now passed that barbarous stage, and the duty of fighting is consigned to a select profession. Is it not something ludicrous that while we encourage by bounties the emigration of some of our choicest spirits whose separation from us causes us no pang, we cling to nature's failures, the unhappy and the miserable whose desertion of us we think fit to punish? Is a conscientious young fellow, sensitive to his uselessness in the world, sensitive, perhaps, to the fact that he earns his living by a kind of imposture to which an unkind fate has called him—is he to be tortured by the further consciousness that he cannot escape from such an intolerable situation? Is the dependent of the workhouse to remember that he cannot cease to be a burden on his community? Is the high chastening instinct prompting a lofty soul to remove himself from the theatre of his shame, to remain unqualified? Surely, the law about suicide, for any good that it ever did any one, should be blotted out of the statute book, even though now and again suicide may leave a family in desperate straits. The intense longing for life is surely a sufficient protection against the multiplication of freaks which have the extinction of existence for their result.

Constitution of a Chief Court in Sind in place of the Sadar Court or extension of the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court to Sind, recommended.

19. The *Muawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (161), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—Our readers are probably well aware that when the question of annexing Sind to the Panjáb was under consideration, the Sind branch of the Mahomedan Association represented to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India that the proposed transfer would improve the condition of the people of Sind. But the Sind Sabha submitted a memorial praying that the connection of Sind with the Bombay Presidency should not be severed. The editor of the *Sind Gazette* criticised the opinion expressed by the Sind Sabha, and alleged that it was not the unanimous opinion of the whole association, but only of a few of its members who took a lively interest in that question. Seeing that on the strong representations of the Bombay Government the idea of annexing Sind to the Panjáb has now been finally abandoned, it is the duty of all people of Sind to try their utmost to move Government to adopt such measures as may conduce to the administration of justice in the province in the most judicious manner. But it is very much to be regretted that, in spite of the fact that Sind is not less advanced in civilization and humanity than the other districts of the Bombay Presidency, the protection of the Bombay High Court does not reach Sind, although it extends to all districts of the presidency proper. The highest tribunal in the province of Sind is the Sadar Court. It is presided over by a single Judge, whose powers are unlimited and who can either sentence

a person to be hanged or can spare his life. This arrangement, although desirable at the beginning of the conquest, is no longer a suitable one. At the commencement of the British rule in this province the Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner was the highest judicial functionary in Sind, but now a single officer, designated either the Sadar Court or the Judicial Commissioner, possesses the same powers and exercises control over all the other judicial officers employed in the province. When Sir Raymond West held the appointment of Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, he proposed to Government that the Sadar Court should be abolished and a Chief Court, presided over by more than one Judge, constituted in its place. His successor, Sir William Wedderburn, also made a similar proposal. But it is to be deplored that the Government of Bombay did not accept their suggestion on the ground that it entailed extra cost upon the State. The above proposal, emanating from officers in the position of Sir Raymond West and Sir William Wedderburn, clearly proves the necessity of establishing a Chief Court in Sind in place of the existing Sadar Court. We do not think that the reason assigned by Government in refusing to allow Sind a Chief Court is a satisfactory one. If it is necessary to continue the connection of Sind with Bombay, it is unfair to deny to it that benefit of justice which is enjoyed by all the other districts of the Bombay Presidency. In must be remembered that the resources of the province are more and more developing day by day and that the people are advancing in civilization. It follows, therefore, that the judicial machinery which was suitable at the beginning of the conquest cannot be looked upon as satisfactory now. To impose upon one person the sole responsibility of administering justice in the whole province of Sind and of correcting the irregularities of all the courts of justice and of exercising control over the judicial employés, is more than he can reasonably be expected to accomplish. Apart from this, the Judge of the Sadar Court is now selected from among the District Judges and he possesses neither the qualifications nor the experience which the High Court Judges acquire by discussing legal questions with one another. It must also be considered that the High Court Judges learn many things by constantly coming into contact with the well educated and experienced barristers. But in Sind similar facilities do not exist. It is commonly said in Sind that one cannot get justice promptly from the Sadar Court. Some cases are allowed to pend for a long time, through delay in giving judgment, while others are not disposed of without being remanded twice or thrice to the lower courts. This delay subjects those parties and witnesses whom bad luck compels to resort to the Sadar Court for justice to considerable inconvenience and expenses. This shows that either the lower courts do not try the cases properly or the Sadar Court is too exacting. There are many other things to prove that the time has now arrived for constituting a Chief Court in Sind in place of the Sadar Court. But if this cannot be done, we pray that the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court should be extended to Sind. A Deputy Registrar should be appointed here to file appeals and the High Court of Bombay should send two of its Judges to Sind by turn at fixed times to dispose of them. But in complicated cases or in questions of law, which will not be of frequent occurrence, requiring the attention of the Full Bench or in which the two Judges deputed do not agree, the matter at issue should be tried in Bombay. In conclusion, we may add that the working of a department depends upon its head. If the head is competent, the working of the department is satisfactory. But if he is inefficient, the subordinate staff is left uncontrolled and the subjects are unprotected.

Delay in the disposal of civil and criminal work in the Sadar Court in Sind.

20. The *Sind Sudhár* (163), in its issue of the 27th September, says:—Mr. Macpherson, the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, delivered over the charge of his duties on Saturday last, but nevertheless he attended the office on Monday and Tuesday to dispose of arrears. It is very much to be regretted that, after all, he could not pronounce his judgment in the well-known Khoja appeal, although it was heard about 2½ years ago. We are unable to understand the cause of the extraordinary delay which now takes place in the disposal of both civil and criminal business. Is it that the work has so considerably increased that one Judge cannot dispose of it? Or is it that

the work in chambers or the correspondence work has increased? From a comparison of the present figures with those of former years it appears that the work of the court has not increased, but has, on the contrary, decreased. Mr. Macpherson does not do court business on all the days of the week, and it is true that on the days on which he does not do it he is engaged the whole day in chambers. Now, if he were to devote all the other working hours except the court days to the writing of judgments, no such delay as is now complained of would take place. On the other hand, if the work in chambers and the correspondence work require his attention all the time that he is not engaged in disposing of the court business, it is apparent that the work has increased. Government ought to see to this, and should take steps either to reduce the office work or to give extra assistance. But it would be better if Government instituted an inquiry and ascertained the facts. If the result of the inquiry shows that the work is more that what one Judge can do, Government should appoint another Judge and both Judges should sit together and dispose of business. In the administration of justice, patience, prudence and an open mind are essentially necessary. The original civil and criminal work is entrusted to Subordinate Judges and Magistrates, because their decisions are subject to appeal. The object of Government in establishing the Sadar Court in Sind is to promote the ends of justice by empowering that court to correct the decisions of the lower courts wherever they may have deviated from law and justice, and to regulate them in the conduct of their business. Seeing this it is necessary that Government should appoint more Judges than one to preside over the Sadar Court, in order that they may sit together and administer justice with discrimination, patience and constancy. The people will also have the satisfaction of seeing that in case they are not dealt with justly by the lower courts, they will surely get justice from the Supreme Court. In the case of the superior courts which are presided over by one Judge, it is indispensably necessary that the selection should be made from among the most experienced and competent Judges. Immediately after Mr. Macpherson returns from his leave, he will proceed on his annual tour. As regards the necessity of the Sadar Court's tour, we shall deal with that on some other occasion. At present we only want to point out the object of Government in establishing the Sadar Court at Karáchi and to show whether the expectations of the people are fulfilled or not, and what effect the amount of work expected of the Sadar Court, and the method in which it is done, have upon the disposal of the civil and criminal work. In our opinion, it is the duty of the Sind Sabha as well as the Mahomedan Association at Karáchi to inquire into matters of this kind and to suggest to Government whatever reforms may appear to them necessary.

A request to Government to prefer an appeal to the High Court in the case of the murder of Jamshedji Kharsetji Kalyánwála, recently tried by the Sessions Court, Thána.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 10th October, says that the result of the trial of three rayats who were arraigned before the Sessions Court of Thána for the murder of one Jamshedji Kharsetji Kalyánwála at the village of Chikoldi near Kalyán, has not been satisfactory, inasmuch as the jury, which appears to be not an intelligent one, pronounced the accused not guilty in spite of the strong evidence produced for the prosecution and they have been released, and that it behoves Government to prefer an appeal to the High Court in the interests of justice.

Praises of Mr. Fulton, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

22. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 4th October, writes :—It is no wonder that Mr. Fulton, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, is winning the esteem and affection of the people, as our Ahmedabad correspondent informs us. Mr. Fulton is one of the most able Judges that ever adorned the bench. His suavity of manners, his vast and varied knowledge, his patience, and, above all, his remarkable conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties, peculiarly qualify him for the bench. The fulness and lucidity with which he discusses each point in his judgments command our esteem. The decisions that he has given in several important cases in Káthiáwár have already established his reputation as a very impartial Judge.

23. The *Satyă Mitră* (126), in its issue of the 5th October, in disapproving of the attitude assumed by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the *Kaiser-i-Hind* v. the *Rást Goftár* defamation case, finds fault with him for advising the parties more than once to settle the case out of Court. It further observes that such advice from the bench is allowable only in civil suits and should be given in open court and not in chambers as was done in the present instance. The *Mitră* also says that it shares the high opinion in which Mr. Cooper is held by the Bombay public, but regrets that in the present case he should have wasted full two hours of the Court in remonstrating with the parties after he had declared that he would deliver judgment that day. The *Mitră* offers to publish any explanation that Mr. Cooper would like to make on the subject.

A complaint against Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

24. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 5th October, regrets that Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám should have been pronounced disqualified for the permanent post of the Third Presidency Magistrate owing to his advanced age, and says that magisterial appointments ought to be reserved for able and experienced pleaders. The paper further observes that Mr. Shivshankar is a well-known member of the local bar, and has given entire satisfaction to the public as Acting Magistrate, and that it does not understand why he should be discarded when the late Mr. Nánábhái Haridás was appointed to a seat on the bench of the local High Court at an advanced age, and says that if the question of age is raised in filling up judicial appointments Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái, another distinguished pleader, will also be debarred from getting permanently a post either in the Small Causes Court or in the Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám and the permanent post of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

25. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—After the 1st proximo the Government will proceed to take into consideration objections and suggestions anent the draft rules relating to coasting steamers. While expressing our general approval of them we beg to draw the attention of Government to the urgent want of separate latrines and privies for the large number of second class passengers. The present arrangements are hardly sufficient even for third class passengers. The special arrangements we ask for should be in the second class quarters, if possible. Another matter to which Government should direct its attention is the present system of fares. This system, while advantageous to passengers going to distant ports, is inequitable to those going to the adjacent ports. What we suggest is the adoption of the railway system. The fares should be proportionate to the distance travelled. They should be constant and it should not be within the powers of the company to screw them up as it likes, which it is in the habit of doing exorbitantly towards the end of May. The passengers, the poorer class especially, are thereby put to great hardship and are compelled to take the circuitous and troublesome land route to Bombay *viâ* Dásgaon and Nágothna. If the Government look into this, it will confer a great boon on thousands of passengers. The rules regarding the maximum number of passengers to be carried by each steamer also require revision and stricter enforcement.

Suggestions anent the draft rules relating to coasting steamers.

26. The *Satyă Shodhak* (64), in its issue of the 5th October, says that the Talátis in the Ratnágiri District are overworked, that they have often to go to the head-quarters of the táluka and to stay there sometimes for a month or two, incurring great expense thereby, that they do not get any allowance for this journey, that they do not get the full remuneration according to the scale fixed by Government, and that what they get is paid them about six months after it is due. The paper hopes that Mr. Todd, the Collector, will enquire into the matter and see that the Talátis get the full amount of pay according to the scale.

Grievances of Talátis in the Ratnágiri District.

27. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái Kirpárám, who has been in the rank of Deputy Collectors for nearly eight years and has risen to the 4th grade, has been asked by Government to pass the Higher Standard Examination, be-

Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái Kirpárám and the Higher Standard Examination.

cause, unless he passes the examination, the Accountant General says, he cannot be paid the salary of a Deputy Collector. It would not be strange if ordinary people should think this as a reward given to Mr. Bhimbhái by Government for the important part he played in the Crawford case. Whatever truth there may be in this view, the action of Government appears to us quite strange.

The Belgaum riots and the local police.

28. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 5th October, writes :—The Government propose and their officials dispose,—that would be the version in India of the common proverb "Man proposes and God disposes." Religious neutrality, holding the balance even between the various races of India, are all good and nice phrases; but in actual practice on occasions the conduct of Government officials is hardly in consonance with these principles insisted upon in Government resolutions and despatches. If in connection with the Belgaum riots any one deserves punishment it is the police for mismanaging the affair from first to last, either purposely or through cursed stupidity. Then after them the Mahomedans ought to come in for a share, if it be deemed necessary. As a further instance of the antagonistic attitude maintained by them we may draw attention to the inconsistency to be observed in their assertions in their two petitions. In that of the 13th March they say with regard to the agreement of 1885 : "We must, moreover, state here that this agreement was signed on our side by eight men, who never consulted us or informed us whatever of the terms agreed on by them," and then pray that the agreement may be cancelled. Now, with regard to this assertion we have the authority of Mr. J. Fairlie Muir, the Collector of Belgaum, who has endorsed the agreement as follows :—"Agreement executed in my presence by the heads of the Hindu and Musalman communities and read out before me to some 2,000 people." What then was the object of the petitioners in repudiating it? Then, again, in their petition of the 24th March 1890 they take their stand on this very same agreement and claim that the Hindus had broken its terms. Evidently the Mahomedans wanted the agreement to bind the Hindus and not themselves. The complaints about the disguises assumed by the Hindus are simply cloaks to hide their real bitter resentment at the Hindus giving up the Moharram procession and taking part in their own Rang Panchami procession. We hope the Government will carefully weigh all these facts and cancel their previous orders. To our mind no punitive post seems to be necessary. The police, if they only showed the most ordinary care, could prevent such outbreaks. The Hindu community is pre-eminently a peace-loving one. The Mahomedans, too, will see the error of their ways when the police by their firmness and even-handed dealing prove to them that under the *Pax Britannica* violence like theirs will not be tolerated.

Gambling on the race-course at Poona.

29. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 5th October, invites the attention of Government to a sort of gambling at the races in which people indulge to a large extent at Poona in broad daylight and under the very nose of European officials, and hopes that Government will prevent its recurrence during the next season.

Burglaries and thefts in the city of Sátára and the local police.

30. The *Vritta Sudha* (80), in its issue of the 7th October, refers to several thefts recently committed in the town of Sátára, none of which, it says, has been traced by the police, remarks that owing to the weakness of the police, the rayats, who being deprived of arms by Government have no means to defend themselves, are always in danger of losing their life and property, and requests Government to make a searching enquiry into the matter and see that the present state of things no longer exists.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill approved.

31. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 11th October, meets the objections raised against the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill for the punishment of defaulting servants and for the application of this law to the

mofussil when needed, pronouncing these objections as unsound, and trusts that the Bill will be soon passed into law. The *Samáchár*, at the same time, repeats its request to pass at an early date a law for servants in general, as, it says, its absence has caused much inconvenience to employers.

Further amendment of the Municipal Servants' Bill in the light of the observations of the Honourable Mr. Javerilál recommended.

32. Commenting on the Municipal Servants' Bill, the *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—This Bill well illustrates the conflict that sometimes occurs between the interests of a community taken as a whole and those of its individual members. On the one hand, it is but clear that the health of a large city like Bombay should not be at the mercy of those whose unremitting services are required by nearly eight lákhs of persons for their sanitary well-being; on the other, it is no less manifest that the community should not act tyrannically towards its highly useful and indispensable servants. A careful consideration of this fact induces us to admit the necessity of a law safeguarding the interests of both the parties. The question then arises whether the Municipal Servants' Bill is such a measure as is calculated to meet the desired ends. The startling revelations made in the course of the police inquiry into the recent municipal strikes are enough to convince any unbiassed person that the latter were brought about by the Mukádams' extortion and oppression and by the negligence of other persons whose duty it was to inquire into the grievances of their servants in time. Under these circumstances a legislative enactment which is alleged to proceed along the lines on which the bye-laws in the old Municipal Act were framed, but which goes far beyond their scope in the severity of its provisions in respect of simple breaches or negligence of duty, is not a measure which commends itself to our approval. Another serious objection to the Bill is that it does nothing to punish combinations or strikes. Both of these objections were most exhaustively treated by the Honourable Mr. Javerilál, and we are more than inclined to believe that the Bill is very likely to prove an engine of oppression in the hands of persons who by their systematic oppression drove the unfortunate sweepers into a strike some time ago. It is very easy to say that the Corporation ought to exercise due vigilance in discovering cases of corruption or extortion; but any one who has practical experience of the matter knows well enough that in many cases it is next to impossible to detect such malpractices. We, therefore, think that the Bill, making as it does detections of such instances still more difficult by the stringency of its provisions, unnecessarily interferes with the freedom of a most useful class of servants and is sure to render them still more helpless victims in the hands of their immediate superiors, and that its penal sections need, in consequence, to be toned down to a very large extent. We yet hope that the Bill may be still further amended during its final passage through the Council in the light of the very thoughtful observations of the Honourable Mr. Javerilál.

33. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—The exposure of the Municipal Servants' Bill in the Honourable Mr. Javerilál's speech last Wednesday must have been a revelation to many persons, as we confess it was to us, that the Bill is more repressive in its provisions than is necessary or justifiable. It thus seems that the Bill is not the merely protective measure it was thought to be. It makes every municipal employé in the Health Department, water-works, fire-brigade, and so forth, liable to forfeiture of wages and even three months' imprisonment in case he absents himself from duty under certain specified conditions, or violates any law or order he is bound to obey. It is evident such a law is too wide in its application, and will put in jeopardy the liberty of many an innocent man. The fact is that the measure seems to have been framed all from the point of view of the employer, and the rights of the employed seem to have been treated with remarkably scant courtesy. The reason of the Bill is said to be the repeal of an old bye-law. The bye-law provided only forfeiture of wages and a fine. The present Bill adds a clause of imprisonment, requires two months' previous notice, and makes an error of judgment or absence from a reasonable cause as penal as wilful wrong. Another objection is that it is principally intended as a protection against strikes, and yet

it makes no provision for them. Individuals are made responsible both for the principal act and abetment, and to that extent an indirect check will be exerted on combinations. But there is no direct provision dealing with combinations. A third and stronger objection is that it ignores the true cause of the late strikes. The police enquiry resulted in showing that the strikes were due not to any perverseness on the part of the workmen themselves, but was a sort of protest against the system of blackmail and oppression established by the Mukádams of the Health Department, which had become insufferable. The Bill increases the power of these petty despots and puts the workmen at their mercy all the more completely. The Bill is unobjectionable in principle, but requires considerable correction in details. Let us hope the Council will see its way to make the correction even at this late stage. [Several other papers express similar sentiments.]

34. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 9th October, writes:—The Municipal Servants' Bill has passed the stage of second reading, and though it is not possible for it to stand the test of a critical examination, there is every likelihood of its being added to our statute book as a law for the presidency. The grounds which gave occasion to this legal enactment are so very well known that a repetition of them is altogether uncalled for. However, we cannot help remarking that those very English gentlemen who in England would look upon strikes as a lawful mode of exhibiting people's grievances, are the persons who will enact a law for the summary repression of them. Moreover, none seem to have made it his business to see for himself that it was the tyranny of the municipal Mukádams that resulted in the strikes, whereas the sweepers had not the most latent idea of universal combination at the risk of a whole town's health. This view of the affair did not seem to avail much with the authorities, otherwise, we are quite sure the said piece of legislation would not see the light of day. The Bill before the Council is so drastic in its very inception that it may bring on the very evils to repress which it is intended. We have every hope that the objections raised by the Honourable Mr. Yájnik will receive due attention, and the Bill be so modified as to take away the very sting that may possibly still further crush a very useful class of municipal servants.

35. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 8th October, says:—It is to be regretted that the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill should have passed its second reading without much discussion and that the opposition raised to it by the three non-official members of the Council should have produced no effect. The Bill has been disapproved of by the press in general, but the disapproval has led to no amendments in the measure. There was some hope of the Bill being amended if open discussions in the Municipal Corporation condemned it, but these discussions having been carried on with closed doors without sufficient grounds for doing so, that hope has also disappeared, and the illiterate and simple sweeps and similar class of municipal servants are to be bound by heavy chains which would never be brooked in civilized Europe. It is, however, to be hoped that the Bill will be subjected to proper amendments at its third reading.

Part III.—*Education.*

36. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—In a speech which His Excellency delivered at the distribution of prizes in a Poona school, Lord Harris is reported to have inculcated upon the children the duty of asking questions. He called it a false shame or a false pride which prevented many children from asking questions on points on which there prevails total ignorance. His Lordship, we believe, has done well in giving this useful piece of good advice. We should, however, ask the children to take it with a limitation, which, though perhaps intended, was not expressly stated on the occasion to which we refer. It is this; the questions must be germane to the matter in hand. As it is desirable to cultivate inquisitiveness in children, so is it equally desirable that that spirit of inquiry should be moderate—in other words, relevant. It must also be taken for granted that the promotion of this habit on the part of children implies a corresponding

His Excellency Lord Harris' speech at the distribution of prizes in a Poona school.

duty on the part of their elders, including their teachers, to answer those questions in a satisfactory manner. How many parents and teachers fulfil this duty conscientiously and cheerfully? How many ever recognize this as their duty? Questions which are deemed inconvenient are shirked off in a manner or perfunctorily answered in a fashion which leaves everything to be desired. But what will His Excellency think of us if we seek to extend the application of this principle? Is it not the privilege as well as the interest of the ruled to ask questions of the rulers? And is it not equally the duty of the rulers to give them prompt and satisfactory answers when the questions are perfectly relevant, nay, are such as touch their most vital concerns? The poor Khots of Ratnágiri have been asking for months past what the intentions of the Government are with regard to their immemorable rights and privileges, and their reasonable demand has been supported by the entire press in the presidency, both Indian and Anglo-Indian; and yet, mysteriously enough, there has come no response, nor are there signs of one being vouchsafed in the near future. How does His Lordship justify this inconsistency between precept and practice? We wait for a reply.

37. The same newspaper quotes the remarks addressed by His Excellency Lord Harris to the students at the annual prize-distribution ceremony of the Poona Diocesan Schools on the 26th September at the Connaught Institute, and says:—The above quotation will, we hope, convince some of His Excellency's critics, who believe that during his *régime* it will be all play and no work, that there is no ground for any such apprehension. So far as one hears reports of the way in which His Excellency transacts business, of the regularity with which he goes through his work, there seems to be no reason to grumble about that. But we should like to know something more than this, as to whether His Excellency tries to form opinion for himself on all the intricate and involved administrative questions that must come before him daily. Lord Reay used to do this and thereby he made himself rather obnoxious to the Secretariat, where there is a natural desire to rule supreme—to be the governors of Governors.

Suggestion to the authorities to make an enquiry into the recent incident at the Female Training College at Ahmedabad.

38. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—The Female Training School at Ahmedabad was, according to the account we have received, the scene of a most unseemly occurrence some time ago. We referred to it last week in the hope that the educational authorities would make proper enquiries and see justice done. A leader in this morning's *Bombay Gazette* indicates what justice the aggrieved parties have obtained. Taking the most moderate view of the case, we think it is hardly proper that the sentence should have all gone against one party while the other escapes without even so much as censure. The conduct of the Lady Superintendent in shutting out the girls at night was especially reprehensible, and should have been marked with the displeasure of the higher authorities. The facts as they have come to us disclose an altogether violent proceeding, and it is only to be hoped that the enlightened community at Ahmedabad will not sit quiet with folded arms in regard to such a proceeding. Personal interests or timid fears should be overpowered and a public enquiry pressed upon the Government. It is impossible to think that the petition and the telegram which the girls are alleged to have sent should be all based upon a concoction. It is not difficult to understand why the girls, situated as they are, should be reluctant to proceed, but in the interest of justice as well as of the cause of female education the higher departmental officers as well as the public should see that a really satisfactory settlement takes place.

39. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—It is a wonder that the allegations against the Lady Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Female Training College should go the round of the Native press and yet should be left unchallenged. The allegations are very serious, and if the educational officers were at all jealous of the good reputation of their department they ought to have been contradicted as soon as made. The tender plant of female education in this province is in danger till the version of the other side is not before the public. An inquiry into the affair, which the people are too prone to believe as represented by the scholars, should be at once conducted

publicly. If the press, in the absence of a public inquiry and the version of the other side, is misled into poisoning the minds of the people, no one would be to blame except the Government.

Allegations against the Lady Superintendent, Training College, Ahmedabad, said to be exaggerated and without foundation.

40. A correspondent, writing to the *Rást Goftár* (89) in its issue of the 5th October, observes:—The allegations recently brought by the Hindu students of the Female Training College, Ahmedabad, against the Lady Superintendent seem to have been without any foundation after the inquiries made by Mr. Giles. Mrs. McAfee is reported to have urged in defence that on the 17th September, the day on which the alleged mischief was done, she could not have kicked anybody by the leg, for the simple reason that it was aching. It is also reported that all the Hindu girls except one had finished their meal when Mrs. McAfee came down to inquire into the complaints made by the Christian students against their Hindu mates, that she never entered the kitchen but only touched with her shoe a small cup containing some liquid article of food which was lying on the verandah, and that the Hindu girls took their meals, as usual, in the evening of that day. It is also an exaggerated statement that all the nine Hindu students were confined in a small room, as the fact appears to be that two students were lodged in each room. Mr. Giles held a very careful and searching inquiry, in which he was assisted from the beginning to the end by a Hindu, Rao Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám, who has fully concurred in the report of Mr. Giles. The matter was altogether falsely represented by some of the local editors, but it is gratifying that none of the leading citizens paid any attention to their cry, and that the public meeting convened by the editors was a complete failure. It was attended by about 75 persons, including half a dozen pleaders, as many editors and a few clerks; but the greater bulk consisted of vegetable-sellers. Mrs. McAfee intends to prosecute those editors who have made these attacks on her, if Government sanction the prosecution.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Alleged murder of five persons committed by a Rajput at the Jaliya Station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway and a request to the authorities in the matter.

41. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujarát Darpan* (84) in its issue of the 5th October, gives the following account of horrible murders alleged to have been committed at the Jaliya Station in Káthiáwár:—It is said that the station master at Jaliya on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway refused to issue tickets to a Rajput and his wife although they were in time to go by a certain train; they had therefore to pass the night at the station in order to go by the first train next morning. The station master gave the pair accommodation in one of the station rooms and the Rajput went out shopping for some time, leaving his wife alone. On his return, he was told by his wife that an outrage had been committed on her by the station master, the telegraph signaller, and three station porters. On hearing this the Rajput cut down with his sword all of them with the exception of one of the porters, who managed to run away. A guard who arrived by a special train from the Dhola Station discovered this catastrophe and took the murderer with him to Bhavnagar. The Rajput, before going, killed his wife also. The *Darpan* observes that it cannot vouch for the authenticity of the above statement, and requests Government and the railway authorities to prevent the possibility of such occurrences in future, by making a good provision for the safety of passengers at those stations where they have to pass nights, and by getting the railway servants who may happen to misbehave themselves with passengers severely punished.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Various demands on the Bombay Municipality.

42. The *Hindi Punch* (109), in its issue of the 5th October, gives a cartoon in which the Bombay Municipal Corporation is represented as a care-worn person holding a sweeper's long broom in his hand. He is made to stand in the middle with two figures on the right, one as the 'Fourth Presidency Magistrate' and the other as the Powai tank, asking for money, and a figure on the left, the Tansa water-works, also begging for pecuniary help. The letter-press below the picture

runs as follows:—*Tansa.*—Please, Sir, I want a few lakhs—only about 32 lakhs, Sir! *Powai.*—And please, Sir, keep me in mind, Sir! I'll have to be served with a few lakhs too, Sir! *Policeman.*—And please, Sir, let me also have a little bit of silver—only nine hundred a month! *Civic Father.*—Oh these hungry beggars! Talking of lakhs as if I were Crœsus himself! *Where*, oh, *where* will all this end, and *when*?

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Information and remarks in connection with the recent disturbances at Cambay.

43. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 6th October, contains a report of the public meeting of the inhabitants of Cambay now residing in Bombay, held on the 5th instant at Javerbág on the Kálkádevi road, to express regret at the sad occurrences in connection with the recent agrarian disturbances at Cambay, to make arrangements for rendering help to the distressed families, and to take steps to petition Government to make an independent enquiry in the matter of these disturbances. The meeting is said to have been attended by one thousand persons, among whom were several sympathisers with the movement, and was presided over by Mr. Jagmohandás Vrindavandás. In opening the proceedings of the meeting the president is reported to have said among other things:—For several years past much oppression has been practised at Cambay, causing disturbances at times, and the recent alleged revolt was the fourth occasion on which the rayats came forward to give vent to their feelings. The poor rayats assembled to obtain redress, but instead of getting it were slaughtered and several other bad consequences have followed. The rayats went to complain against the raising of the land assessment, but the Diwan said that they were *badmashes* and several of them threatened to cut his nose. All this shows that a good feeling does not exist between the rulers and the ruled, and that the administration is not in the hands of proper persons. We ought to inform Government of our opinion that the subjects of the State have no confidence in the present administration. A petition to Government should be preferred praying for a public enquiry into the causes of the recent occurrences at Cambay by a commission or otherwise as Government should think fit, and an improvement in the present administration securing peace and happiness to the subjects of that State. The families of those who have been killed in the recent sad occurrences have been rendered supportless and it is our duty to render them pecuniary help. If a proper petition is presented through an influential committee, it is sure to receive due attention from His Excellency the Governor and his Councillors. In London disturbances are sometimes created by strikers, but the rioters are not treated roughly as was the case the other day at Cambay. Dr. Chunilál Govardhandás, in moving the first resolution that the meeting recorded its deep regret at the death of several of their fellow-subjects in the recent occurrences at Cambay, remarked among other things:—The Cambay Government and several newspapers assert that about fourteen persons were killed, but it seems that the number of the killed is upwards of two hundred. The discovery of some of the corpses was made from the hovering of birds of prey near wells and from the stench that proceeded from the decomposed bodies. Several dead bodies were thrown into the sea by the State authorities, who have informed the relations of the deceased that the latter have left the State for other places. The poor rayats are charged by the authorities with having opposed them with cudgels and bamboos, but it is a well-known fact that villagers always carry staves and bamboos whenever they leave their homes for other places, to serve as a protection against attacks by wild animals. Thus the charge preferred against the rayats of an intention to create a riot from the fact of their having with them staves and bamboos is untenable. In seconding the proposition Mr. Kikábhái Nurdin observed that in the time of the present Kárbhári, if a person fired a few crackers on a holiday like the Id, he was flogged, and that the people of Cambay were so miserable that about five hundred persons left it every year to settle in other parts of the country. Four other resolutions were passed to carry out the objects of the meeting. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94) of the same date similarly describe the proceedings of the meeting with more or less detail.]

44. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the same date, in another place states :—We have heard on good authority that Mr. Shámráo having placed his resignation in the hands of the Nawáb has come to Bombay and that the Nawáb is anxious to secure Mr. Jamsetji Dorábji Khandálevála as Diwán. If Mr. Jamsetji becomes Diwán the people of Cambay will be pacified, because he was formerly employed in that State as a Judge and gave satisfaction to the public, who have expressed pleasure at the report that he is to be the next Diwán. The arrival of two hundred European soldiers at Cambay in place of the Native troops from Baroda has given rise to a report that the Cambay State is to be annexed to the British territories.

45. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in their issues of the 7th October, express satisfaction with the proceedings of the meeting of the inhabitants of Cambay now residing in Bombay held on the 6th instant, and trust that the petition which will be presently laid before Government by the meeting will receive due attention and that the grievances of the people of Cambay will be soon redressed.

46. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96) of the 8th October, and the *Jáme Jamshed* (111) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94) of the 9th idem, express approval of Mr. Shámráo's resignation of the Diwanship in the present excited condition of the people of the Cambay State, without pronouncing an opinion on the administration of the late Diwán or in connection with the recent disturbances, awaiting a public enquiry for being able to form a judgment on the subject, and are much gratified to learn that it is intended to confer the Diwanship on Mr. Jamsetji Dorábji Khandálevála, who, these papers believe, is quite able to remove the defects of the present administration and to restore peace and confidence among the rayats.

Remarks on the recent riot at Cambay.

47. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 5th October, writes :—As regards the Cambay affair, the accounts regarding the casualties that occurred when the military charged the so-called rebels are of a conflicting character. Our English contemporaries put down the figue at 20, while the *Jáme Jamshed* and others place it as high as 200. Despite the attempts that have been made to prove the necessity for employing military force, we do not think that they have been successful. If the mob had really assumed a defiantly hostile and determined attitude, it is impossible to believe that only a small number of the rebellious villagers could have lost their lives in the scuffle between them and the military. If this, however, be true, then evidently the villagers could not have offered stubborn resistance, calling for the employment of brute force and leading to such lamentable consequences. We hope that any enquiry which Government may order will be entrusted to a capable and impartial person, and will be as thorough and complete as the exigencies of the case seem to demand.

48. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 5th October, writes :—The recent *fracas* at Cambay, which at one time grew so serious as to necessitate the summoning of the military to fire upon the turbulent mob, shows the inconvenience, not to say the indiscretion, of thrusting refined forms of fiscal policy upon a people little prepared for them. We are told that in the coming Khoti Bill, which according to Dame Rumour has already received a rough shape, Government intend to order assessment and collection of revenue in money instead of in kind. The new process may be a more convenient one for the collecting agency; it may also be less expensive; but before all this, the authorities must take steps to ascertain whether poor and ignorant tenants, as a whole or at least a majority of them, are prepared to accept such a radical change all at once. And in deciding this question the recent occurrences at Cambay will prove of no small value if they be properly and conscientiously utilised. It is, however, alleged that the unruly demonstrations by the people of Cambay had less to do with the introduction of new methods of collection of revenue than with administration in general. Indeed, if the accounts that have appeared in the papers truly reflect the real state of things, it is not so much the administration as the administrator that the people of Cambay are dissatisfied with. Within recent memory those people have given expression to this feeling, rather in a disagreeable form, on two or three occasions, and this single fact taken by

itself is enough to show that, whatever other qualifications the administrator may possess which have induced the local Government to keep him there in spite of popular protestations so long, the tact of winning the sympathy and good-will of the governed is not one of them,—a quality, by the bye, of no small value in one who is called upon to hold the reins of government in his hands. It may be freely admitted to the great credit of Mr. Shámráo that no specific allegations that can stand the test of impartial inquiry have been made so far against him. There is nothing of corruption or malpractices or anything of the kind even whispered against him directly or indirectly. Granting and making full allowance for all this, it is a question whether au official who has alienated the sympathies of those entrusted to his charge should be asked to continue in a position which cannot but be irksome to the former, and in which the prejudices of the latter, however groundless, are involved.

Approval of the alleged appointment of Mr. J D. Khandálevála as Diwán of the Cambay State.

49. The *Sneha Sindhu* (131), in its issue of the 10th October, expresses great pleasure at the rumoured appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Dorabji Khandálevála as Diwán of the Cambay State, and says that his nomination to the Diwán's place has been universally approved.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th October 1890.

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(For the week ending 11th October 1890.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 6th October, says that the Court of Small Causes at Akola has been closed for the last month and a half for want of a spare Judge, and that the clients are put to much inconvenience and expense in consequence. The paper draws the attention of the higher authorities to the existing state of things, and remarks that it is at a loss to know on what principle such high places are filled up when there are several persons, one of whom may well be appointed to the Small Causes Court.

Closing of the Court of Small Causes at Akola.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 4th October, writes:—We hear accounts of an unusual number of robberies and thefts having been committed at Basim in this month. The town is on the borders of the Nizam's dominions and is frequently visited by robbers, who can clear away beyond the reach of the British police in a very short time. The Basim police should therefore be always on their alert, without which they cannot hope to keep the town in peace and order. We hope they will now soon set matters right.

Frequency of thefts at Basim.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th October 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 42 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 18th October 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,600
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona...	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore,...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárni	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindí Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	, Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Progress in political privileges made in England compared with that made in India.

1. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 16th October, refers to a paper contributed to the *National Reformer* by Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., on the subject of the advance made by the English people in securing political rights and privileges during the last sixty years, and observes:—In acquiring liberty of speech, liberty of thought and religious liberty Englishmen have had to suffer confinement in jails, to incur the charge of sedition and to put up with persecution, and consequently these rights are considered very precious by them. The value of a thing depends upon the amount of difficulty experienced in its attainment. Since the beginning of British rule in India progressive institutions of Western civilization have inevitably found their way into this country; but there is a vast difference between the spontaneous and vigorous plant of civilization in England and the weak stripling of the same engrafted in India, which should never be lost sight of. As soon as a Press Gagging Act like the one enacted in the *régime* of Lord Lytton is passed in India people restrain their pens, and there is not a single person who is willing to undergo imprisonment in the cause of the liberty of the press. So also does the right of local self-government which has been the gift of Lord Ripon to India depend upon the mercy of English officers, and if it be wrested from us by them we shall sit quiet with our arms folded and there will be no agitation nor protest whatever. This state of things by no means indicates genuine and vigorous advancement in India, and we are particularly anxious to impress this fact upon the mind of our readers. The consideration that Englishmen are under their own government while we are under a foreign yoke and other similar considerations are material to a right understanding of such subjects and should never be ignored.

Telegraph and post offices at Goa and the Governor-General of Goa.

2. The *Anglo-Lusitano* (161), in its issue of the 9th October, writes:—Whether it is because they have been appalled by the brutality and heinousness of their own misdeeds, or on account of any other reason, it is evident that the Portuguese authorities responsible for the dire events of the 21st September at Margao are most anxious that the public should know as little as possible about them. It is perhaps natural, for, no criminal likes that his misdeeds should be dragged before the tribunal of public opinion. The authorities at Goa asked the acting Consul and others there to avoid sensational publications, and in the beginning, we believe, they had asked that all news about the affair might be suppressed. This, of course, was not possible in British India. Already in our earliest article on the Margao atrocities we stated that we owed whatever news we had received upon the subject to the fortunate circumstance that the telegraph offices in Goa were under British control. The observation has been more than corroborated since then. The *Bombay Gazette's* statement has indeed been contradicted, but the fault lay perhaps in the wording of the paragraph as it appeared in that paper. The story, as it reached ourselves, is this. Some time in April or May last overtures were made by the Goa Government to the British telegraph authorities to hand over the working of the Goa office to the Portuguese, probably for good, for the limit of time mentioned by the *Bombay Gazette* did not form part of the proposal. As the proposal was altogether absurd from the British point of view it was rejected *in limine*, and perhaps did not even assume the shape of official correspondence. But we were assured at the time that such overtures were made, and Mr. Pitman, who was then Superintendent in Bombay, will no doubt be able to throw some light on the subject. Besides this the *Times of India* has affirmed that the Governor-General of Goa attempted to bribe the telegraph-master of the Goa office during the last municipal elections of Salsette. We ourselves have since learnt on reliable authority that the Governor-General, on the 21st September, the day of the massacre at Margao, sent the head of the police force to the telegraph office at Panjim to tell the telegraph-master to send to him all private telegrams coming from Salsette. The telegraph-master, however, replied that he would never do such a thing even if His Majesty the King of Portugal came in

person to ask it of him. The Governor has not yet contradicted this statement, as he has contradicted so many others equally true, but, we believe, the matter has been taken up by the British authorities. If such attempts were made to tamper with the British telegraph service our readers can imagine what is the actual state of the Goa post office, which is in the hands of the Portuguese Government. We must warn our countrymen to be careful as to what they confide to the tender mercies of the Goa post office in these days. Complaints reach us from all sides that letters arrive here opened. People in Goa are afraid to communicate with others through that channel, and the communications that have come to us from that place about the recent scandals have come through other channels.

Reduction in the salt tax recommended.

3. The *Suryá Prakásh* (89), in its issue of the 11th October, regrets that the quantity of salt consumed in the Bombay Presidency during the last five months (April to August) should have been much smaller than what was consumed last year during the same period. The paper observes that though the consumption is decreasing every year the revenue from salt is increasing on account of the increased duty on that article, which falls very heavily on the poor people, who can ill afford to buy the necessary quantity on account of its almost prohibitive price. The paper is of this opinion, because, it says, while the population is on the increase the consumption of salt is declining. This decrease, it observes, is likely to tell prejudicially upon the health of the poorer classes. It recommends the political associations of the country to bring this fact to the notice of Government every six months when the report showing the consumption of salt is out, and says that Mr. Bradlaugh and others interested in India should take up the cause of the poor people in the event of their getting no redress from the Supreme Government. [The *Hindusthán* (110), in its issue of the 12th October, expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks of the *Saturday Review* on the Native press in India commented upon.

4. In commenting on the remarks of the *Saturday Review* on the Vernacular press, the *Phœnix* (6), in its issue of the 11th October, remarks:—Though any legislation endeavouring to repress such ventures as the *Bhavnagar Exposure Gazette* might have much sympathy from educated Native opinion, we distrust and protest against the suggested revival of the Press Commissionership or any move which may imperil the freedom of speech at present enjoyed by the vernacular press. We hope to see the press purged of personalities, and made more respectful of the sanctity of private life; but for this progress we look to methods of liberty alone. Even though the Irish press finds it positively lucrative to denounce landlords and landlordism, unless we are very much mistaken, even Lord Salisbury, with his Perpetual Coercion Act, finds it expedient to leave that press alone. The methods that have answered in England, in Ireland and in America will be justified by time also in India; and if the progress is slower than is desirable, we lay the blame at the door of that unsympathetic officialism which has found peculiar pleasure in persecuting the outspokenness of respectable journals, and thus confounded them before the public eye with the miserable rags which are the ostensible objects of the *execrations* of the *Saturday Reviewer*.

Ignorance prevailing among Europeans about Hindu social customs.

5. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 12th October, says:—How much ignorance about Hindu social customs prevails in England is clearly seen from the writings of Englishmen since the agitation of this question in that country by Mr. Malabari. The *Yorkshire Post*, after condemning the Hindu system of marriage, remarks that several Hindu girls are married in their infancy and become widows at an age when they have no idea of what marriage is, that Hindu widows lead an immoral life, and that although there are about 20 lákhs of such widows it is shameful that no attempt should have so long been made to rescue them from their present condition. What a faithful picture of the condition of Hindu widows is this! Is it not extremely unjust to utter such nonsense and to vilify widows as a class and libel the whole community because the Hindus are naturally very forbearing. Although Europeans have very little knowledge of Hindu social customs they often

read long lectures to the Hindus. It does not matter much so long as these lectures are confined to newspapers, but when the Government attach importance to them and base legislative action on such writings the result will be something awful.

Suggestions to the Indian Factory Commission.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (3), in its issue of the 12th October, writes :— Now that the Factory Commission is sitting, we think it desirable that the Commission should prosecute its researches into two matters which press closely upon the well-being of the operatives, the one being the question of fines and the other of unclaimed wages. We are glad to notice that it has been established in the evidence of the mill-hands before the Commission that it is the common practice to fine them one day's pay for each day's absence without leave, and that absence without leave for more than three days is followed by forfeiture of all the pay then due. It has also been proved that it is the common practice not to pay the hands till the end of the third week of the next month; that is, the hands, when they get their month's pay, have at least seven weeks', and often two months', pay due to them. What wonder, then, that they are forced into the hands of the money-lender, to whom they have to pay interest for petty advances at the rate of 75 per cent. per annum? It is distressful when one who has, at times, to be present in the Small Causes Court has to notice the frequency with which the judgment-debtors in the witness-box admit that they are mill-hands, that they have agreed to pay interest at the rate of one anna per rupee per month, and beg to be allowed to repay by instalments, and are ordered to pay Rs. 3 per month, equal to a fourth of their monthly pay. We are pleased to see that it has come out in evidence that some of the better managed mills have given up the practice of inflicting heavy fines and find it possible, doubtless to their profit, to pay their hands in the first or second week of the succeeding month. But this exceptional treatment of mill-hands only proves that the rule under which these people ordinarily work is harsh and indefensible, and presses urgently for reform. Whatever may be argued about the necessity or otherwise of heavy fines, it is certain that such fines, abstracted from the operatives' hard-earned wages, belong to them, and should, in the shape of "fine funds," be kept in a separate account for their benefit. This principle has been for many years acknowledged and acted up to by the various railway administrations in India, and steps should, we submit, now be taken by the Commission to introduce such reform into mill management as will prevent mill-owners from any longer making a profit from fines and unclaimed wages. We understand that both these items annually amount to a considerable sum in the economy of our cotton mills, the worst managed mills naturally figuring as the worst offenders. We think necessary steps should be taken to compel mill-owners to pay all fines and unclaimed wages in to a fund to be kept by the Assistant Collector of Bombay, who is under the orders of Government the Factory Inspector. This fund, we would suggest, should be under the control of an honorary board, of which the Assistant Collector should be chairman, and be devoted in various ways to the direct benefit of the hands, such as sick pay, temporary and permanent pensions in compensation for the lamentable accidents that so often occur from the machinery in motion. The fund should also be used to pay for rent of one or more small buildings in different parts of the city where the hands would meet to discuss matters concerning their common welfare, and would also be rightly used in protecting the operatives in special instances of oppression by the harder sort of masters and managers, and also in forcing masters by legal proceedings to make reasonable compensation to any employé injured, temporarily or permanently, while at work in the course of duty, or to their families in cases of fatal accident. We do not exaggerate when we state that on an average these fines and unclaimed wages amount to Rs. 400 a year in the 75 mills in Bombay, equal to an annual income of Rs. 30,000. If the up-country mills were added, this board would have under its control probably Rs. 40,000 per annum. The possession of this or even a much smaller annual fund would be, in many ways, of incalculable benefit to the hands. While on this subject we would ask this question. Is there any reason why the English system of paying operatives their wages in full every

Saturday evening should not be introduced into India? This would at one stroke have the effect of snatching the operatives out of the clutches of their merciless money-lenders, and the Government could follow up this beneficent reform by so altering the law of debt as to prevent creditors from recovering debts against artisans and other workmen in receipt of Rs. 20 per month and under, and pass a homestead law giving them protection for their furniture, tools and clothes, to the extent of six months' pay. The effect, no doubt, of such a law would be to prevent shopkeepers from giving them credit. So much the better for them.

7. The *Broach Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 16th October, says that the agents of mill companies, in order to earn for themselves a handsome commission, exact hard work from the mill operatives by keeping them working for long hours, and so long as Government do not prevent this the operatives will never be happy. The *Samáchár* makes the following suggestions to the Factory Commission:—That cotton mills should be closed on two Sundays in a month; that mill-hands should be made to work from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.; that the agents should be compelled to pay the operatives their month's wages regularly the succeeding month in order to save them from the clutches of usury; and that the age for the employment of children should be reduced from 12 to 10 years in order that poor parents may be relieved of their maintenance.

The scope of enquiry by the Indian Factory Commission and the evidence given by some mill operatives before the Commission at Bombay.

8. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 16th October, writes:—The work of the Factory Commission amongst us is going on apace, and by the 15th of the next month that body will send up its report. During the Calcutta legislative season the factory legislation will be taken in hand, and by that time those entrusted with the work will find themselves well posted in every particular information from the standpoint of the operatives. To many the kind of unanimity that seems to prevail among mill-workmen may appear somewhat surprising, but since the question is being discussed for months together, unanimity on certain points of their grievances may not be quite unnatural. The witnesses hitherto examined have laid much stress on the grant of four holidays every month even at some pecuniary loss to themselves, the raising of the age-limit for boys to fourteen as a qualification to enter mill service, the curtailment of labour hours for women, and also the attaching of medical dispensaries to the mills. This is only one side of the picture, and it would have been better had the Commission been empowered to hear the other side also from mill-agents and others. Such an arrangement would have enabled the Commission at a glance to see where the root of the evil lay, but perhaps Government has in its possession a deal of information in that connection and wish to know the side of the operatives only. We think the Bombay mill-owners never grudged this reasonable concession, and in one or two mills there is already the practice of following four close holidays. The testimony of the operatives that they want these days even at a loss to themselves goes to prove all the more directly that the work they have to go through during the week is heavy, and hence the necessity of weekly holidays. This concession in the case of those working on monthly salaries may do very well, but in the case of those who do their work by piece it must reduce their wages; but since the operatives are prepared for this contingency, the Government may allow them their choice.

Reform in the rules for the labourers in mills.

9. While writing about the Factory Commission, the *Mahrátta* (5), in its issue of the 12th October, says:—It would be better if the hours of work are fixed in all the mills from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Then again, with regard to recess, no uniform method is followed. We think that at least full half hour should be allowed at noon for rest. The Sunday closing will, if we judge from the evidence recorded, meet with the wishes of the mill-hands even if it result in a little loss in earnings. But Sunday should be a full holiday. The mills, as some of the witnesses suggested, should be closed a little earlier on Saturdays, the time thus gained being utilised in cleaning the machinery. Another reform that would

be gratefully accepted by the mill-hands is that the fines, &c., should be utilised in such a way as to benefit them. For instance, there should be a small hospital and a school attached to each mill. We would also advise the mill-owners to build quarters for the mill-hands as near the mills as possible. The mill-hands would willingly pay a slightly enhanced rate for such a convenience. This would make the mill-hands more contented. We await the recommendations of the Commission with great interest.

Remarks in connection with the evidence collected by the Indian Factory Commission at Bombay.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—The Indian Factory Commission, which came into existence at the promptings of Manchester mill-owners, who pitied the alleged miserable condition of the well-fed, well-clothed and otherwise happy mill-labourers, has finished its labours in Bombay and gone to Ahmedabad. The Commission visited the different mills at its own choice without giving the least previous intimation to the mill-owners, had the mill work suspended and the mill-hands placed before them in rows, and selected witnesses from among these and took their depositions on the spot. The Commission made notes that the hands, male and female, were of strong constitution, good appearance and active habits, and were dandily dressed. The witnesses were questioned about their condition and not one complained of it. It is no wonder that such should be the case, as there was really no misery to represent. The witnesses asked for Sunday holidays, two of which they already get. A few of the witnesses asked for a reduction of the hours of labour by an hour or half an hour, while others did not make that demand. The evidence recorded before the Commission shows that the female labourers were treated more leniently than they were believed to be. They are made to work less than the males, and females with infants are permitted to leave the mills three times a day and to remain absent sufficiently long to feed their children. The statement made before the Commission that the wages for one month were paid late in the next month, and a day's absence without leave inflicted a fine of two days' wages, are not matters of oppression and cannot be taken cognizance of by law; they ought to be settled between master and servant. Thus the Commission has heard all that the mill-labourers had to say, but has not called upon the mill-owners to make a statement representing their side. Under these circumstances the Government of India cannot, justly speaking, act upon the one-sided evidence collected by the Commission. Should, however, any action be taken by Government on the report of the Commission so as to injure the industry of the country, a strong protest will have to be made.

11. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—The Indian Factory Commission has left for Ahmedabad and it is time to examine the evidence collected by it at Bombay. The general desire of the mill-hands examined by the Commission is that four Sundays in a month should be allowed as holidays, and some of them expressed a desire that the hours of their labour should be curtailed. The Commission visited different mills and examined witnesses without previous intimation of any kind and the witnesses were selected at the choice of the Commission on the spot, and hence it cannot be said that the witnesses were tutored to make these general demands, which are most reasonable. It is therefore to be hoped that in the report which will be submitted by the Commission to Government a recommendation will be made that the mills should be closed on every Sunday and the working hours of the mill-hands should be fixed at from half past six in the morning to 6 in the evening. At one of their recent meetings the Mill-Owners' Association passed by a majority a resolution that the mills should be completely closed on every Sunday and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of every Saturday, and hence the Association will have or ought to have no objection to the recommendation to be made by the Commission, nor would there be any appreciable reduction in the outturn or appreciable increase in the working expenses of the mills. Dr. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff's suggestion for an hospital for the benefit of the mill-hands will, it is hoped, receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Commission.

12. In alluding to the evidence recorded by the Indian Factory Commission at Bombay, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (92), in its issue of the 15th October, says :— The evidence shows that the complaint raised by the Lancashire mill-owners that the Indian mill-labourers were over-worked and miserable is an exaggeration, that the males, females and children working in the mills are healthy, well-fed, well-clothed and otherwise happy, that most of them did not show a desire to get the hours of labour curtailed and that the general desire on the part of the witnesses was to get every Sunday as a holiday. The *Sodágar* recommends that Sunday should be allowed as a holiday, with the proviso that if a religious holiday falls in a week the mills should be left at liberty to work on the Sunday of that week, that the wages of mill-hands for the month should be paid before the middle of the next month in order to save them from falling victims to the artifices of the usurious Márwádi, that the funds collected by the fines inflicted on the mill-hands and by unclaimed wages should be applied to the benefit of the mill-hands, that a medical charitable dispensary should be opened in connection with each mill for the benefit of such labourers attending it as may happen to fall sick or meet with accidents, and that schools should be opened in connection with each factory for the instruction of the children working in it.

Miscellaneous remarks in connection with the Indian Factory Commission.

13. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 13th October, says that though the fitters and turners working in mills ought to have a holiday once a week, they are made to work two hours longer than the usual time on days on which the mills are closed to other workmen, without getting extra wages, and requests the attention of the Indian Factory Commission to the complaint.

14. The *Jáme Jamshed* of the same date says that Englishmen are very particular about having Sunday as a day of rest, and it is to be hoped that an enactment will be passed for compulsory closing of the Indian mills on Sundays, and sees signs of this righteous desire being fulfilled.

15. The same, in another place, says :—The *Englishman* of Calcutta is not satisfied with the appointment of the Factory Commission for very strange reasons; it takes objection to the appointment of Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, the President of the Commission, but the doctor has given much satisfaction to the people of Bombay by patiently conducting the enquiry and by carefully listening to whatever was said to him. The *Englishman* does not also like the appointment of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali because he is an advocate of the mill-hands, but it will be difficult to get another person in the whole of the Bombay Presidency better fitted than Mr. Bengali to do the work entrusted to him. The Englishman thinks Mr. Lokhande an ordinary person; this remark needs no comment.

Remarks in connection with the Factory Commission.

16. The *Sudhárak* (22), in its issue of the 13th October, expresses its inability to understand why the Factory Commission should have objected to the presence of newspaper reporters at the examination of witnesses, particularly when permission had been given to publish the depositions, but does not like to press the matter as the Commission has obtained sanction to this course from the Government of India. The paper recommends that if the hours of work in factories can be curtailed without inflicting loss upon the proprietors of mills, the curtailment should certainly be made.

Remarks in connection with the conversion of four Hindustani regiments into Gurkha, Dogra, Panjabi Mahomedan, and Transfrontier Pathan Battalions.

17. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 16th October, writes :— According to a telegram from Allahabad to a daily contemporary, the Government of India contemplates the conversion of "four Hindustani regiments into Gurkha, Dogra, Panjabi Mahomedan, and Transfrontier Pathan Battalions, respectively." Of course, the Supreme Government must have its reasons for the proposed conversion. But the Government of India will do well to remember that these are the very regiments that were raised in its hour of trial, and must have contributed not a little to the suppression of the mutiny of 1857-58. Are we then to look upon this transformation as a disbandment of the old soldiers to

make room for new ones? If the old hands are to be retained we have nothing to say, but if not, then a piece of grave injustice will be done to them. Since the regiments were raised in the dark days of the mutiny no charge of inefficiency has been brought against them, and yet the authorities seem determined to carry out the proposal. If the military authorities have a preference for the transfrontier tribes we have no objection to that, but then we should like to see justice done to those people who have rendered valuable aid to Government. We have every hope that Sir Frederick Roberts will do full justice to the claims of the local force before the new idea is put into execution.

A recommendation to confer the title of C.I.E. upon Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

18. The *Din Bandhu* (12), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—Mr. C. P. Cooper, the much-esteemed and popular Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, we are very glad to learn, has been allowed one year's extension from December next. Mr. Cooper's long experience, extending over 18 years in this city, his judicial patience, his legal training as a barrister-at-law, his intimate acquaintance with the character, manners and customs of the people, his conscientious discharge of his duties, and his thorough mastery of the marine laws, admirably fit him for the high post which he has filled for so many years with credit to himself and with the greatest advantage to the public, who have great confidence in his judgments. He is always very considerate, ready to listen patiently to all complaints but slow to condemn. He has his failings, for no man is free from them, but, as Goldsmith would say, "even his failings leaned on virtue's side." We think it will be a very fitting honour to confer the title of C.I.E. upon a deserving State official as Mr. C. P. Cooper in recognition of his meritorious services, and we hope to see his name in the New Year's list of honours. One of our retired Magistrates is a C.I.E., and as perhaps Mr. Cooper may not like to be with us for many more years, it is time now that his services may be appreciated as we suggest.

Advice to Government in the matter of the Khoti Commission.

19. While writing about the Khoti Commission, the *Indu Prakásh* (17), in its issue of the 13th October, says:—The older the British rule in India grows the less is the necessity apparently felt by Government officers for keeping the British Indian subjects contented. The belief that the people of India can do nothing though they be displeased appears to be gaining ground day by day. But it is a very dangerous belief. It appears that the British officers of Government have forgotten the observations of Robert Knight on the winding up of the Inám Commission. Wise historians are of opinion that among the principal causes of the Indian mutiny of 1857 the Inám Commission was one, and this statement is borne out by a perusal of the life of Rámchandra Ráo Bába, Chief of Jhánsi. One does not surely know what to say of Government having appointed a Khoti Commission on the pattern of the Inám Commission, though they have experienced the disastrous consequences of the latter Commission. Why should there be such a mystery about the proceedings of the Khoti Commission and why should not the Khots have a hearing? While the Indian National Congress is, on the one hand, urging trial by jury throughout the country Government has, on the other, appointed a secret Khoti Commission. Is this not something like striking a blow on a hand stretched out for food? If the Government think that the present relations between the Khots and their tenants are unfavourable to the latter, as we admit them to be to a certain extent, the Khots should be warned to improve them and it should be seen that the improvement is effected. But what kind of justice is it to seek to do away with theKhots altogether because their relations with their tenants are not good? We know that the principal object of the Khoti Commission is to call for the evidence in the possession of the Khots of their titles. The Khots do possess evidence, no doubt, but it is an old one of the times of Native rule, and is to the effect that they should cultivate waste lands and keep their tenants contented. This evidence is not, however, such as will stand the stringent test of the present Procedure Code. The evidence may be a little defective, but it is old notwithstanding. Can any one prove that the Khoti is a modern institution? Can the British Government itself satisfactorily prove an equitable title to the hundred or two hundred Native States and principalities in India which it has acquired during

the last century or a century and a half, if it be questioned by the other nations on the face of the earth? If a satisfactory answer cannot be given, will it however be just to insist upon the acquisitions being restored to their respective owners? Why then should Government think of uprooting the institution of Khoti which dates so far back as the Mahomedan rule? What we maintain, on the whole, is this, that if the British Government insists upon our reckoning it in the place of our rulers, and if it has frequently promised at the time of change of government that it will treat us as justly as our own Native rulers treated us, it should, in the matter of the Khots, do what it justly thinks Native rulers would have done and should not go beyond that limit. We therefore repeat that Government should not busy itself with undue interference with the Khots, and that if it should do so busy itself it will have to repent and the country will suffer a great loss.

Appointment of Mr. Fázalbhái Visrám to the Bombay Legislative Council approved.

20. The *Káside Mumbai* (112), in its issue of the 5th October, observes that the news of the nomination of Mr. Fázalbhái Visrám as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council has been received with general satisfaction by the Mahomedan community, whereof he is a leading member, and trusts that he will make a useful Councillor.

Appointment of Mr. Udhárám Mulchand to the Bombay Legislative Council approved.

21. The *Sind Times* (8), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—No time has been lost by the Government of Bombay in appointing a member to the seat in its Legislative Council vacated by the resignation of Mr. A. McHinch, C.I.E. Sind has again one of her sons to advocate her cause, and she can hardly grumble at the selection made in the person of Mr. Udhárám Mulchand. We believe dissatisfaction has been expressed in some quarters, not at the appointment of Mr. Udhárám Mulchand, but that since a Hindu Sindhi gentleman had been once selected to represent Sind, and a European in the second instance, it would have been only fair to appoint some Mahomedan or prominent Pársi inhabitant of the province to the vacant seat. Sind, especially its capital, can boast of several prominent Pársis, but they are more or less directly engaged in trade and mercantile affairs; and although their qualifications in this direction may be of use to the Council as far as the trade of this port is concerned, yet it must be borne in mind that there are several other important matters of a legal and financial nature and other cognate subjects in connection with the general welfare of this province, which require a more specific knowledge than men engaged in mercantile pursuits can enlighten the Council with. Of course, there are exceptions to this general rule, as witness the appointment of Mr. McHinch, who although actively engaged in mercantile affairs possessed almost encyclopedian information on every subject of interest in connection with this province. Yet, as we know, Mr. McHinch had perforce to resign his seat owing to his own important individual interests as a merchant claiming his attention, and it is just possible that a Pársi merchant might be compelled to do the same. As to any prominent Mahomedan gentleman who could be pointed as being sufficiently acquainted with the needs and requirements of Sind, and possessed of the necessary qualifications to enable him to accept a seat in the Council Chamber, we feel compelled to state that we know of none who could do so. Mr. Udhárám Mulchand's selection is therefore about the best that could be made under the circumstances, and we congratulate that gentleman on the honour conferred on him.

Remarks in connection with the rules said to be issued by the Collector of Násik in the matter of levying fees for grazing cattle.

22. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 14th October, gives a summary of the rules said to be issued by the Collector of Násik under Government Resolution No. 3595, dated 23rd May 1890, in the matter of levying fees for grazing cattle, and says that these rules are such as admit of being interpreted unfavourably to owners of cattle by officers of Government desirous of obtaining credit for raising a large amount of fees, and are consequently likely to produce much discontent. The paper is, however, glad that the enforcement of these rules has been suspended by order of Government until the question of the fees

is reconsidered by them, and prays that His Excellency Lord Harris, instead of entirely depending on official opinion in the matter, may consult experienced non-official men and settle the question so as to allay popular discontent and relieve much hardship felt by agriculturists. The paper, in conclusion, advises the people to make an agitation, as their silence is construed into consent and the noise made by the newspapers is considered to be gratuitous and unjustifiable.

An enquiry into the working of the Sadar Court in Sind recommended.

23. The *Sind Sudhár* (160), in its issue of the 4th October, says:—In the last issue of our paper we suggested that in order to meet the ends of justice it was necessary that the Sadar Court of Sind should be presided over by more than one Judge, who should sit together and dispose of business. We further suggested that in the case of Supreme Courts presided over by a single Judge it was indispensably necessary that the selection of that officer should be made after deliberate consideration. The editor of the *Muawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* has, in his paper dated the 27th September 1890, advocated the desirability of constituting a Chief Court in Sind, and suggested that, if that was not feasible, the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court should be extended to Sind. We quite agree in the remarks made by the editor of the *Muawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* in the concluding portion of his article that the working of a department depends upon its head. It follows, therefore, that if the highest court is remiss, no one will be inclined to resort to it for justice. It seems, therefore, necessary to adopt such measures as may ensure the administration of justice speedily and satisfactorily. We also concur with the editor of the same paper in thinking that it is quite unreasonable to impose upon one person the entire responsibility of administering justice in the whole province of Sind and to expect him at the same time to correct irregularities and errors of all the lower courts. The province of Sind has, since the conquest, considerably advanced in civilization. This in itself proves that an arrangement which was suitable at that time cannot be looked upon as satisfactory now. We therefore reiterate our prayer that Government may be moved to institute an enquiry into the working of the Sadar Court, in order to ascertain what amount of work is done by that Court and the manner in which it is done.

Delay in disposing of criminal business in the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Tando in Sind.

24. The same newspaper says:—We have received several complaints to the effect that the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Tando is very dilatory in disposing of criminal business. A trustworthy correspondent informs us that the parties, pleaders, witnesses and the police having occasion to resort to his Court are subjected to considerable inconvenience by being compelled to expose themselves the whole day to the sun and to return home disappointed in the evening without any business having been transacted. But this is not all. We are further informed that the Magistrate even delays disposing of the references made to him by superior Courts. Every effort should be made to avoid delay in the disposal of judicial work, and more especially criminal cases, for delay produces worse results than injustice and creates wrong impressions in the minds of the people. It is the duty of all the superior officers of Government to exercise an efficient control over the work of their subordinates. The correspondent suggests that if the Judge of the Sadar Court will send for Mr. Price's diary, he will learn the true state of things. But Sind is a neglected province and it is not likely that it will attract the attention of the Bombay High Court or of the Governor or his Secretaries. It is advisable for the people of Hyderabad to submit a memorial to Government, either through the Sind Sabha or the Commissioner in Sind.

Remarks in connection with the acquittal of three persons who were recently tried at Thána on a charge of murdering a Pársi near Kalyán.

25. A correspondent, writing to the *Rást Goftár* (87) in its issue of the 12th October, observes:—The acquittal of the three persons who were tried at Thána last week on a charge of murdering a Pársi near Kalyán is an emphatic instance of the glorious uncertainty of English law. The acquittal has much disappointed those who had hoped to see the culprits sentenced to condign punish-

ment. In spite of our desire to see the murder brought home to the accused, we are inclined to appreciate the justness of the acquittal. To those outside the pale of the legal profession the acquittal looks like a miscarriage of justice. No doubt, the accused did confess their crime before the police, but law does not admit the confession of his guilt by an accused before the police authorities as evidence against him, unless the confession is supported by corroborative or circumstantial evidence. This principle of justice is very sound in itself, even though in rare instances, as in the Kalyán murder case, it leads to miscarriage of justice. In the case in question there was conspicuous absence of corroborative evidence, and if the Thána police had worked with a little greater energy it would have succeeded in getting hold of such evidence whereby the trial would have ended in the conviction of the accused.

A request to Government to prefer an appeal to the High Court in the case of the murder of Jamshedji Kharsetji Kalyánvála, recently tried by the Sessions Judge, Thána.

26. In alluding to the acquittal of the accused who were arraigned before the Sessions Judge of Thána for the murder of one Jamshedji Kharsetji Kalyánvála at the village of Chikoldi near Kalyán, the *Satyá Mitrá* (124), in its issue of the 12th October, remarks that the acquittal has caused much dissatisfaction. The *Mitrá* observes that it was not fair that the foreman of the jury should have asked the Judge before delivering the Judge's verdict what he thought of the case, and is glad the Judge declined to give any reply to this question, and requests Government to appeal to the High Court in the interests of justice.—The *Pársi Tikákár* (120), in its issue of the 15th October, expresses similar sentiments and adds that the acquittal of the accused in the present case, if allowed to go unchallenged, would embolden the villagers to murder even Europeans in cold blood.

A few changes in the law about libel recommended.

27. The *Rájyabhakta* (122), in its issue of the 14th October, endorses the changes suggested in the law about libel by several Bengali, Gujaráti and Maráthi newspapers, recommends the Native press to memorialize Parliament on the subject, and makes the following suggestions:—(1) That complaints against newspapers for libel should be first lodged in civil courts and the complainant should, after securing a decree, be permitted to take criminal proceedings against the papers concerned; (2) that when strong personal malice is not proved against the editor, only a nominal fine should be imposed on him; (3) that persons convicted of defamation should be treated as prisoners in civil jail; (4) that when the real writer of a defamatory article is identified, he should be held responsible for the same and the editor should be exempted from all responsibility in respect thereof; (5) that proceedings for defamation should be instituted only at the place where the paper is printed; (6) that if the newspaper editor is acquitted, the complainant should be made to pay some compensation to him without putting it to the necessity of bringing a civil suit for recovery thereof.

A complaint against Mr. Boswell, Abkári Inspector, Surat District.

28. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujaráti* (83) in its issue of the 12th October, says that nobody has taken notice of Mr. Boswell, Abkári Inspector, Surat District, having held a raffle over his horse and saddle against standing orders because he is an English officer, and adds that had there been a Native in his place severe notice would have been taken of similar conduct on his part.

A complaint against Sámal Moti, Taláti at Dhandhuka.

29. A correspondent, writing to the *Nyáyadarshak* (119) in its issue of the 13th October, observes:—Sámal Moti, Taláti of Dhandhuka, has become very unpopular at the place, and his very name conveys terror to the people. He is a native of Dhandhuka and has been serving at that place for the last five years. He has a large number of relatives there. The merchants are afraid of him as they are under the impression that he is consulted by his superior officers in fixing the income-tax. Everybody wishes that he should be removed and the Collector will earn the gratitude of the people by so doing. The correspondent further reports that owing to heart-burning between certain members of the Visa Modh Baniyas a girl of that caste of nine years was enticed away by Lallu Moti Vallabh, Gandha Moti and others, and when a report of the dis-

appearance was made to the Faujdár, the kidnappers said that she had gone to a place of pilgrimage and would be back in a month. The correspondent says that the police inquiry seems to have ended here, and suspects that the Taláti himself is an abettor in this act of kidnapping.

A complaint of the pensioned widows of military men regarding their treatment at the time of paying their pensions.

30. A correspondent, writing to the *Indian Spectator* (3) in its issue of the 12th October, observes :—I hear some grumbling and bitter remarks made by the pensioned widows of military men regarding their treatment at the time of paying their pensions. On the day on which the pensions are paid the doors of the building are kept closed, and the pensioners have to hand in their papers through the iron bars of a window. After the lapse of a prolonged interval the name of each pensioner is called, and her money is put out through the bars. They have no accommodation in the verandah, and are kept waiting for an hour and a half or even two hours. Even the widow of a private would have reason to complain of such treatment, but there are widows there of Warrant Officers who occupied a most respectable position, and have a right to resent the infliction of such indignity. In the case of the widow of an Honorary Commissioned Officer being refused admission into the building, I should say that the course she should take would be a direct appeal to Government. The ideas of those who give this treatment are certainly original, but hardly commendable.

Sale of obscene pictures in Bombay.

31. In alluding to the small fines inflicted by Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on two Mahomedans who were recently charged before him with the offence of selling obscene photographs, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 17th October, says :—The Magistrate ought to have imposed much heavier fines in order to put down this scandalous offence. Several Native artists also produce indecent pictures, most revolting to humanity. Travellers visiting Upper India and Rajputana come across these obscene pictures as they are sold there extensively. These pictures are also introduced into the city of Bombay very easily, and the Magistrates ought to encourage the police to detect and get the dealers in such articles duly punished by heavily fining the infringers of law.

Remarks on the case of Mr. Yádav Ganpat, a Faujdár in the Sátára District.

32. The *Pratod* (58), in its issue of the 13th October, says :—A departmental enquiry was instituted against Mr. Yádav Ganpat, Faujdár of Karád in the Sátára District, by the District Magistrate of Sátára, who after due investigation arrived at the conclusion that the said Faujdár, being unfit for his present post, should be made a Havildár and transferred to Khándesh. But the Inspector-General of Police disregarded the opinion of the District Magistrate, ordered the Faujdár to be placed in the 4th grade and transferred him to the Poona District. It is strange that in spite of this order he is yet retained at Karád. If affairs are thus managed by the Inspector-General of Police no reform will ever be effected in the police administration, and the people will have to submit to the tyranny of the police.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Further amendment of the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill in the light of the remarks passed by Honourable Mr. Javerilál recommended.

33. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 12th October, writes :—The debate in the local Legislative Council at the second reading of the Municipal Servants' Bill, to which the member for Gujarát mainly contributed, shows how measures primarily intended for the suppression of a certain evil threaten in their actual form to intensify that very evil. The event that moved the Legislature to enter upon this particular piece of legislation was the recent strike among the Bombay sweepers, consequent upon the oppressive ways of the Mukádams; and, strangely enough, the present Bill is calculated, if anything, to strengthen the hands of those very underlings whose blackmailing propensities were the ultimate cause of the last strike. When this was pointed out by the

Honourable Mr. Javerilál, the only reply that he received was that it was the business of the superior officers in the municipality to see to the prevention of such unfair dealings on the part of their subordinates in the first instance and to discover such offences if they at all take place. The Legislature means to say to the municipal authorities: "We shall do everything to arm some of your servants with increased powers of oppression and extortion, and leave to you the work of discovering those offences and of bringing the offenders to book." Better would it be for the Legislature to leave the question in its present vague state than to resort to measures which are directly in conflict with the intentions of those who first moved it into action. The public will be surprised to hear that a measure which, if it passes in its present form, will be fraught with such portentous possibilities, is intended to be made applicable not only to the Bombay Municipality but even to those in the mofussil, at the mere *fiat* of the executive. In spite of the several safeguards pointed out in such a practical speech by His Excellency the President, the public will be slow to believe that a satisfactory case has been made out for extending such an advanced piece of legislation to municipalities in the mofussil even in the remote future. Strangely enough, in this instance the Legislature seems eager to go even in advance of public opinion. We submit that 50 years hence, when the necessity will arise, the Legislature of the time will have ample time to pass another measure. We need not show such excess of paternal regard for the coming generations of municipal Ráo Sáhebs and provincial Honorables alike.

Part III.—*Education.*

Remarks on the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the report on education for 1889-90.

34. In noticing the resolution of the Bombay Government on the report on education in this presidency for the year 1889-90, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 18th October, says that a large portion of the cost of the higher and middle education is thrown on the shoulders of the institutions conveying such instruction, and that Government are gradually getting free from the burden. The public have already expressed their disapproval of this policy of Government and will have to do the same on the present occasion. The credit taken by Government for spending a larger sum on education than the allotment received from the Supreme Government does not stand the test of figures given in the resolution itself.

35. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 17th October, says that the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency has not been as rapid as it should have been, and that Government should contribute more funds as the people are too poor to bear the cost, that middle-class education ought to receive better help from Government than is given to it at present, that Government and municipalities should arrange between themselves for the rapid spread of primary education, and that His Excellency the Governor, as Chancellor of the University, should draw the attention of the Senate to the harmful practice of allowing students to appear at the Matriculation Examination with certificates from private tutors.

Disapproval of the punishment inflicted on the girls connected with the recent incident at the Ahmedabad Female Training College.

36. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 12th October, refers to the incident at the Female Training College at Ahmedabad, and remarks:—Even taking the account of the *Bombay Gazette* as it is, we must say that, if the girls were indiscreet, the Lady Superintendent was still more so, and it is a pity that while the girls have been severely punished, Mrs. McAfee, whose intervention was of a most provoking character and actually drove the girls to rebel against her authority, is not even reprimanded. Does Mr. Giles expect girls to show greater discretion and wisdom than their teachers? His decision is obviously one-sided and is entirely unsatisfactory, and we request Government to intervene, as well in the interests of female education as of justice. If there are people who think that the matter will be allowed to remain in its present unsatisfactory condition, they are, we believe, much too optimists. No doubt, an impression prevails everywhere—an impression not quite unfounded—that the Hindu community has neither any body to be kicked nor any soul to be damned, and that it can, therefore, be treated in any fashion imaginable. We are, however, not

sure that the decision in the Ahmedabad matter will be acquiesced in by the public at large in that philosophic spirit in which the Hindu community is supposed to accept everything and anything.

Remarks on the conduct of the Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College, Ahmedabad, in connection with a certain recent incident.

37. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 12th October, writes :—We are afraid the unfortunate incident at the Ahmedabad Female Training College is likely to make the institution a little unpopular. As usual in such cases, we have heard two versions of the incident—one showing that the blame rests on the Lady Superintendent, and the other that it rests on the Hindu girls, some of whom have been punished for breach of discipline. Whoever be to blame, one fact is clear that the Lady Superintendent acted with grave indiscretion in offending the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu girls, though she may be well-meaning all the while. If they had done anything to insult the Christian girls of the institution, the Lady Superintendent ought to have punished them otherwise than by touching their food and treating them with contempt.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Approval of the refusal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to pay the cost of an additional Magistrate's Court in Bombay.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 12th October, writes :—The effort of the Bombay Government to saddle the local Municipal Corporation with the cost of an additional Magistrate's Court is well met by them in their reply to the letter of the Government formulating the demand. It may seem that local self-government is to be made a stalking horse by the Government for shifting its financial obligations, whenever it may be possible, from its shoulders to those of the Corporation. While the question of the equitable distribution of the cost of primary education is not yet settled finally, the Government makes a somewhat strange demand that the cost of an additional magisterial court to be created,—a purely Imperial charge,—should be borne by the municipality, forgetting at the same time that it already mulcted the Corporation in a decent amount annually by disentitling them to such sources of revenue as the petroleum tax and a portion of the ábkári revenue ; and, circumstanced as they are, it is not to be wondered if the members of the Corporation, like wise financiers, are led to a most careful adjustment of their financial resources. The Imperial Government is hard up for money, and to make both ends meet it is obliged to levy heavy contributions on Provincial Governments, whose resources are thus crippled and who are forced to avail themselves of the slightest opportunity to foist the financial responsibility of an object of their concern on the municipality. We think the representatives of the ratepayers are acting wisely in refusing to squander illegitimately the money of the people, or to be coerced into the fitful demands of the Government.

The insanitary condition of certain streets in Bombay and a recommendation to His Excellency Lord Harris in the matter.

39. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 12th October, observes :—Some of the thickly populated streets and bye-lanes of Bombay are in such a dirty condition that if the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer were to visit them they would at once see the urgent necessity of improving their sanitary condition. We are sorry to find that the Municipal Commissioner and his subordinates do not pay proper attention to the sanitation of the town. It is very gratifying to note that His Excellency Lord Connemara has expressed his wish to visit personally the slums of Madras, and we recommend that His Excellency Lord Harris may follow suit and open the eyes of the local municipal authorities to the real state of affairs.

Municipal taxes at Ahmedabad and the inability of the people to pay the same.

40. The *Ahmedabad Times* (92), in its issue of the 14th October, observes that the Honorary Magistrate of Ahmedabad entrusted with the work of disposing of municipal offences has requested the District Magistrate to give him a co-adjutor for the purpose of trying the

numerous defaulters who have not paid the new tax levied by the municipality for the removal of sewage water. This fact, the *Times* says, is sufficient to prove the poverty of the people. It says that it is surprisingly strange that under such circumstances the municipal authorities should have decided to raise the existing Halálkhor-tax, and has fears that the municipality will not be able to collect the increased tax. It regrets that the inhabitants of Ahmedabad should be burdened with various municipal taxes and says that the president has little idea of their hardships and miseries. It seems, the paper observes, that the president is desirous of gaining credit by increasing municipal income.

A complaint against the Surat Municipality regarding an increase in the wheel-tax and a request to the authorities in the matter.

41. The *Surya Prakásh* (91), in its issue of the 11th October, disapproves of an increase in the wheel-tax made by the Surat Municipality, and says that considering that a charge of only Rs. 6 is levied on a horse carriage, it is unfair to charge Rs. 9 for a carriage drawn by two bullocks. The paper also complains that an extra charge of one anna is levied on bullock-carts already subjected to the usual wheel-tax whenever they bring hay into the city. It observes that both these taxes have become very unpopular and recommends the authorities to reduce the wheel-tax on bullock-carriages from Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 and abolish the levy of the additional anna on the hay carts.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The scheme for the utilization of the armies of Native States and remarks in connection with it.

42. The *Native Opinion* (19), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—Since the declaration of Lord Dufferin at Patialla on the eve of his retirement from the Viceregal *musnad* about the utilization of the armies of Native States towards imperial defence, nothing has been heard about the steps taken by the Imperial Government in furtherance of the scheme then expounded, except that Major Melliss has been deputed to find what number of the States' troops may be available for the purpose. Of course, the scheme must be undergoing the immutable process of red-tape incubation, and may never have its full public development, but it is particularly important for the outside world to know how the Supreme Government has disposed of the sovereign rights of the princes whose armies will eventually be drawn upon. What we hitherto insisted upon was that the princes themselves, or some nobles from their houses, be trained to command their contingents, of course under the supreme command of the British Commander-in-Chief, so that while the princes might have the gratification of holding responsible positions under the British flag, the subjects of the different States at the same time may have the happy consolation of the maintenance of the States' military sovereign rights. It was in view of such maintenance that we proposed the establishment of a Military College for the Native Chiefs, or, if the scheme could not be approved of, the training of men from the States at some English military school with the same ultimate object. We do not know how the Government mean to dispose of this matter. To the Chiefs themselves and their subjects this is a subject of paramount importance, and naturally they must be anxious to be taken into confidence in this matter. We are told that at the camp of exercise at Attock the Mahárája of Ulwar is to command his own contingent which will take part in the proposed manœuvres. This is as it should be, but unless the Government of India do not wish the scheme to fall through, they ought to make arrangements for imparting military instruction to the Chiefs. The Supreme Government has taken the first step and they ought not to rest content with it. It is incumbent upon them to see that the Native contingents are rendered more effective and useful by training the sons or relations of the Chiefs themselves to command their own armies.

Information about and remarks on the situation at Cambay.

43. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 13th October, says:—It is generally believed that no Diwán will now be appointed to the State of Cambay, which will be brought under British management, a Kárbhári of the Nawáb and a representative of the British Govern-

ment carrying on the administration under the designation of Joint Administrators. According to our knowledge, the people of Cambay will not be dissatisfied with this arrangement, because they have lost all confidence in the Nawáb on account of his bad administration and mainly for his attempt to give strong support to his Diwán in connection with the recent sad occurrences. The people will be sorry to lose Native administration, but prefer British rule to living under a ruler like the Nawáb. The expedients adopted by Mr. James in enquiring into the grievances of the people have led them to put trust in him and to believe that their old grievances will be redressed to a certain extent.

44. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 14th October, states:—The Nawáb's proclamation advised the farmers to reap their crops, but is not believed in by them on account of their past experience, and they have refused to cut their crops until the prosecutions against their brethren are concluded and their petition to Government is disposed of. The committee of the public meeting held at Bombay has despatched to Cambay five gentlemen, who left Bombay last evening. They will ascertain the grievances of the farmers and other inhabitants of Cambay and will accordingly prepare a petition for submission to Government. A suggestion has been made to these gentlemen by some of the leading residents of Cambay that a public meeting should be held at that place and resolutions similar to those passed at the Bombay meeting should be come to.

45. The same paper in another place states:—The Nawáb and his brother are said to have taken offence at the censure passed upon the former by Major W. P. Kennedy soon after his arrival at Cambay. The Nawáb is laid up with fever and his brother, Mir Najumkhán, is said to have wired to the Bombay Government that the Nawáb has been unnecessarily insulted by Major Kennedy; that by the advice of Mr. Sheppard, late Commissioner, N. D., the Nawáb had entrusted the entire administration to the Diwán and had put trust in him, and that hence the Nawáb ought not to be held responsible. The Mahájans of Cambay have also wired to Government that Mr. Shámráo had misled the Nawáb in connection with the armed attack on the farmers and have prayed Government to permit the Nawáb to rule as before. It is said that Mr. Najumkhán, the Nawáb's brother, has decided to seek legal advice in connection with the Nawáb's suspension.

46. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in its issue of the 16th October, observes that the removal of the Nawáb of Cambay from his Gádi for two years and the assumption of the administration of the State by the British Government are the result of the mismanagement of the State by the Nawáb and his advisers which culminated in the recent sad massacre of a number of the subjects, that the Nawáb tries to transfer the serious responsibility of mismanagement to the shoulders of his late Diwán, but thereby exposes his own incapability to control the Diwán and to see that the welfare of his subjects is properly attended to, that the Nawáb is properly and justly treated by the paramount Government by his temporary removal from the administration, that the people of Cambay deserve great credit for forgetting their own wrongs and expressing deep regret and heart-felt sympathy for the removal of the Nawáb from the administration, and that they need not take the unpleasant matter to heart as the removal is temporary and the State will be restored to him on his showing improvement in his conduct.

47. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 17th October, states that the officials of the police and other departments of the State are sore afraid of being dismissed from service and blame their own luck and curse Mr. Shámráo. The people have also become sad and talk of a likelihood of being made to pay more taxes under the British administration. The five gentlemen despatched to Cambay by the public meeting held at Bombay were welcomed at the railway station by some of the Mahájans of Cambay. The poor people, believing that with the aid of the five gentlemen the injury done by the late administration would be removed, contribute to the fund started in aid of the distressed persons, &c., each according to his might. The fishermen have also contributed Rs. 50 by raising a subscription among themselves.

48. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 18th October, says:—From the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Keshavlál Hirálál as Diwán, as stated in the

notification issued by the Nawáb, some persons infer that the Nawáb continues in power. Such, however, is not the case. The Nawáb has been deprived of his powers, but to keep up his dignity he has been made to appoint a British servant as an assistant to Major Kennedy. The five gentlemen deputed by the Bombay public meeting have commenced to collect information about the persons killed and wounded at the late armed attack on the rayats and about the losses suffered on that occasion. It is said that the Mahájans are consulting these five gentlemen for arranging to hold a public meeting at Cambay.

49. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—So far the natives of Cambay in Bombay have honourably acquitted themselves of the duty they owed to their fellow-subjects in this dark hour of their grief and affliction. But what has the Government of Bombay done? A fortnight has already elapsed since the occurrence of the lamentable incident, but we have not heard that His Excellency Lord Harris' Government has taken any steps to investigate into the history of the affair. In a matter of this kind the public have a right to know what is being done. It would argue extreme callousness and want of sympathy were the Government to sit with hands folded and await for the report which the political may send at his leisure. It is to be hoped that Lord Harris for his own political reputation will soon bestir himself in the matter and save himself from the reproach which is certain to overtake him of governing by picnic. It is rumoured that the Government intend sending an English military officer to act as minister. A more unwise and mischievous nomination than that could not be made at so eventful a juncture. What is wanted is not a policy of stern repression by the iron hands of a rough and rude military, who may hardly be in sympathy with the masses, but a policy of wise reconciliation. We deem it our duty to warn the Government against such an appointment as is rumoured.

50. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 13th October, writes:—The *embroglio* at Cambay has resulted in the Diwán's resignation. It seems that Mr. Laud, though with the best of intentions, made his position impossible. If the people were persistent in their demand that the Diwán should be removed, there was probably no way out of the difficulty except his resignation. Whatever their grievances and however they may be promised to be redressed, they reiterated that the Diwán must go. It is a serious matter for an administrator to be so unpopular, and it is no palliation to say that his administration was progressive and his motives pure. The Diwán and his master the Nawáb were apparently on the best terms, and their parting has not, it seems, been without a pang, but the people, for whatever reasons, took too irreconcileable a position, and it is well that both the Diwán and the Nawáb have yielded to the necessities of the situation. Mr. Shámráo apparently pays the penalty of overzeal, and his fate illustrates the fact that even in a Native State at this day popular will cannot be defied too long with impunity.

51. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 15th October, writes:—

Suspension of the Nawáb of Cambay for two years and the appointment of Major Kennedy as Administrator.

We regret to learn of the deposition, or rather the suspension, of the Nawáb of Cambay for a period of two years; but at the same time we cannot help thinking that Government could not have taken this extreme course without full justification. It is impossible to say one way or the other upon this decision of Government on the very scant information before us. We must, however, say that Government have done extremely well in appointing as Administrator so experienced, straightforward and able officer as Major W. P. Kennedy.

52. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—Several unpleasant reports have reached us this week from Indore. We cannot give them here *in extenso* for obvious reasons. But it is to be hoped that the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India will intervene in time and see that things do not take a more unhappy turn. The resignation of Mr. Bhadbhade, one of the Judges at Indore, the dismissal of another Judge, the sudden death of a high Native officer, and the im-

Frequent changes in the personnel of the administration at Indore deprecated and a request to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to institute an inquiry into certain matters in that connection.

prisonment of Kápse after he had been once acquitted by the Sessions Court demand careful inquiries. We, of course, write subject to correction, but the more or less simultaneous character of these occurrences has painfully surprised many persons interested in the welfare of the Indore State, and we earnestly hope that everything will be done to inspire people with greater confidence in the administration. Diwán Bahádur Raghunáthráo left the State in disappointment. We do not know what has induced Mr. Kirtane to retire. Mr. Bedarkar, it is said, will succeed him. We are not prepared to prophesy how far he will be successful, but we must say that frequent changes in the personnel of the administration are always to be regretted in the interests of all the parties concerned in the well-being of the State.

Disagreeable rumours about the doings of a Native State in Central India.

53. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 13th October, writes :—Some disagreeable rumours have reached us about the doings in a Native State in Central India. Non-interference with the judiciary is one of the first principles of good government, and any breach of it is more insufferable and likely to be more harmful than any other piece of mal-administration. Our Native Princes hardly need to be reminded that their tenure of power is only on sufferance, that their actions are closely watched by a vigilant supervising authority, not altogether conciliatory or indulgent, and that in the interests both of themselves and their subjects it is highly necessary that they should work under a constant sense of responsibility. The need of such wakefulness, at all times great, is all the greater when a Prince has already got a bad name. The old tradition that a king is master and the subjects his slaves must now be replaced by a more enlightened policy. According to modern notions a king rather resembles the head of a joint Hindu family of which the coparceners are all adults. In any case, the tradition of absolute irresponsible power must be forgotten, and the administration conducted with due regard to modern requirements.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st October 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH OCTOBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A correspondent, writing to the *Varhád Samáchár* (3) in its issue of the 13th October, observes:—The new notification issued by the G. I. P. Railway Company has added to the already existing inconveniences of the public. The abolition of the reckoning of time with A.M. and P.M. and the method of calculating time from midnight to midnight will put passengers to great trouble. It would have been far better if the Company had warned the public to keep pen and paper with them to calculate the time while travelling by the rail-road. The running of only two passenger trains through the Central Provinces and the Berárs is a grievance of very long standing. We required at least one more passenger train, particularly in the hot and busy season, but the Company, instead of giving an extra up and down train, deprived us of the advantages of night trains, making them run without stoppage at some small stations. Especially to the village populations, agricultural classes and Banias this arrangement will be of great inconvenience. These people used to come from their villages to the zilla stations such as Akola and Amráoti by the day train, and after finishing work in courts, bazars, &c., were able to return by the night train. But now they are obliged to spend the whole night and almost the whole of the following day at these towns, where they have very little means of getting food and shelter. If the Company wanted to have a fast running train over this section, it ought to have arranged for a local train from Bhusával to Nágpur and back, by which local passengers could have travelled and through passengers for Bombay, Poona, Jabalpur, &c., would have had their trains sufficiently convenient. Not to attend to the just complaints of the public is, it seems, the general rule of this Company, and therefore it would be advisable for the Government—especially the Berár Commission—to make the Company do as public necessity requires. Our kind and benevolent Commissioner should move in the matter and see that the Company gives up its indifference and high-handedness, at least as far as Berár is concerned.

Inconvenience resulting from the new method of calculating time and the changes in the time-table of the G. I. P. Railway.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st October 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 43 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 25th October 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers,	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore,...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára,...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarât Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbâre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Isláu	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Present condition of India described in verse.

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 19th October, publishes verses on "the present condition of India," in which the versifier says:—The people of India being reduced to poverty are obliged to borrow money constantly for their maintenance and pass their days and nights in anxiety. They are supplied with fine machine-made cloth, but are debased by liquor being forced down their throats. Their good old books have been stolen away from them and dust has been thrown into their eyes. They have cried themselves hoarse over a shortness of fodder, their country has been roasted like a goat in a sacrificial fire, and their heroes who were the pillars of their country have departed for ever. May God unite the divided people and may the latter protect their mother-land by releasing it from foreign yoke. The gardens and forests of the country are preserved mainly for foreigners to promenade and hunt in. If a Native's death is caused by a foreigner the latter is acquitted on the ground of want of proof and is set loose on a promise of not repeating such an outrage in future. The foreigners have found a golden land in India, and the Natives having lost their former pluck patiently submit to foreign government and do not think of combining against it. The rulers should, therefore, conduct the administration after deliberate consideration without staining their own name and reputation.

Anglo-Indian officers and a request to Her Majesty the Queen regarding their selection.

2. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 20th October, observes:—British rule in India has conferred a multitude of blessings upon the country and the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty has proved the most beneficial. The whole of India is strongly attached to her person; but the high-handed and tyrannical manner in which some of her officers, assisted by some unpatriotic Indians, rule over India is much to be deprecated, as it is likely to alienate the minds of the people from the British rule. These officers perhaps think that they are acting loyally towards the British throne; but they are actually sowing the seeds of disaffection and discontent amongst Natives. We therefore pray Her Majesty to send out such officers as have sympathy with the people.

Lord Ripon's advice to his countrymen with regard to the policy they should pursue in India approved.

3. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—No name is held in more grateful remembrance than that of the Marquis of Ripon, and no one will therefore be surprised to learn that His Lordship has recently contributed to the pages of the *Paternoster Review* an exceedingly sympathetic article on "The India of to-day." Our beloved ex-Viceroy takes for his text a remark made in 1882 by 'a very competent judge' and oft-repeated since, that "the England of Queen Anne was hardly more different from the England of to-day than the India of Lord Ellenborough from the India of Lord Ripon." The proposition, Lord Ripon tells his readers, is perfectly true, although it may appear rather startling when it is presented in another form, that is, that India has changed during the last forty years with a rapidity four times as great as that with which England has advanced. His Lordship is one of those clear-sighted persons who distinctly perceive that the time has arrived when England should part with her old ways in India, and that the future welfare of her Empire in this country depends upon the judiciousness with which she chooses her course at present. The progressive movement, which is the most prominent feature of the India of the present day, is, Lord Ripon asks his readers to remember, solely of England's creation, and it is, therefore, England's duty to recognise it and guide it in a wise and beneficent manner. Lord Ripon's advice to his countrymen with regard to the policy they have now to pursue in this country is just what one would expect from a person whose sole care during his Viceroyalty was to guard the welfare of the Indian people, and who laboured, as Mr. Cotton has said, from the moment he landed in India to the moment he left it, for the native population. It is not every Viceroy who does and feels as Lord Ripon did and felt; and it is not therefore also every Viceroy in whom India reposes the confidence she reposed in the Marquis of Ripon: it is not every Viceroy whose name is one to conjure almost every Indian household. Mr. Cotton has said that this unique position of this

great nobleman only imposes an absolute duty on the British public to recognise and accept his leadership in Indian matters, and the whole of India cordially subscribes to this sentiment.

Legislation in social matters and the evil custom of polygamy among the Mahomedans.

4. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 18th October, in a communicated article writes :—Now that legislation on all kinds of subjects is in the air, and even the domestic hearth is not safe from its encroachments, the question naturally arises as to what will be the next move of the social reformers. If I were asked which institution was the fouler—polygamy or early marriages—I should declare without hesitation that the first is the larger plague-spot, and demands more immediate remedy. Not that I can prove to my own intellectual conviction that polygamy is prejudicial to the best interests of the community ; I have a prejudice against it as I have a prejudice against early marriages, and that is all. I have not reflected much upon the question ; but I have never been able to understand whence comes the stream of women needed to keep alive the institution of polygamy. Possibly, the easier provision for women made under this system, and the greater cost of energy entailed on men for the maintenance of large households, have led to the larger survival of women than of men ; and hence the disparity of members may be accounted for. Anyhow, if the disparity exists, no more efficient system can be devised to carry off this superfluity than the Mahomedan practice of polygamy. Still, we have all a prejudice, probably a just prejudice, against the institution ; and the question remains why it should be treated more tenderly than the comparatively more innocent practice of early marriages. Is the answer so very difficult ? Such a proposal would raise the Mahomedans of India in insurrection from one end of the country to the other. It is expected that the meek Hindu will submit against his better judgment to any amount of tampering with his religious convictions and practices ; but the Mahomedans know how to make themselves respected. They can compel the French Republic to interdict the performance of Mahomed on the French stage, and they can make their will obeyed by the enterprising manager of the Lyceum. It is safe to say that neither our reformers nor legislators will touch them for years. If it be argued that the projected legislation against early marriages will affect the Mahomedans as well, I would reply that the trick is to catch them napping. Plenty of fuss has been and is to be made about widow-marriages ; Hindu cases are to be cited to prove the hardship of early marriages ; and the Mahomedans, feeling themselves unaffected, are to be included in this general legislation. I do not complain of these tactics ; on the contrary, I condemn the spirit that raises unnecessary storms : I conceive that most of the virtue of statesmanship consists rather in the delicacy of the method of carrying great measures than in the merits of the measures themselves. All the same, the fact cannot be disputed that our reformers have let polygamy alone. If they challenge this assertion, let them have the courage of their convictions and preach legislative interference with polygamy. I fancy, a few timely sermons from the Kázis will soon admonish them that their best wisdom lies in leaving the Mahomedans alone.

Remarks on the movement for raising the age of consent.

5. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 19th October, writes :—We have already discussed the question of the age of consent almost threadbare. We refer to it to-day from another point of view. There is talk, both here and in Bombay, of holding public meetings for the purpose of protesting against the proposals for legislative action. We think there is no need to protest. So far as we can see, the proposed change will not do harm to Hindu society just as we have said that it will do very little good. On our side, generally speaking, intercourse before puberty is a very rare thing. The proposed change will therefore affect only a few exceptional cases. There too, as we have pointed out more than once, the aggrieved party will hardly like to seek redress from the law courts. The only way to prevent such occurrences, or to make them rarer still than they are now, is to induce Hindu society to condemn marriages between grown up husbands and very young girls. Those gentlemen who are making so much fuss about such a small matter betray ignorance of a sense of proportion. From the great cry that is being raised, one would fancy that the whole future of Hindu society depended upon this one question.

Proceedings of a public meeting held at Ahmedabad to consider the desirability of raising the age of consent.

6. In reporting the proceedings of a public meeting recently held at Ahmedabad to consider the desirability of raising the limit of the age of consent, the *Hindusthán* (110), in its issue of the 19th October, says:—The meeting was presided over by Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám, and Ráo Bahádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar moved the proposition that the present limit of age fixed by the Penal Code should be raised from 10 to 12 years. Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrám, Deputy Educational Inspector, in opposing this, said:—"It is said in the Shástras that in the present age, the *Kaliyuga*, girls ten years old will bear children. Our reformers pay no regard to the interests of the public. When the limit of age was fixed at 10 years in the Indian Penal Code Government did not consult the Indian public, and even if Government now wish to raise it to 12 without public consent they might do so; but we Indians have learnt to distinguish between good and evil and ought not to be consenting parties to this increase. It would be irreligious on our part to assist in violating the Shástras. By raising the age of consent we shall allow an opportunity to Government to interfere in our domestic affairs—we shall be at the mercy of the English tribunals and shall very likely be outraged. Offensive questions will be put by the executive officers to our mothers, sisters and other female relatives. It is better to allow the death of a girl to go unchallenged than to punish her husband criminally for enjoying one of the rights of marriage. Reformers think that by imitating western civilization and endowing women with new privileges they are doing good to the country, but really it is positive harm, because the Indian women are incompetent to enjoy such privileges. Is it a reform to allow widows to marry? In olden times the institution of *Sati* proved the great devotion of the Indian wife to her husband, and by its abolition she has lost all regard for him. I say with regret that Government have not done a good thing in abolishing the institution of *Sati*." It is a pity, observes the *Hindusthán*, that an educational officer of Government should have passed such absurd strictures upon the good intentions of Government. Education is the very foundation of progress, and it is to be regretted that an educational officer should deem fit to pass such remarks in a public meeting. This is worse than what Professor Jinsivále said last May at Poona. Such utterances are allowed under the liberal and tolerant rule of Britain; but it is a misuse of liberty. Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrám however succeeded in enlisting four more votes on his side and carried the day. The party desiring progress, however, subsequently resolved to send in a petition to Government to raise the limit of age. [The *Praja Mat* (123), the *Nyáyadarshak* (121), and the *Ahmedabad Times* (92), in their respective issues of the 18th, 20th and 21st October, approve of Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrám's views and are glad that Ráo Bahádur Lálshankar's proposition was rejected by a majority. The *Nyáyadarshak* asks the inhabitants of Ahmedabad not to put their signatures to a memorial prepared by a handful of reformers.]

A would-be *Sati* at the village of Nerul near Thána.

7. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 22nd October, states that last week a Kunbi or agriculturist died at the village of Nerul in the Thána District, and that the widow of the deceased was so much overcome with grief that she rushed to the burning funeral pyre and threw herself into it, but as she could not bear the pangs of being burnt alive she came out of the pyre and died next day of the burns.

Comments on the evidence given by mill-labourers before the Indian Factory Commission in Bombay.

8. The *Sind Times* (7), in its issue of the 23rd October, writes:—The plan of tying the Factory Commission down to a series of questions settled beforehand may have its advantages, but it is also attended by some results which are, to say the least, curious. Thus, among the witnesses examined in Bombay was a boy of thirteen, who, in reply to one of the preliminary questions, very candidly stated that his aunt compelled him to work in the mill against his wish. After this it was clearly superfluous to ask the lad whether he would prefer more holidays and less pay. But that being one of the questions adopted by the Commission, or for them, it was nevertheless duly put, the result, of course, being that the witness declared his preference for Rs. 7 pay with four Sunday holidays, to

Rs. 8 pay without them. The boy being an unwilling worker, and his aunt, in all probability, taking his pay, there can be very little doubt that the more holidays and less pay he got the better he would like it. At the same time, it is only fair to note that the witnesses generally, old and young, male and female, seem to have given their votes in favour of more holidays with proportionately less pay. In fact, the accommodating temper of the Bombay hands in the matter of remuneration is remarkable, and contrasts significantly with the attitude of their British congeners, who want the same pay for a day of eight hours as for one of ten or eleven. Among the Bombay witnesses there was, however, one notable exception to the general *insonciance* on this point. Tukárám Lakshman stated very emphatically that if it came to a choice between wages and holidays, he would prefer working at a mill which gave no holidays. But then, as the Commissioners are careful to record, Tukárám was a dull and heavy-witted individual, who took a long time to understand the simplest questions. The truth of the proverb that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy is generally recognised. Is it possible that the converse also is true, and that the duller Jack is the less he cares for holidays? Among noteworthy features of the evidence so far are the unanimity with which the witnesses pronounce the ten or fifteen minutes allowed for refreshment in the middle of the day too little, half an hour being the time that finds most favour with them for the purpose, and the very general dissatisfaction expressed at the fact that while the hands cannot leave without notice, or absent themselves without being mulcted in twice the amount of their wages for the time lost, the managers of the mills can dismiss them or suspend work at any moment without giving them compensation. The same practice, we believe, prevails in the case of domestic servants throughout India, and the only thing that can be said in extenuation of the anomaly is that it is in accordance with the custom of the country. The Commission, we see, are sitting practically with closed doors, neither the public nor reporters being admitted. The reason given for this is that the presence of the public, which would naturally include that of employers, might embarrass or intimidate the witnesses. This, however, could hardly apply to the reporters, who, if necessary, might be put behind a *purdah*; and their exclusion may afford people a pretext for insinuating that the evidence is cooked, which is to be regretted.

The income-tax and the request of the volunteers to exempt them from its payment.

9. The *Hindusthán* (110), in its issue of the 19th October, observes:—It was not right to exempt military officers drawing a salary of Rs. 500 a month from the incidence of the income-tax when all other persons, excepting landholders, earning Rs. 500 a year are made subject to the tax. Anglo-Indians have always grumbled to pay this tax and now urge that volunteers being military men should also be exempted from the tax. We trust Government will not grant this unreasonable request as the volunteers receive no remuneration for their services. As Natives are not allowed to become volunteers the concession prayed for should not be made, for if it be made, almost all Christians will enroll themselves as volunteers and thus another act of injustice to the Natives will be perpetrated.

Stringency of the Arms Act and necessity of repealing it.

10. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—Perhaps the killing of some forty people by a pack of hungry wolves may not be enough for the official world to see that their stringency in the enforcement of the Arms Act is eating into the very vitals of our national existence. The reservation of forests was planned in the hope that there would always be a copious fall of rain, but though forests as a preventive against droughts have proved a means of questionable utility, they now afford an ample scope as a breeding ground to animals of prey and a shelter to them from the pursuit of men. To the official, who in his ramblings is always armed to the very teeth and is accompanied by a number of armed followers, the nightly visits of a tiger or a panther may mean nothing; but in villages which are always overful with agricultural stock and have to look to sticks and stones for defence, the position is extremely unpleasant. Will the loss of forty lives move Government to loosen the bonds of this stringency? Government of their own accord ought to facilitate the possession of arms amongst the peasantry and reward every tiller of soil for the extermination of a number of wolves with a rifle and shots.

The old story of the wolf extermination in England ought to come to Government with a vivid freshness, disabusing them of the false notions of safety they attempt to find in peoples' disarmament. Will not the loss of these forty precious lives awaken Government from their long sleep to do what the very circumstances of the present case demand? Will they still blindly stick to the belief that disarmament is the only safe side of the shield?

Sentiments on the new arrangement of associating an Executive Engineer with the Sanitary Commissioner.

11. With reference to the arrangement made in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies for associating an Executive Engineer with the Sanitary Commissioner, under instructions from the Government of India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 25th October, says:—The arrangement is undoubtedly good, but it is feared that the district municipalities will be put to a ruinous expenditure to carry out the scientific proposals of the Engineer. Moreover, sometimes the authorities try to force the corporations to execute the projects brought forward by their officers without seriously considering the important question of cost, and when the latter hesitate to carry out the wishes of Government they are punished with suspension and the projects are executed by Government, the cost being recovered from the corporations or rather the people. Such procedure raises the fear of these projects proving worthless. It remains to be seen whether the new arrangement made by the Madras and Bombay Governments proves beneficial or otherwise to the people.

Government and the Khots.

12. In writing about the Khoti Commission, the *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 20th October, observes:—Politically the present condition of India is such as can scarcely be met with in any other country in the world. A fancy has lately entered into the heads of some Government officials that the poor and illiterate people of the country are oppressed by the well-to-do and educated classes; and some officials, in order to avail themselves of the principle of "divide and rule," attempt to create a split between the money-lenders and debtors under the pretence of humanity. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is an outcome of such attempts. This Act is not necessarily beneficial to agriculturists in all cases. Its result has only been that agriculturists cannot, as they could before it came into force, borrow money on the security of their property, but have now to sell it, and consequently the small landholders in the country are being replaced by big Zamindárs. The Act has thus proved detrimental to the interests of those very persons for whose relief it was originally intended. Similar will be the result of the resolution or Act which Government are said to have under contemplation with respect to the Khots and their tenants. There is much exaggeration in the complaints that have been made against the Khots as regards their treatment of their rayats.. It is a fact that the Khots advance money to their tenants in times of distress and for marriage expenses, and are generally too wise to ill-treat those on whom, they know, their welfare depends, and very few honest farmers will deny this fact. Moreover, it is very dubious whether a fixed money assessment will be advantageous to the rayats. In villages in the Konkan the Khots are the only persons who can buy corn from the cultivators, and consequently, if money payments are insisted upon, there is fear of the rayats being compelled to sell the produce of their fields at the rates fixed by the buyers, who are no others than the Khots themselves. As an illustration in point may be cited the cases of those cultivators, who in districts above the *ghâts*, where there are no Khots, are obliged to borrow money from Márwádis and others at very high rates of interest with which to pay Government land revenue instalments. This difficulty of the cultivators has not been obviated by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and is sure to be encountered by the rayats in the Khoti villages if money payments be decided on. Besides, Government must look to their usual policy and it is not desirable that frequent changes should be made in it. When the Khoti Bill was under discussion in 1880, both the Honourable Mr. Ashburner and the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft considered the compromise therein arrived at as regards the Khots and their tenants to be very satisfactory and likely to be a final settlement of the question. What necessity has then arisen for amending it so soon? There may be, as we grant, a little oppression exercised by the Khots, but it

is not desirable that for that reason the whole system should be overhauled. We say that only a partial change may be made in it and that it should be determined by a mixed commission of intelligent Khots, rayats and a few others to be nominated by Government. We hope our remarks will receive consideration at the hands of Government.

The Khots and their tenants.

13. A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 19th October, says that the agriculturists in Khoti villages are forced to render gratuitous services (*veth*) to the Khots at a time when they have to work in their own fields, that no remissions of land assessment are allowed them by the Khot even in bad seasons, that hardly anything remains for their maintenance after satisfying the demand of the Khot, and that the Government officers while on tour never try to acquaint themselves with the real condition of the agriculturists, for they always make necessary enquiries of the Khot, who informs them that everything is right and that the rayats are in a prosperous condition.

Severity of the Abkári Act towards country liquor.

14. In noticing the fine inflicted by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on an Irani Pársi, a vendor of Europe liquors in Secunderabad, for bringing with him to Bombay one quart and half a pint of country liquor for his own use without a license, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—It is a severe law, indeed, that prohibits the possession of a bottle or two of country liquor on a journey for one's own use without a license from the authorities, while liberty is given to carry a dozen bottles of Europe liquor without a license. If people interpreted this invidious distinction between Europe and country liquor to mean that it is intended by Government to increase the consumption of the former at the expense of the latter, and to compel the consumers of the latter to take to the former, no strong argument could be advanced to refute the charge. Government, however, cannot be credited with such intentions, and ought to make the necessary amendments in the Abkári Act.

Forest grievances of the people and a suggestion to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the matter.

15. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—We learn that some 200 agriculturists from the Mával recently came down to Poona in order to represent their grievances arising from the hard rules framed by the Forest Department to His Excellency the Governor, waited upon His Excellency personally and presented their petition, which His Excellency has promised to consider. We hope Lord Harris will make it a point to settle the matter of forest grievances once for all in a manner conducive to the best interests of the people.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Fázalbhái Visrám to the Bombay Legislative Council.

16. The *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—In succession to the Honourable Mr. R. M. Sayáni, Government have appointed Mr. Fázalbhái Visrám an additional member of the local Legislative Council. The new councillor is comparatively a young man, but he possesses an intimate knowledge of Bombay trade and has a mind enriched by foreign travel. As a successful merchant holding a seat on the Port Trust, Mr. Fázalbhái can claim to represent the commercial interest in the Council, while his creed renders him a useful representative of the Mahomedan community to which he belongs.

Certain amendments required in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 23rd October, expresses a hope that Government will pay attention to the remark recorded in one of his judgments by Mr. Justice Mahmud of the Allahabad High Court about the law being differently applied to the poor and the rich in the matter of the period of appeal in civil suits, and recommends that now that Government have before them in the Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code they may consider the fact that according to Section 421 an appellate court is bound to hear what an accused on bail may have to say with regard to his appeal before it is disposed of, while it is not so bound in the case of a convict in jail, and may try to give the same protection to the accused in either case.

18. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 18th October, writes:—Private information from Bombay states that Mr. Justice Telang, as President of the present Criminal Sessions of Bombay, has acquitted himself with a credit that has surprised even those who had best understood his great powers. He is uniformly courteous to witnesses, counsel and jurors. He gives all sides all the hearing they can desire. When counsel have had their say, the Judge commences immediately, and without hesitation, to sum up, and his summary in point of lucidity might have delighted Mathew Arnold himself. In his charges to the juries there is an unexampled absence of leaning; he puts the evidence and the law before them with singular fairness and ability, and there has not been a single complaint of misdirection. Our informant proceeds to observe that no one can truly appreciate Mr. Telang's great merits unless he is present to see and hear him presiding on the bench. Clever Judges are apt to be paradoxical, and more often convicting than not, but Mr. Telang is free from these weaknesses of acuteness. The eminent distinction achieved by this Judge will confirm the case for the more liberal employment of the people of this country in the higher grades of the public service. Meanwhile, we are all, without distinction of race or creed, proud of the Honourable Káshináth Trimbak Telang.

Success of Mr. Justice Telang as a Sessions Judge of the Bombay High Court.

19. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (163) in its issue of the 18th October, observes:—In your paper you have animadverted on the working of the Sadar Court of Sind. You have brought to the notice of Government that the work in chambers has probably increased so much that one Judge cannot do it. You have further suggested that Government should make an inquiry and appoint at least two Judges, who should dispose of business in consultation with each other. But, Sir, no such delay as was complained of during the time that Mr. Macpherson was here takes place in Mr. Hosking's time. The work in chambers is now what it was in Mr. Macpherson's time and it is strange that it is not delayed. The disposal of business promptly or otherwise depends very much upon the manner in which the presiding Judge does it. During the time that Messrs. Melville, Wedderburn, West, Birdwood, Candy and Parsons held the appointment of the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, we never heard any complaint of delay in the disposal of business. Although the present Judge, Mr. Hosking, like his predecessors attends the Court twice a week, yet the work in chambers is not delayed.

Disposal of work in the Sadar Court in Sind by Mr. Hosking and his predecessor contrasted.

20. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 23rd October, is glad to learn that Khán Bahádur Barjorji Edalji Modi, First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, is appointed Acting Judge of the Small Causes Court, Poona, and says that his transfer from Surat is a great loss to that city. It further observes that Mr. Modi filled with credit the post of a Subordinate Judge for about 19 years, during which period he had to decide important and intricate cases and that his decisions were generally upheld by the higher tribunals, thereby showing that he is an impartial and able officer.

Approval of the appointment of Khán Bahádur Barjorji Edalji Modi as Acting Judge, Small Causes Court, Poona.

21. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 19th October, regrets that the creditors of the Baila Mill at Surat, which went into liquidation about four years ago, have not yet, owing to frequent transfers and the indifference of the District Judge, received their money, and says that while the application of one of the creditors to the District Judge made about two months ago for hastening the liquidation business was rejected, the same Judge in another matter sent for the liquidators' report. This report, the *Darpan* observes, only states that the Court should enquire into the claims of the creditors and fix the amounts owing to them. The paper remarks that the District Judge should be good enough to do the liquidation business at an early date.

A complaint against the District Judge, Surat, regarding the unnecessary delay caused to the creditors of the Baila Mill in liquidation.

22. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 19th October, writes :—We have before us a memorial submitted by the students of the Agricultural Class attached to the Science College, Poona, to the Government of Bombay. The memorialists complain that the Government officials do not follow the rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 3rd September 1885, in filling up vacancies of appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem. They justly charge Government with having deceived them. High promises and inducements were held out when the class was organised by Sir Richard Temple. The memorialists pray that they should be given a better status than other undergraduates, especially with regard to permission to appear for the Higher and Lower Standard Departmental Examinations. We hope Government will give their best consideration to the memorial. If the education of the masses is to contain an agricultural section, the services of these gentlemen ought to be utilized.

The grievance of the students of the Agricultural Class attached to the Science College, Poona.

23. The *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 19th October, says that Principal Wordsworth has done nothing for the good of the public so as to justify the great activity displayed in Bombay and in the mofussil in collecting funds for commemorating his name. If, says the paper, he has been a good teacher he has merely done his duty, for which he was, though indirectly, paid from the pockets of the people. If a memorial is to be raised to one who has done his duty, why should it not be done in every case? Instead of wasting money on such trifling things it would be well if it were spent in bettering the condition, say, of five or ten of the thousands of poverty-stricken families that are to be met with in the country.

Disapproval of the movement for commemorating the services of Mr. Wordsworth, Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

24. A correspondent, writing to the *Anglo-Lusitano* (164) in its issue of the 16th October, observes :—I have read with interest and curiosity what you and your correspondents have from time to time written with regard to the working of the Goa Post Office, and though specific charges have been brought against the authorities concerned no notice whatever, as far as I am aware, has been taken of them, and the service remains as bad as ever, if not actually much worse. Redress for wrongs done them is a thing which the poor people of Goa can never obtain, nor will their just complaints be ever taken into consideration. But it seems strange to me that the officials who are responsible to Government, or the Government itself, should sit quiet when grave accusations are levelled against them. I think, Sir, that these people have either lost all sense of honour and shame, or make all other things subordinate to the stomach. They seem to be used to it. If this is so, we can hardly expect any improvement from these people, and your constant complaints and petitions to the "General, Chefe do Estado" would be nothing less than a voice crying in the wilderness,—simple waste of valuable paper, ink and precious time. The only remedy to put an end to this scandalous folly is, I think, to make over the working of the Goa Postal Department to the British Government. The present staff of the department, from the official who goes by the high-sounding name of "Director Geral dos Correios" to the amanuenses, being totally unfit to conduct the service, should be sent away or pensioned off, or Government might find places for them on the railway. The present working has many drawbacks, one of which is that the British post office does not accept risks of insurance on letters and parcels, as the Goa post office does not inspire much confidence in the English. The amalgamated system would, I think, work wonderfully well, and to the satisfaction of the people; it would prove a blessing to the people. A telegraph office should at once be opened in Mapuca and also in Colvalle, if you please, and this alone would be a distinct gain to the province of Bardez. It might be urged that this would lower the dignity of the nation, but I might point out that the British Government already has a monopoly in Goa of the working of the telegraph, and the concession in question would be simply an extension of the monopoly to the postal service. The people of Goa should, I think, memorialize Government on the subject and take steps to ensure success in the direction I have indicated above.

Complaints against the Goa postal service.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Municipal Servants' Bill approved.

25. With reference to the memorial submitted to Government by the Bombay Presidency Association in connection with the Municipal Servants' Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—The arguments put forward in the memorial are the same as those advanced by the Honourable Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar in the Legislative Council and Mr. Pherozshah Mehta at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and refuted in a previous issue of the *Samáchár*. It is no argument at all that the severe punishment provided in the Bill did not exist under the old law and ought therefore to be expunged. The question is, is the Bill suited to the present circumstances of Bombay? The reply to it is undoubtedly in the affirmative. The assertion that the municipal sweepers were not wrong in striking work because they were oppressed by their Mukádams for obtaining illicit gratification is not worth taking serious notice of.—The same newspaper of the 22nd October is glad that the Bill has been passed after meeting the objections advanced against it.

Further modifications of certain provisions in the Municipal Servants' Bill recommended.

26. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—The reasons urged by the Honourable Mr. Javerilál against the Municipal Servants' Bill are so conclusive that it might be yet toned down and made less harsh and oppressive. In our opinion such a measure is not needed at all. If a pin can serve the purpose, why make use of a probe? What is really wanted is a small Act as remarked by the Honourable Mr. Javerilál, giving the municipality power to frame bye-laws to punish breaches of discipline and duty on the part of their servants. Absenting without leave or quitting municipal service without giving two months' notice are not crimes and ought not to be made punishable by a penal law. Besides, the people for whom the law is intended are poor, ignorant *mahárs*, *bhangis*, &c., who are so very law-abiding that nothing but a great hardship or oppression would provoke them to do that which is not right. We are glad that our Presidency Association has sent in its strong protest to Government against the Bill. The Native press and the other associations should raise their voice against this measure, which is quite uncalled for. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111) of the 20th and 22nd October regrets that the Bill should have been passed in spite of the objections raised against it.]

Part III.—*Railways.*

The information regarding the alleged murder of five persons committed by a Rajput at the Jaliya Station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway said to be untrue.

27. In alluding to the murder of five persons said to have been committed by a Rajput at the Jaliya Station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (noticed on page 19, paragraph 41, of the weekly Report No. 41 for the week ending 11th October), the *Ahmedabad Times* (92), in its issue of the 21st October, observes that no such murders were committed at that station, but that they may have very likely taken place at a station bearing the same name on some other railway line.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Defence of the Poona municipal administration.

28. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—The Government Resolution in the General Department No. 3153, dated the 9th August last, which accompanied the draft scheme for effecting federation among the three local municipal bodies in Poona contained strictures on the administration of the city municipality. The municipality, in its letter No. 1669, dated the 23rd August last, requested to be furnished with the information on the strength of which the aforesaid strictures were based, but this reasonable request was not complied with. And now one of the municipal commissioners has given notice of his intention to move at the ensuing quarterly meeting the adop-

tion of a letter in reply, pointing out the groundlessness of the said strictures. In paragraph 3 of the letter, its author (Mr. S. H. Chiplunkar) points out what progress has been made in connection with the filter works and surface drainage projects, the former of which has been awaiting the final approval of Government for the last three months. It has been also pointed out that the preparation of these two projects has cost the municipality Rs. 11,273, and that it cannot be supposed that the municipality is indifferent as to whether or not this expenditure is utilized to the best possible advantage at the earliest possible date. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft letter deal with matters of somewhat technical importance. Paragraph 6 is prefatory to what follows. Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 deal with the construction of improved surface drains, the improvement of private privies, with increased accommodation by way of public latrines, and the condition of the night-soil depôt. A successful attempt has been made by an array of facts and figures to show that in all these respects the administration of the city municipality since the introduction of the elective system in 1883-84 and its further development in 1885-86 has nothing to fear by comparison with the previous administration under the official system. Paragraph 10 of the draft letter reminds the Bombay Government of its obligations and responsibilities in respect of the sanitary condition of the Poona City, and of the failure on its part to fulfil those obligations and responsibilities.

Disapproval of the proposed grand reception by several municipalities in Gujarát of His Excellency Lord Harris during his approaching tour.

29. In alluding to the approaching tour of His Excellency Lord Harris in Gujarát, the *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 19th October, remarks:—Sir Richard Temple was the first Governor who in his tour visited numerous places in the presidency, and it was then expected that much benefit would accrue from his visit, but the public was disappointed in his case as well as in that of his successors who followed his example. Gubernatorial visits have of late only become a burden to provincial municipalities. We strongly disapprove of municipal money being spent in giving a grand reception to a Governor and are sorry to observe that the municipal corporations in the districts, instead of paying due attention to the real needs of the tax-payer, waste large sums of money in this way. If it be indispensable to give grand receptions to Governors during their visits to mofussil towns, we would suggest that the expenses should be defrayed from the Government treasuries instead of from municipal funds. We do not think it proper that the Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad municipalities should spend Rs. 2,000 each at the approaching visit of His Excellency Lord Harris to those places.

His Excellency the Governor's approaching visit to Ahmedabad and the local municipality.

30. The *Samsher Bahádur* (125), in its issue of the 17th October, approves of the suggestion made by a municipal commissioner of Ahmedabad to his brother commissioners to raise a fund by subscription among themselves for the reception of His Excellency Lord Harris at his approaching visit to that city, and advises the commissioners to accept the proposal, as they would thereby save the municipality, which is not in a prosperous condition, from an additional burden.

Extreme poverty of the inhabitants of Amod and Jambusar in the Broach District, their inability to pay the house-tax, and a request to Government in the matter.

31. The *Din Mani* (82), in its issue of the 21st October, observes:—The tax on houses within municipal limits has become so obnoxious that the people are quite dissatisfied. We hear that its burden is so severely felt in some cities and towns that the people thereof are thinking of emigrating to the Gáikwád's territory. We have received several complaints regarding the manner in which this tax is levied by the municipalities of Amod and Jambusar in the Broach District and have heard that a majority of the inhabitants of those places, who on an average hardly earn Rs. 60 annually, have been so much disgusted with the tax that they are thinking of emigrating to the Gáikwád's territory. We request Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the complaints of the people regarding this obnoxious tax.

32. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 24th October, states that a house-tax having been imposed by the newly established municipality in the town of Amod in the Broach District, the people of that town have been much excited and have refused to pay it, and that the Mámlatdár of the táluka having reported the matter to the Collector a party of police has been despatched to the place for the preservation of peace.

Refusal of the people of Amod in the Broach District to pay the municipal house-tax.

Part V.—*Native States.*

33. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 18th October, writes :— Through the disinterested efforts of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Digby the claims of some of the Chiefs of Central India, to whom compensation had been promised but not paid for lands taken up by the Midland Railway Company, have been admitted, and the Foreign Office has issued a note on the subject. The manner in which the note explains away the matter is hardly satisfactory and fair. The note practically desires the Chiefs not to accept the compensation, because probably they have more than enough, or at least more than they deserve. The words of the note would lead the people to believe, not however without sufficient reason, that Government exercises a sort of moral compulsion upon the Chiefs which they dare not resist, as Government know full well. This was a matter purely of the fulfilment of a promise. Besides, we should like to know why Government should be so anxious to favour private companies at the expense of the Indian princes. Is it because the Chiefs are too weak to do anything ?

Government and the land taken from Bundelkhand Chiefs for railway purposes.

34. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 22nd October, approves of the deposition of the Nawáb of Cambay for a period of two years, and advises him to improve himself within this period and to show that he is capable of being a good ruler. It also advises the Mahájans of Cambay not to entertain any fears of being burdened with heavy taxation under British management, and says that the arrangements made by Major Kennedy for administering the State are satisfactory. The *Bandhu* recommends Major Kennedy to get pleaders to practise in the courts of the State.

Approval of the measures taken by the British Government with regard to the administration of the Cambay State.

35. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 21st October, says :— Some serious charges have been preferred by the Cambay authorities against the subjects of that State in connection with the recent agrarian disturbances. It is stated in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th instant that seventeen men of the police were wounded in the riot and that one of the rioters had a gun which he aimed at one of the military sepoys. These charges have been for the first time publicly made after the lapse of a month since the riot, but are contradicted by the statements made by the Cambay authorities soon after the disturbances. Mr. Shámráo, the late Diwán, and Mr. Summers published accounts of the riots, in which the former made no mention whatever of the police having been wounded and the latter stated that a few of the policemen were slightly injured, while the account in the *Bombay Gazette* asserts that seventeen of the police were wounded. Neither in the account given by Mr. Summers nor in the evidence produced for the prosecution before the Political Agent, is any mention made of any one of the rioters having been possessed of a gun, and both of them state that the weapons carried by the rioters were bows and arrows. The allegation about the gun appears therefore suspicious. The removal of Mr. Shámráo from the Diwánship and the punishment of the Nawáb lead to the natural inference that Government are convinced that the armed attack made on the Cambay rayats was unjustifiable. The Nawáb is said to have thrown the responsibility of the grave occurrences on the late Diwán, and the Cambay treasury has been found to be totally emptied, while the State is indebted to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. It

More grounds for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the late occurrences at Cambay.

is therefore highly desirable that a public enquiry, either by a commission or by other means, should be ordered by the paramount Government into the late occurrences.

36. The same newspaper of the 25th October says:—At the trial of the rioters before Mr. Cooke, the Political Agent, Mr. Vikáji, the counsel for the defence, minutely cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution and made a speech in defence that appears to have made a good impression on the audience. The people at Cambay say that Mr. Cooke ought not to have been appointed to try the rioters, because it was by his order that an armed attack was made on the assembled rayats and that it was quite unnatural that he should arrive at a conclusion other than the one already arrived at by him in connection with the disturbances.

Disapproval of the deprival of His Highness the Nawáb of Cambay of his ruling powers for two years.

37. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—However sober a complexion some Anglo-Indians may be pleased to put upon Cambay affairs, the deprival of the Nawáb of his authority is nothing less than his deposition. And what has been the offence for which he deserves this fate? It is his pliability, it seems, consciously to put forth all efforts to execute the Government's behests. Is deposition then an adequate reward for this disposition resignedly to submit to every proposal? Indeed, His Highness cannot but have the bitter consciousness of his amenability to advice from above having brought on his ruin. The account given by the *Bombay Gazette* of the last few years' rule of the Nawáb discovers no flaw in the management of the State except the low condition of the treasury and the recent disturbances that terminated so fatally a few weeks since. The department of the Revenue Survey is in the hands of a British officer of experience and necessarily few people could have reasons to find fault with it. As to the lowness of the treasury and police mismanagement, it appears that the Nawáb was very anxious to put these on a sound basis and had actually applied to Government for their advice and aid in the matter. Under the circumstances the deposition of His Highness appears to us to be an extreme step, for the justification of which we must look somewhere else than in the alleged charge of what some are pleased to call mal-administration. Is it true that the present step proceeds from a desire of Government to strengthen the defences of our western coast and to guard against the fears of a Russian fleet entering some of our harbours at the dead of night, as graphically described by Count Gubernalis of Italy who was amongst us a few years ago? If this be the aim of the policy that is being pursued now, we are afraid Government, at the expense of its popularity among Native Chiefs, is giving way to fears that have no existence in fact.

A request to Government to publish the reasons of the measures they have adopted in Cambay.

38. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—It is satisfactory to observe that the Government of Bombay has not been unmindful of the tragic affair that occurred at Cambay four weeks ago. On the contrary, it seems to have attended to it with a promptitude and vigilance which are highly to be commended. The silence of the Government for over three weeks, without any kind of official or semi-official hint or intimation as to the steps it had taken to allay popular dissatisfaction in that distracted town, led us to imagine that possibly it was slow to move in the matter till all the circumstances of the deplorable incident and all the causes which led to it were fully before it. But satisfactory as it is to record the promptitude displayed by His Excellency Lord Harris' Government in causing a full investigation of the matter, it would have been even *more* satisfactory had such an examination been conducted openly instead of *in camera*. While we admit the political expediency of the interference of the paramount authority in the internal affairs of Native States, we hold strong views on the method and manner of such interference. It is for the good of the subjects of a Native State which may be miserably governed that its ruler should be temporarily deprived of his authority: for no enlightened government ought to tolerate misrule in States subordinate to its authority. But before so drastic a measure is adopted, it is highly essential, in the interests of the ruler and his subjects alike, that the existence of such misrule should be fully proved. For then alone the righteousness or justice of the measure can be vindicated. In order,

therefore, that justice may be done to both the prince and his people, an investigation or inquiry by a commission, openly sitting in the public, ought as a rule to be instituted. We have the greatest objection to the procedure so often adopted of condemning a prince unheard. It is reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, on what *official* authority is not stated, that the Nawáb's administration has for some years past been anything but satisfactory, and that his finances are at sixes and sevens. In short, the administration, despite the efforts of the late Diwán, was going from bad to worse; and the riot has actually compelled the Government to resort to the last measure, namely, of a brief deposition. In the absence of the publication of any official or authorised State document, it is, of course, difficult to pronounce an opinion one way or the other. But what we do strongly protest against is the entire reticence of the Government to make such facts as it is in possession of known to the public,—facts on which alone, it is to be presumed, the Nawáb is for a time deprived of his sovereign authority or allowed only to act under the guidance of a special political officer whom the Government on its behalf has deputed. We demand that the resolution regarding the deposition, with a statement of its reasons, be made public without any unnecessary delay, so that the action which the Government has taken may be fairly and impartially judged. There is a variety of conflicting rumours flying about the town as to the intentions or supposed intentions of the Government. These have only the effect of prejudicing the action it has already taken; and we think that in the interests of the Government itself as well as of the Nawáb and his subjects the resolution should be published and all rumours set at rest. This is the first essential demand of the public, and we think the authorities would act wisely and discriminately in allaying popular suspicion and justifying its own action. The attitude of the paramount power towards Native States of late has been the theme of public criticism, which is scarcely flattering to its character for righteousness or vindicatory of the letter and spirit of the Queen's Proclamation. It has a tendency to alienate the sympathy and feelings of British subjects from their rulers. It is our honest opinion that under no circumstances should the paramount power allow such a tendency to filtrate and lay a deep hold over the minds of the people. Like good shepherds our rulers must try to understand the inmost feelings of the flock over whom they keep watch. There is a great deal to be said on the subject, but we refrain on purpose from descanting on it to-day at further length till the Government of Bombay publishes the resolution about the deposition. We need scarcely say that the same commendable diligence and promptitude which inspired it to investigate Cambay affairs are highly necessary to make the public fully and fairly acquainted with the reasons of the measures it has adopted.

Remarks on the Cambay affairs.

39. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—Mr. Shámráo Laud has acted very wisely in tendering his resignation and leaving the State for good. If he had been careful enough to consult his own interests as well as those of the State, where he marvellously succeeded in making himself unpopular, he would have retired long ago. But he steadfastly stuck to his post, and every one now knows the sad termination in which things have unfortunately resulted. The public are anxiously waiting for the result of the enquiries set on foot by Government, and we hope they will seize the earliest opportunity of making it known to them. As far as we can see, no justification has yet been made out for employing military force, even though Mr. Cooke's name has been put forth in extenuation of the unjustifiably repressive measures adopted for the dispersion of the innocent mob. The incident clearly proves how the costly institution of maintaining Political Agents and Residents, who ought to keep themselves in touch with the rulers and their subjects within their jurisdiction, is practically useless. Otherwise there is no reason why the causes of the recent crisis should have yet remained unknown to all. Voluminous reports after valuable lives have been lost are not of much use, and proclamations under the hand and seal of the Nawáb and the Agent, asking His Highness' subjects to return to their avocations and promising redress of their grievances after they have been ill-treated, scarcely succeed in healing sore wounds and soothing troubled hearts. Those who have known anything of Cambay affairs will admit that Government acted wisely in not asking Mr. Khandálevála to accept the respon-

sibilities of the Diwán's post. Whatever his qualifications for the onerous post, we are not sure that he was just the man needed to carry the State through the present crisis. We believe an outsider, if he be firm, sympathetic and just, has better chances of success than any one hitherto connected with the administration. As far as we have been able to ascertain, Mr. Keshavlál Hirálál's nomination has been received with satisfaction, and we hope the new Diwán, while aiming at progressive and cautious reform, will not repeat the mistakes of his predecessor.

40. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—We do not understand why the Nawáb should be held responsible when during the recent disturbances the Diwán had acted with the approval and under the directions of the Political Agent. The Nawáb may be only a puppet, as so many Indian Chiefs seem to be; but when he entrusted the charge of the State to the late Diwán, Mr. Shámráo Laud, at the recommendation or by order of Mr. Sheppard, the then Commissioner of the division, or perhaps by order of Government, it is not quite plain why the Nawáb should be held responsible. If Mr. Laud was incapable of discharging his duties, why was he not removed? But such, it appears, was not the case. Mr. Laud's administration was, it appears, appreciated by Government; and therefore it was, as a matter of fact, that he was allowed to continue in the service of the Nawáb. The *Bombay Gazette* says: "The late Diwán did a good deal to mend matters in this respect, and his endeavours to check palace extravagances by no means diminished the number of his enemies. At the same time, sensible remissions of taxation were made, and a number of antiquated and vexatious petty taxes, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 50,000 per annum, have been abolished during the last ten years." But it would appear that the Government and the Nawáb liked Mr. Laud, though the people did not. When then Government found that matters could not be managed quite smoothly in Cambay, why did they not take early steps to replace the Diwán and to make the necessary changes in the administration? The action of Government would probably go to confirm the popular belief that the policy of Government is to slide matters on till they reach a climax, and then at once to step in. We admit that the ruler of a State is responsible for mal-administration in his State, but when the appointments of responsible State officials are made at the instance of and with the approval of the Political Agent and the Government, why should the blame be laid on the shoulders of the Chiefs alone, and why should they be held responsible for all that takes place in their States? The first accounts of the Cambay disturbance went to show that it was due to misunderstanding, but those accounts must have been biassed and one-sided. The publication of the papers relating to the case is awaited with interest. Under any circumstances, the deposition of the Nawáb of Cambay should serve as a warning to the Native States.

41. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—It has been authoritatively announced that the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris, after a careful inquiry into the recent conflict at Cambay, has issued a resolution depriving the Nawáb of all administrative powers for two years, and has appointed Major Kennedy, for some time Administrator at Porbandar, the Administrator of the State during the period. Nothing, however, is known as to how Government intend to deal with Mr. Cooke, the Political Agent at Cambay, on whose advice the Nawáb and Mr. Laud acted throughout the affair, and who it was that called to Cambay the military to 'disperse' the people. If the Government has chosen, as appears to be the case, to visit the Nawáb alone with its displeasure, we must say that its action is unsatisfactory,—we would even say, unfair. For, if any one was directly responsible for the sad loss of life that occurred in the conflict, it was Mr. Cooke, the Political Agent. That the responsibility of the Nawáb for what took place was only secondary was admitted in the most distinct terms by Mr. Summers, whose survey operations in Cambay were the immediate cause of the dissatisfaction of the rayats, in his letter to the Bombay dailies, written with the object of giving the public the official version of the occurrence. The Bombay papers, too, we mean the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*, in a way congratulated the Nawáb at that time on the judgment he had shown in promptly seeking the advice and assistance of the Political Agent. And yet now, when Government deem it

necessary to punish the authors of that fatal day's work, the Political Agent, whose responsibility in the affair was very much greater than that of the Nawáb, seems to be let alone. The Nawáb, we are told, has become greatly distressed at this action of the Bombay Government and has taken to his bed. On his behalf, his younger brother has protested against this treatment, urging that the Nawáb appointed Mr. Laud to the Diwanship of Cambay at the instance of Mr. Sheppard, and that throughout the recent conflict he acted with the advice and approval of Mr. Cooke. Let us see how Government disposes of this protest.

42. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 20th October, writes :—The most astonishing news of the week is the suspension of the authority of the Nawáb of Cambay. The events which have led to this are too fresh to require recapitulation, but assuredly no one expected such a penalty to fall on the Nawáb as a sequel of these events. The Government holds the Nawáb personally responsible for the riot, and as the head of the administration he is technically responsible. But the Nawáb seems to have acted the part of a constitutional sovereign by leaving all executive power unfettered to his minister. A further safeguard His Highness had in the presence of Mr. Cooke, the British Political Officer, at the scene of the riot, and in the fact that all measures were taken under his orders. If these circumstances are true, His Highness should certainly be absolved from all personal blame, and his suspension is an act difficult to explain in the present state of our information. If the Government has in its possession any facts inculpating the Nawáb himself, it should give them promptly to the public. In the absence of such facts the public are apt to regard the suspension as an unwarrantable exercise of paramount power.

43. The *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 23rd October, observes :—We hear that the Nawáb of Cambay has protested to Government against his deposition, stating that he reposed full confidence in Mr. Shámráo Náráyan, the late Diwán, as he was advised to do so by Mr. Sheppard, and we think that if this be the fact the Nawáb was quite helpless in the matter. Native Chiefs have often to accept Diwáns against their own wishes, recommended by Political Agents, and if the Nawáb of Cambay had disapproved of the appointment of Mr. Shámráo he would probably have had to suffer from the displeasure of the political officers. The Rána of Porbandar once selected an able gentleman named Mr. Nagindáss Vrajbhukhandáss as his Diwán, but this appointment was objected to by Colonel Barton and the Rána had to give in and to accept a nominee of the Political Agent, which circumstance ultimately proved ruinous to the State. Diwáns selected by political officers do not care for the welfare of either the Chief or his subjects, but please the Political Agents by giving them splendid receptions, and give editors of Anglo-Indian papers good annuities or subscribe to several copies of their papers. It is currently believed that Government are desirous of taking into their possession sea-ports on the western coast, and the recent deposition of the Nawáb of Cambay confirms this belief. We advise all Native Chiefs to take a lesson from the Cambay case and to look carefully to the interests of their respective subjects.

44. The *Sneha Sindhu* (131), in its issue of the 17th October, requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris to appoint officers like Messrs. Ommanney and Bhimbhái to enquire into the management of Cambay by Mr. Shámráo, the late Diwán, and says that it is confident that many gross irregularities would be brought to light by such investigation.

Affairs at Indore.

45. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 19th October, writes :—For some time past we have been expecting a change in the Diwanship of Indore. It was an open secret that Ráo Bahádur Vináyak Janárdan Kirtane and his master did not agree. The Ráo Bahádur was here about a month or two ago on sick leave, and since then the name of his successor has been openly talked of. But for all that we were not prepared for so sudden an arrival of Ráo Bahádur Kirtane amongst us, and the surprise was considerably heightened by the news that within twenty-four hours of his departure from Indore, the Náib Diwán, the late Shámráo Náráyan, an officer who owed his position to the present ruler of the State, deemed it prudent to close his career by suicide. These and other events that are said to have taken place at Indore at the same time have led the public, which can hardly

distinguish between sequence and consequence, between a simple succession of events and the law of causation, to form their own conclusions on the subject, and the atmosphere has been full of conjectures and guesses of all sorts. It is desirable, therefore, to briefly describe and review the state of affairs at Indore, as far as our resources allow, and to clear up the mystery with which the events have been associated in the public mind. The case also deserves notice on other grounds, especially as it shows how, even in these days, the primitive methods of dispensing justice can sometimes be used with advantage, where the cumbrous machinery of law courts and commissions entirely fails—and it is costly failure too—to ascertain the truth. We do not mean to question the soundness of our code of evidence, but still we feel bound to direct the attention of the reader to the peculiar feature noted above, in the present instance. From the accounts published in the *Mhow* and *Khandwa* journals, it appears that about 6 or 7 years ago one Mártand Shankar Kápse, the Amin of the mahál of Tarana in the Indore State, discovered a treasure "of very great value" in the Sarkári Nawa Wáda at the place while he was constructing a new *hawada* (a wrestling pit) in a shed near the well. This treasure trove the said Kápse appears to have concealed and appropriated to himself. But somehow or other he escaped inquiry until recently, when the Indore Darbár charged him with criminal misappropriation under Section 225 of the Indore Penal Code. The accused was committed to the sessions, where after a long and costly inquiry, during the course of which a number of witnesses were examined, Mr. Guttikar, the Sessions Judge, acquitted the accused on the 13th ultimo, remarking *inter alia* that "the evidence for the prosecution was not such in point of quality and quantity as to bring home to the accused the offence with which he was charged." Whereupon the Darbár appealed to the Indore High Court, which upheld the acquittal. At this stage His Highness took the matter in his own hands, and proceeding in a summary way and with a skill which appears to have been almost hereditary in His Highness in dealing with such cases, succeeded in obtaining from the accused not only a confession but also the *corpus delicti*, a part of the treasure trove and the *handa* or the vessel wherein it was found. Evidently some pressure must have been used to obtain a confession and some material evidence of an offence which could not be legally proved in a court of law. But the result fully justifies the suspicions of the Mahárája and the means used by him, especially as he believed the police to be grossly negligent in its duty. One prompt and decisive action like the present on the part of the heads of administration in a Native State is sure to be a standing warning to all subordinate officers not to neglect their proper duties. We do not go in for primitive methods of administering justice in these days, but we cannot therefore condemn their use now and then, especially in a Native State.

Highway robberies in the vicinity of Rájkot and a suggestion to the Political Agent.

46. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—As during the period of a month or so two highway robberies have taken place just in the vicinity of Rájkot, the Political Agent would deserve well of the public if he strongly urged upon the State authorities the necessity for making arrangements to patrol the roads at night in their respective jurisdiction. As His Excellency the Governor is expected here next month the roads will be much used, and therefore steps should be taken at once to put a stop to these robberies. It is quite strange that robberies should take place about a mile or two from Rájkot. The Rájkot Police Chowkey, about three miles from here, should be strengthened and better men placed there.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th October 1890.

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(For the week ending 25th October 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH OCTOBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Excise administration of Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 18th October, writes:—Under the present abkári system no statistics are sent to Government by the contractor to show how much liquor he manufactured and sold during the year of his contract, and thus there is no means to see whether the consumption of liquor is increasing or decreasing every year. But there is another means to show this, and it is the revenue from excise. It has been found that during the last eleven years this has increased by 42·5 per cent., which fact cannot fail to prove that consumption has increased. The cause of such a large increase cannot be only increase in population and the general prosperity of the country. It is but right that Government should have instituted inquiries to find out the cause of it, and if it be due to increase in the intemperance of the people of the province, to devise measures to check its progress. The Commissioner, at the instance of the Resident, has called upon district officers, municipalities and district boards to give their opinions as to what must be the most probable explanation of the large increase of the excise revenue—whether it be due to spread of habits of intemperance or some other causes, and whether the present abkári system needs any modification. We have not the least doubt that this large increase in excise revenue is due, at least partly, to increased intemperance. Those who attended the monster meeting held lately at Akola by the Mahomedan community of the town may have heard speaker after speaker say authoritatively that a few years back not a single Mahomedan could be seen at a liquor-shop, while that day they were seen in hundreds. We shall soon return to this subject, and cannot but gladly notice now that our present Commissioner, Mr. Plowden, has been taking earnest interest in reforming the excise administration of the province.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th October 1890.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 44 OF 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 1st November 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Koki	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitr	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárni	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	406
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kanpadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Adverse comments on the Indian administration.

1. A correspondent, writing to the *Kesari* (45) in its issue of the 28th October, under the heading of "Vágbána" or verbal arrows (cutting speech), takes the British Government to task for treating the people of India harshly by imposing upon them numerous taxes as the duty on salt, the income-tax, &c., and says that so long as the British Parliament does not inquire into the high-handed behaviour of the British rulers in India there will be frequent complaints against the administration.

Programme for Viceregal and gubernatorial tours.

2. After expressing approval of the manner in which His Excellency the Viceroy's present tour has been commenced and of His Excellency's speeches at the opening ceremony of the hospital for the treatment of women and at the installation of the Mahárája at Patiála, which it considers to be appropriate and instructive, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 27th October, says:—For several years past the Viceregal and gubernatorial tours have been made on a false principle. These authorities are brought face to face to matters set aright for the occasion and are kept ignorant of the actual state of things; they are not allowed to come in contact with the people and are beguiled with ruinously expensive festivities from Native Princes and wealthy individuals. The public has expressed its desire to see this wrong course given up by the Viceroy and Governors expressing in courteous language their unwillingness to have extravagantly grand receptions and their desire to be present at the opening ceremonies of hospitals, schools, colleges and other useful public institutions. His Excellency Lord Harris is shortly to start on a tour through Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and it is to be hoped that His Lordship will give effect to the principle above enunciated, visiting and ascertaining the feelings of the poorer classes of the Natives, and communicating his impressions to the district authorities concerned.

A suggestion in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Patiála about the acceptance of military aid from Native States in the defence of the country.

3. In expressing approval of that portion of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Patiála, in which Lord Lansdowne stated the objects and intentions of the paramount Government in accepting offers of military aid in the defence of the empire from Native Chiefs and Princes, the same newspaper says:—The acceptance of these offers has up to date furnished a contingent of 14,000 well trained and disciplined troops, and it is to be hoped that the paramount Government will see that there is nothing wrong in raising this contingent to 50,000 troops, for then Russia will be fully convinced that the Native Princes consider that their own safety lies in the defence of the British Indian Empire. The increase in the number of the contingent from Native States would enable the paramount Government to dispense with the additional army of 30,000 men raised under the *régime* of Lord Dufferin at an annual cost of two krors of rupees, and to spend the savings in advancing the prosperity of the country, which would be sincerely and deeply thankful to the courageous Viceroy who would carry out the reform.

Gratification shown at the sentiments expressed by Lord Lansdowne in his speech at Ajmere in regard to the attitude of the Supreme Government towards local self-government.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 30th October, says:—Hitherto the Indian municipalities have not prospered, because they are much troubled by pressure, threats and empty fuss and bustle which they are subjected to by the authorities. The people have despaired to a certain extent of securing success in local self-government, and there are signs of the privilege being lost totally hereafter. However, the sentiments expressed by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in his reply to the address presented to him by the municipality of Ajmere, about the readiness of the Government of India to encourage and assist municipalities in their struggle to overcome difficulties, and about the young municipalities having a right to expect and insist that too much should not be expected of them at the commencement of

their career, will serve to cause the alarm felt by the people to subside. The remarks made by the Viceroy have made the people deeply grateful to His Excellency, as they will thereby be encouraged to resist the pressure that is sometimes brought to bear upon them by the authorities, and to strive hard for their rights. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the same date, is also grateful to His Excellency for these sentiments, but regrets that no encouragement should have been hitherto received by the municipalities from the Supreme Government, quoting a few cases in support of its assertion, and trusts that more interest in the advancement and prosperity of local self-government will be taken hereafter by His Lordship's Government.]

The Indian Factory Commission and the Manchester mill-owners.

5. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 26th October, says:—The Manchester mill-owners look with a jealous eye on the increase in the number of Indian mills. They try their utmost to crush the thriving mill industry in India. Pretending to have at heart the good of Indian mill-operatives, they succeeded in getting a Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of these labourers. All that the mill-operatives, —males, females and children,—demand is to have four Sunday holidays every month. They do not ask for any reduction in the working hours, nor do they complain of being over-worked. Let us wait till Government pass a new Act based on the report of the Commission. Without any complaint from the labourers in support of their selfish clamour, the Manchester mill-owners will very probably try to influence Government from every quarter to pass a new Factory Act to their liking, but it is not likely that Government will enact a measure that will endanger the Indian mill industry.

The work of the Indian Factory Commission commented upon.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 27th October, says:—Strikes have become very common in England and Australia among the working classes, who desire a material curtailment in the number of their working hours and a substantial increase in their wages, and they have achieved much success in their strife, ruining the English and Australian trade. These workmen have, however, forgotten the sound maxim that on the welfare and prosperity of their employers depends their own well-being, and have taken to a risky and suicidal course. The Indian workmen have hitherto been quite satisfied with their masters and worked ungrudgingly, and the enquiries that are being made by the Indian Factory Commission will not fail to bring upon them the very evils from which the English and Australian labourers suffer. By visiting the factories and asking the mill-hands what they thought of the number of hours for which they work at present, how many holidays they required in a month, and when did they wish to be paid their wages, the Indian Factory Commission has taught the working classes that they are being tyrannized over by their employers and that Government are desirous of affording them relief. The Indian workmen are illiterate and cannot be expected to possess sufficient foresight to protect their own interests, and the manner in which enquiries regarding their condition have been made by the Commission has raised in them the hope that Government will order a reduction to be made in their working hours, the concession of four Sunday holidays in a month being granted, and the payment of their month's wages being made on the first day of the month succeeding that for which they may be due; and it would not be surprising if the Indian workmen became possessed of a mistaken idea about their self-importance. The authorities ought to be careful to see that these labourers, after obtaining the above-mentioned concessions, are not encouraged to make fresh demands and to start on the ruinous course which the English and Australian workmen have taken. Of course, the real complaints and grievances of the working classes ought to be removed, but the labourers ought not to be encouraged to entertain mistaken ideas of self-importance.

Remarks on the evidence collected by the Indian Factory Commission.

7. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 26th October, writes:—The Factory Commission did its work in Bombay and has proceeded to other centres. It has collected, so to speak, first-hand evidence as to the views of the employés on the questions submitted to them for elucida-

tion. The Commission seems to have gone to work in right earnest, with the single-minded aim to arrive at the ideas which the operatives themselves entertain on the various subjects of Sunday labour, the hours of work, and restriction of the employment of women and children. The witnesses were chosen on the spot without the slightest previous intimation, and whatever value the public or the Commission may attach to the views of mere children, there cannot be the slightest suspicion that the juvenile witnesses were tutored. The Commission has been appointed with the special object of finding out the sentiments of the mill-hands themselves, and we cannot therefore question the propriety of putting such grave questions to children as whether it was better for them at a tender age to be at work or at school. It would have been much better, however, we are persuaded to believe, if instead of putting such questions to the children themselves their parents and guardians had been consulted. There seemed to prevail almost a consensus of opinion on the subject of Sunday being granted as a holiday, and in the present state of the overstocked market in China and Japan the employers themselves will readily agree to such a proposal. We do not think, however, that Sunday working is a matter of any great hardship, the mill-hand being virtually at liberty to take as many holidays as he likes, of course, at the loss of his wages. There is considerable truth in the remark made by the Allahabad paper that the Indian operative is better off under the present circumstances than he is likely to be if he was bound up, hand and foot, like the British workman, in the meshes of over-nice and over-strict regulations.

8. The *Surya Prakásh* (91), in its issue of the 25th October, says :—The obvious result of the enquiry made by the Factory Commission is that both Government and the public have been placed in a very awkward position by a partial representation of facts regarding the condition of the working classes. From the evidence of labourers in Bombay, it is evident that their condition is not so miserable as it was represented to be by the Manchester mill-owners. The origin of the Commission can be traced to the so-called sympathy of the Manchester mill-owners with the miseries of the Indian mill-operatives. The Manchester people, however, cannot but look with increased jealousy and envy on the rising mill industry of India. They think that if the operatives worked for a shorter number of hours the outturns of the Indian mills would be greatly diminished while the price would be comparatively raised, and then the cotton goods produced by the Manchester mills would be sold at a lower price both in India and China on account of competition, which would give a death-blow to the mill industry of India. This is the sole object of the Manchester mill-owners. Their sympathy for the working classes in India is false and pretended. Government has acted unwisely in limiting the enquiry to the depositions of workmen in mills and factories worked by private enterprise. It ought to have extended the enquiry to workmen in the factories and workshops under the management of Government and of other private companies. Workmen employed in the latter workshops are required to work from 6 or 6-30 A.M., are given work under a contract or as piece-work, and have to work till it gets dark. In cases of emergency the labourers of these workshops have sometimes to work day and night. Although they are paid extra wages for over-time, who can deny that they are treated like beasts? When it is so, is not an enquiry into their miserable condition necessary? The people of England encourage extensions of railways for self-interest, and therefore they will not be anxious to know the condition of railway labourers. It is the duty of the Government of India to order an enquiry by a Commission into the miserable condition of the railway labourers, and we hope that before deciding upon a change in the present Factory Act, Government will see its necessity.

9. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 26th October, says :—From the answers given by the operatives of the G. S. and W. Mills at Ahmedabad it seems that they get a holiday on every Sunday, are paid their wages every week, and get daily recess for full half-hour at 12 noon. The boys under 12 years of age employed in the mill have to work only for 9 hours according to law. To suit this arrangement the boys are divided into two batches. The boys of 12 years there are stronger and better developed in their physique than those of the same age at Bombay. On comparison, a Bombay boy

of 12 looks like an Ahmedabad boy of 9 or 10 years and still he has to work like grown-up persons for thirteen or fourteen hours. It is very desirable, therefore, to consider the evil effects produced by the strain of work upon the Bombay children. The Factory Act enacts that boys of 12 years should work for the whole day and that those under 12 years should work for 9 hours only. But the selfish mill-owners of Bombay do not employ boys under 12 years; for if they do so, they will be required to have two batches of boys, one batch working from morning to noon and the other working from noon to evening. In order to avoid this slight inconvenience, they generally employ boys of over 12 years of age. The physical development of the Bombay boys of 12 years has been already described. It would be better if the mill-owners in Bombay introduced the arrangement made at Ahmedabad. This step would remove to a great extent the difficulties of the mill-operatives, who, we are sure, would feel deeply grateful to their masters for the same. There is only one defect in the arrangement in force at the Ahmedabad mills, and that is regarding the cleaning of the machinery on Sunday, on which day the operatives are required to go to the mills for that purpose. The cleaning work takes at least 6 hours, so they are not able to enjoy Sunday as a full holiday. All the mills therefore should be entirely closed on Sundays, so that the labourers may get time to transact their private business or to enjoy themselves.

A book published by a Shia Mahomedan at Lucknow against the followers of the Suni sect and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

10. The *Kushful Akhbár* (157), in its issue of the 23rd October, refers to a book published at Lucknow by a Mahomedan of the Shia sect, and says that it contains matter which is sure to hurt the religious feelings of the Suni sect. A similar book, adds the paper, was published about 20 years ago by a Shia Mahomedan of the same city and the then authorities promptly took steps in the matter and destroyed it. The paper does not understand why the present City Magistrate has shut his eyes to this matter. Government are trying to remove the causes of the ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans and should likewise pay proper attention to this book, as otherwise the consequences would be very serious.

A meeting at the Tulsibág Temple at Poona to protest against legislative interference by Government with the customs of the Hindu community.

11. In giving an account of the proceedings at a large meeting held in the Tulsibág temple at Poona on the 26th October at the requisition of Messrs. Rangráo Vináyak Purandare, Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste, Mahádev Vásudev Barve, Balvantráo Rámchandra *alias* Bálásáheb Nátu, Náráyan Bhikáji Joglekar and others, under the presidency of Mahámahopádhyáya Rámshástri Á'pte, to adopt a petition praying that Government may not, by legislation in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Malabari and some others, or otherwise, interfere with the customs and practices current in the Hindu community from time immemorial, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 27th October, states that after Mr. Bálásáheb Nátu had read the notice calling the meeting, the president made a short speech about the non-advisability of Government interference with Hindu customs and practices, followed by a speech from Professor Bál Gangádhar Tilak giving a *résume* of Mr. Malabari's proposals and other cognate subjects, and by the reading of the draft petition by Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhikáji Joglekar; and that when Mr. G. K. Tilak rose to make remarks against the petition the proceedings were declared abruptly to have ended without the adoption of the petition being formally proposed and seconded and without the president being thanked as usual. The *Dnyán Prakásh* censures the conduct of the meeting and is of opinion that adverse remarks ought to have been allowed to be made and listened to. [The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 27th idem, considers the meeting to be simply a farce and a mockery.]

12. The *Kesari* (45), in its issue of the 28th October, also gives pretty nearly the same account of the Tulsibág meeting, but in defence says that the meeting would have gladly listened to any remarks in favour of legislation if instead of an obscure person like Mr. G. K. Tilak some well-known gentleman

like Ráo Bahádur Ránade or Ráo Bahádur Nulkar had stood to make them, and states that the meeting was a complete success in spite of the attempts of the legislationists to cause it to break down.

13. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—Poona had its counterpart of the Mádhavbág meeting yesterday. Judging by the accounts to hand the meeting was not very orderly, but the solemn farce of protesting against some fancied interference with religious beliefs was gone through. But where is the interference with "religious beliefs"? Is the question whether a girl-wife of ten or twelve years should or should not be allowed to be treated as wife by the husband a religious question? Is the question whether or not a wife should be put into jail if she be unwilling to live with her husband a religious question? The only point which might be construed into an interference with religious beliefs is the repudiation clause, but it did not require a public meeting to protest against it, since it was manifest that no Government would take it up when it saw that the sentiment of the community was opposed to it. It is indeed vain to expect any discrimination in a mob of five thousand men led by such persons as the Mahámahopádhyáya and the Ráo Bahádur. But when we see a man like Mr. Tilak putting himself forward as a champion of orthodoxy, we despair for educated Poona. That there should be even one educated Indian allying himself with blind and indiscriminate opposition to all reform is a great pity. These men talk of reforming themselves and sit mute with folded arms; when a proposal is made for legislative interference, they wax eloquent over the advantages of self-help, and are up in arms against the advocates of State aid. Such an attitude bespeaks utter want of capacity for any public duty. The cry that the society is capable of introducing reforms is a sham and a delusion, and Government will not be deterred from doing its duty by any uproarious cries or catching phrases. At the time when the Widow Marriage Act of 1856 was passed there was a hue and cry raised against the Act, but Government said it would enact the law even if one person wanted it, and in fact the number of signatories protesting against the measure far exceeded those praying for it. Similarly, if Government is satisfied about the wisdom of the amendments of the law sought for, it will pass the law in spite of Mr. Tilak and his five thousand.

Social reform movement at Ahmedabad and its opponents.

14. A correspondent, writing to the *Indian Spectator* (2) in its issue of the 26th October, observes:—Following in the wake of Bombay and Poona, we tried here to forward a memorial to the Government of India urging a change in Section 375 of the Penal Code by raising the age of consent from 10 to 12 years. For this purpose two public meetings were held here, and on both occasions the reformers were slightly outnumbered by the reactionists and their followers. However, the friends of this much-needed reform have not given up their cause. They are taking signatures, and more than 200 have already signed the memorial, among whom are included some of the most orthodox Shástris and others. You will be, perhaps, sorry to learn that the opponents in the two meetings alluded to above were not uneducated men: they were all more or less educated people. There were about 60 persons present at each meeting, more than half of whom opposed the movement. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad sub-division, vehemently opposed the improvement proposed, and in doing so condemned in strong terms the action of the Government of India in abolishing the custom of *Sati*. The burning of widows, in his opinion, was not a horrid and barbarous custom. The immolation of widows, he said, was wholesome and admirable, and the interference of Government in preventing it has done great harm; it is causing adultery, abortion and infanticide among widows. No one thought it proper to reply to such an assertion. About fifteen school-masters voted with him. Now, will he accept the answer in history of the pupils of the schools under him, if they say that the stopping of the burning of widows was a very good and benevolent act of Government, and give marks for such answer, or compel or persuade them to denounce the Government for passing the law prohibiting the burning of widows? Should not Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, and Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, take note of this? A certain gentleman and his supporters said that the proposed amendment to raise the age would place additional facilities in the hands of the police to oppress the people. A wild attack on English society was also made. One

undergraduate assailed Mr. Malabari. Notwithstanding all this, both the memorials—one to the Government of India and the other to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India—are being largely signed by sensible men and women.

A correction in the speech delivered by Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrám Gaurishankar Shástri, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, at a public meeting held there and reported by the *Times of India*.

15. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujarát Darpan* (84) in its issue of the 30th October, contradicts the statement made in the report, as published in the *Times of India*, of the meeting held at Ahmedabad for considering the proposals regarding the age of consent, that Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrám Gaurishankar Shástri expressed an opinion that Government had not done well in abolishing the custom of *Sati*, and says that the fact of Mr. Shástri being of opinion that it was advisable to fix the time of consent after attainment of puberty clearly shows that he was in favour of raising the age of consent even above twelve years.

Supply of provisions to Government officers on tour, and the oppression said to be practised on Kulkarnis in the matter.

16. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 26th October, publishes a few verses from a correspondent, in which he describes the bad position of Kulkarnis, who, he says, have to supply articles of food to Government officers when they are on tour on pain of being fined or dismissed the service for a slight mistake, laments the absence of brave men like Shiváji and Bájiráo I. at present and the loss of independence by the people of India owing to their being governed by Englishmen, and says that India has degenerated morally, materially, religiously, and intellectually.

Insect pest to rice crops in certain villages near Alibág in the Kolába District and the Director of Agriculture.

17. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 29th October, alludes to the destruction of the rice crop during the last five or six years in certain villages near Alibág in the Kolába District, and recommends that no delay whatever should be made in making an inquiry into the matter and adopting measures through the Director of Agriculture for relieving the farmers from the pest.

Transfer of Ráo Bahádur Chunilál Máneklal, First Class Subordinate Judge, from Ahmedabad to Poona, and a suggestion regarding the appointment of his successor.

18. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 27th October, says that much regret is felt at the transfer of Ráo Bahádur Chunilál Máneklál, First Class Subordinate Judge, from Ahmedabad, as he was very popular on account of the impartial and prompt discharge of his duties. The paper thinks that the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar would not be liked by the orthodox and illiterate classes as he is a reformer, and that as according to standing orders no one is competent to hold a judicial appointment at his native town it would be better to have a Deccani Hindu in Mr. Chunilál's place.

Protest against certain appointments in the Ahmednagar District.

19. The *Jagadádarsh* (40), in its issue of the 26th October, complains against the appointment of a clerk named Náráyanráo Kanhurkar to the post of Shirastedár to the Second Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, in supersession of the claims of better men in the department, and against the injustice done to one Mr. Shambhuráo in transferring him from a Shirastedárship to a temporary appointment in the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, and requests the Collector of Ahmednagar to enquire into these matters.

Remarks on the Inspector-General of Police with regard to the reduction and transfer of a constable in the Sátára District.

20. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 26th October, writes:—A vernacular newspaper reports that the Collector of Sátára had recommended that Mr. Yádav Ganpat, the Chief Constable of Karád, being unfit for that post should be transferred to the Khándesh District as Head Constable on Rs. 15 per mensem. The Inspector-General of Police has, however, made him a Fourth Grade Chief Constable. This is an instance of the Inspector-General of Police setting at defiance the recommendations of the District Magistrate. Such a conflict among high officials is very unseemly.

Thefts at Jacobabad and the local police.

21. A correspondent, writing from Jacobabad to the *Sind Times* (7), in its issue of the 26th October, observes:—For want of a competent Chief Constable, crime is on the increase in the town. Women particularly are afraid to move out of their houses after dark owing to a Bania woman having been pounced upon and her nose-ring snatched off at about 8 P.M. in the market. Before aid could be obtained the thieves got away safely with the jewel. She declined to report the matter to the police, knowing well that she would be hopelessly dragged about. Then again a petty shopkeeper had his till emptied by some body or bodies unknown, and quietly gulped down the loss, refusing to go to the police for aid. There have been several similar unreported cases. In one case Rs. 300 worth of jewellery and money were stolen from a Bania's house near the Tikri Bazar, but as yet the police have failed to trace the thieves or the property. So much for the watch and ward of private property by the Jacobabad police. It is quite incomprehensible that an important military town should have been left without a competent Chief Constable. A man with some stamina and able to cope with Pesháwári Patháns, and with a decided detective proclivity is absolutely necessary and should be posted as soon as possible.

Frequent thefts at Mahudha in the Kaira District and a request to the police authorities in the matter.

22. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 29th October, states that several robberies have been recently committed at Mahudha and regrets the inability of the police to get at the robbers. The *Bandhu* also adds that it is generally believed that three well-known robbers, who are residents of the villages of Nand, Wadthal and Vánáwága, are in secret understanding with the police of those places, and that the robber from the last-named place knows everything about the robbery committed at the shop of one Ranchhod, a sweetmeat-seller.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Criticism on the Municipal Servants' Bill.

23. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 26th October, writes:—The discussion of the provisions of the Municipal Servants' Bill on the occasion of its final passage through the Council did not throw any additional light on the main questions at issue between its upholders and those who dissent from them. As we have already pointed out, the Bill is an interesting illustration of an attempt to reconcile the conflicting interests of a large community and some of its servants. According to Sir Raymond West, Government have conscientiously endeavoured to safeguard the interests of both without unduly trenching upon the rights and liberty of either. We have not the slightest hesitation in crediting Government with the purest of intentions, though it would have been preferable if they had not put their hands to a new legislative enactment at the instance of a single executive officer of the municipality who chose to approach them without consulting the Corporation. But we do not think that any successful attempt has been made to meet two or three serious objections that have been raised against the Bill. In the first place, its scope is wider than one is led to understand from the preamble; secondly, there is no mutuality of treatment as between employers and their servants; thirdly, it is unnecessarily repressive in the matter of punishments for simple breaches, which is altogether a new feature in the Bill; and fourthly, it fails to deal with strikes, as it was a combination of this kind that first moved the Legislature to take up such a piece of legislation. If the Bill had been more carefully considered by the committee of the Corporation to whom was entrusted the work of reporting on the desirability of having such a measure, and if members of this body had been guided in their votes more by the intrinsic merit of questions placed before them than by the names of the persons who brought them forward, we feel sure that the Bill would have passed in a considerably modified form. We are sorry that the concise but well-considered communication addressed by the Presidency Association was unavoidably too late to influence the character of the Bill. The Honourable Mr. Javerilál and the Honourable Mr. Ránade boldly stood up in favour of their views, but their hands were strengthened neither by their colleagues who gave their silent vote, nor by the Corporation and other public bodies in time. The Bill has

passed and the Bombay public must accept it, whether they like it or not, unless, of course, there is any chance of appealing with success to the Indian Government to withhold their sanction.

24. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 26th October, writes:—So the Municipal Servants' Bill has at last been carried by brute official majority. Who will not say after this that the sooner these sham Councils are swept off the face of India the better? Has not the debate, both at the second and third reading of that outrageously one-sided piece of repressive legislation, demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt the utter worthlessness of the Councils as constituted at present? For what have the proceedings disclosed? This only, that the legislators,—we mean the official and the officialised members,—had not even taken the trouble to go carefully into the history of last year's strike which eventually led to the introduction of the measure, much less to keep themselves correctly informed of the criticism that had appeared on it in the press. The honourable mover, with a simplicity and ignorance which in his case are surprising, coolly averred at the second reading that there was no complaint or opposition from the public. This statement, we are glad to observe, was speedily traversed by the Bombay Presidency Association. Again, the legislators did not awake themselves to the real one-sided character of the obligations they forged for the wretched wights of scavengers and sweepers till the same Association made them alive to it in a vigorous memorial it submitted for their consideration at the third reading—a memorial which, judging from the remarks which fell from both the President and the mover of the Bill, though not fully reported in the dailies, would have rendered real service to the city had the Association been a little less dilatory in its transmission. It was too late for the third reading. It is to be hoped that for its own reputation the Council of the Association will wipe off the reproach of insonciance or dilatoriness which has been more than once cast at it. So far as our information goes, it seems that the delay was owing to want of a proper quorum at previous meetings of the Council summoned to consider the draft—that, in fact, the memorial might have reached the Legislative Council at the second reading of the Bill but for this deplorable delay. It would, indeed, be grievous were the Association to repeat such a mistake in the future. Representations of this character, if they are to have any effect, must be made in time. But though the fate of the Bill is sealed, we cannot allow this occasion to pass without referring to the marked ability and zeal with which the Honourable Messrs. Javerilál and Ránade submitted their objections to its provisions. A more complete and conclusive case could not have been made out for the modification of the Bill. Mr. Javerilál specially may be said to have surpassed himself. His disquisition on the obligations of employers and servants was not only clear, but convincing. He met most successfully every point raised by His Excellency the President and Sir Raymond West. And yet the conclusion of it all was that the power of vote was stronger than the strength of arguments. We have not the least hesitation in saying that after the manner in which the two honourable members opposed the Bill—the honours of the arguments being with them—there would not have been the slightest chance of passing it in any other deliberative assembly of the world save and except at our own mock Legislative Councils. There remains, however, the last resort,—the final appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. It is clear from the tenour of the debate at the third reading that the one-sided character of the legislation is admitted. This is a strong ground on which to base a more elaborate representation to His Excellency the Viceroy. We trust that the able triumvirate of Secretaries who guide the destinies of the Presidency Association will lose no time in getting the necessary memorial prepared. It would, indeed, be a source of gratification to the public at large if the disinterested advocacy of the Association eventually leads to a milder and everyway more efficient measure being sanctioned. In the interests of the public, as much in the interests of the down-trodden, voiceless and ignorant municipal scavengers, but for whom the city would be a very hell and an abomination to be avoided at all hazards, it is to be earnestly hoped that the Bill may be vetoed by the Viceroy. In these days of free labour it would be monstrous to ignore that labour,—especially ignorant and ill-paid labour, and that too of a most degrading and revolting character—has its rights too, if it has also its obligations. But it is grievous to have a piece of legislation which formulates the destructive principle that the

employers only have rights and obligations and that the servants have simply to allow themselves to be shackled in mute silence by chains of draconic obligations which the former may choose to forge with the aid of the strong authority of the law. But a law which respects neither justice nor impartiality can scarcely deserve to be called a law. For that matter, it might be preferable for our rulers to shut up their Legislative Councils and govern the country on the principles in vogue at Constantinople and St. Petersburgh. Let government by *irad* and *ukase* be substituted for government by wise, humane and impartial laws, and we shall cease to cry that there is even such a thing as a benevolent despotism or a shadow of it. But heaven forbid, if we are to have many enactments of the tyrannous character which the philosophic legislator of the Bombay Legislative Council has just been able to pass in the teeth of a strong and enlightened opposition, with the aid of his trusty colleagues, official and officialised.

25. The *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 26th October, writes:—The Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill passed the Legislative Council on Monday last. It aims at preventing the occurrence of such strikes and combinations of labourers as were witnessed in Bombay about a year ago. With this object it arms municipalities with the power to invoke the pains and penalties of the criminal law for disobedience of orders or absence from duty. From the point of view of these bodies and of those who are served by this class of municipal servants, such stringent provisions would seem to be necessary to prevent all chance of a general strike and the consequent risk to the health of the city. But to the servants themselves nothing can be a greater act of oppression. If the class of people affected were intelligent enough to stand up for their rights and conversant with constitutional ways of seeking redress for their grievances, there would be something to say for the new powers conferred on their employers. As it is, without being able to make themselves heard, they will find their position more irksome than before, and will fall victims to the oppression and *zulum* of their petty superiors. It is sincerely to be hoped that the remedy thus prepared does not in a manner foster the very dangers it seeks to prevent.

Part III.—*Education.*

Educational policy of the Bombay Government and private educational enterprise.

26. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 26th October, writes:—The Bombay Presidency deserves to be congratulated on the steady advance which education is making under the able direction of Mr. Chatfield. Whatever faults people may find in Mr. Chatfield's administration of his department, in one respect at least he deserves our thanks. He has not allowed the retrenchment policy of the Government to interfere very seriously with the work of his department. It is worthy of note that of the large increase in pupils reported, the aided schools contributed 9,414, or nearly a fourth part of the whole increase. We hope this will induce the Government to make the conditions of registry of a grant-in-aid school a little less hard than they are now. We know of several deserving schools which are languishing for want of assistance. If the department extended its helping hand to these schools the cause of education would not at all suffer. Turning to the question of ways and means, we fear there seems good ground to believe that Government aid would gradually diminish instead of increasing. Government in their resolution on the Director's report point significantly to the fact that the fees in Government secondary institutions bear nearly 54 per cent. of the direct charges of maintenance, whereas in aided schools of the same class fee receipts only contribute 39 per cent. of the cost. Under the Grant-in-aid Code Government pays only a third part of the expenditure incurred on private institutions. So the Government has only to bear 33 per cent. of the cost. That Government should contemplate further reduction means that, notwithstanding the oft-recognized duty of Government to encourage private educational effort, the duty is to be but very perfunctorily discharged in the near future.

Comments on the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for 1889-90.

27. A correspondent, writing to the same newspaper, observes :—The resolution of the Bombay Government on the Director of Public Instruction's report for the last official year has been just issued, and it affords very interesting as well as instructive reading. Coming down to the question of ways and means, the Governor in Council remarks that during the last official year fees have contributed to the whole expenditure in a higher ratio than in any previous year,—something over 21 per cent. We feel uncertain whether to congratulate Government upon this fact or otherwise. There has been a tendency of late to increase the rates of fees in secondary institutions and in colleges. Remembering that the majority of students who attend these institutions are sons of poor clerks, agriculturists and small artizans, it is doubtful whether Government is proceeding in the right direction by enhancing the burden on the poor parents year after year. Government itself is not unconscious of this fact, as was shown by its praiseworthy action in reducing the rate of fees at the Deccan College a few months ago. The resolution itself contains evidence bearing upon this comparative poverty of those who have taken kindly to education. For instance, out of the twelve hundred and odd undergraduates in all the colleges in the presidency, hardly one-fourth attended Government colleges. What does that show ? Do these three-fourths resort to private and aided institutions because the instruction imparted therein is more efficient than in the Elphinstone or the Deccan College ? If that be so, what is the meaning of the compliments that the resolution bestows upon their Principals and Professors, and we believe justly, for their conspicuously satisfactory work as demonstrated by the examination results ? This is the rock on which the too hasty policy of encouraging private enterprise of doubtful character is likely to founder. Government seems to regard the growing expenditure on aided schools with apparent satisfaction; but it must also see that efficiency is not sacrificed to effect a comparatively small saving. If Government is really afraid of the growing tendencies on the part of the younger generation to have less respect for their elders and less of innate modesty in their behaviour consequent on lax discipline in schools, those tendencies are not likely to be checked by the withdrawal of its direct control from educational institutions. Dealing with schools for special classes, Government remarks that these stand at the two extremities of the social ladder, the children of Rájas and Princes on the one hand, and those of the aborigines, such as Kolis, Bhils, &c., on the other, and it is significant, but not strange, that Government experiences more difficulties in persuading those who stand at the topmost step to take to education than in inducing those who lie at the lowest. The attendance at the Rájkumár College and such other schools does not at all show signs of growing popularity of education among the gentry of the presidency, while the advance made in that direction by the ignorant Kolis is remarkably satisfactory. If Government will condescend to apply similar tests to other classes and form comparative tables of the various classes of people who send their children to school, it will find that it is the poor clerk, the poor priest, and the poor peasant who stands higher in the list than your rich Bania, your money-making Márwádi, or your wealthy landholder. Fortunately or unfortunately, this has been the actual state of things, and it is questionable whether Government is right in entertaining the belief that secondary private schools have a higher margin left to them inasmuch as their fees contribute only 39 per cent. of their total expenditure, while public schools contribute more than 50 per cent. Why, it is the comparatively lower rates of fees that constitute their main, perhaps in most cases their single, recommendation in the eyes of those who flock to them. Managers of such institutions may rather close them than think of raising their rates of fees. This they know only too well ; and they will think thrice before taking advantage of the margin so paternally pointed out to them by the authorities. It seems unaccountable that Government, while speaking of schools for special instruction, makes no reference whatever to the Government Law Schools in Bombay and Poona. What has become of the idea which was said to be entertained by the authorities of providing the Bombay School with full-time Professors ? Perhaps, it is given up, and hence the strange omission.

28. In alluding to the same Government Resolution the *Suryá Prakásh* (91), in its issue of the 25th October, observes :—Government seems to rejoice at the increase in the revenue from fees from high schools and colleges and also at the gradual increase in the number of students, but we cannot join them. The increase in fees has caused much regret amongst the poorer classes, who cannot afford to pay for the costly education, while the increase in the number of students is not considerable as compared with the population. We request Government to reduce the enhanced fees, and to give preference to those who have received middle-class education in filling up vacancies in the Police, Railway, and other departments.

Remarks in connection with the recent incident at the Female Training College at Ahmedabad.

29. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 30th October, writes :—Mrs. MacAfee, who is indictable under a section of the Penal Code, even on the admission of her own partisans, goes scot-free while the poor girls, whose fault, if any, is excused by law, are dealt out strict punishment. Cannot some of the citizens of Ahmedabad institute both civil and criminal proceedings against the offender? It is a public insult to the Hindu community, and if Hindus sit quiet under the insult they will deserve no sympathy if they are again ill-treated.

The question of the grant given to the New English School by the Ahmedabad Municipality and the conduct of the Educational Inspector in the matter.

30. The same newspaper observes :—We are sorry to find that the proposal of Mr. Giles that the grant-in-aid to the New English School, Ahmedabad, be continued, provided the fees charged in that institution were increased, was carried by the Ahmedabad Municipality by the casting vote of the president. Mr. Giles was not justified in bringing such a proposal before the meeting, and notwithstanding his presence and impressive speech the commissioners were equally divided upon the merits of the proposal. It is not right that Government should, on the one hand, make State education costly, and, on the other, try to come in the way of private institutions which are intended for the benefit of the poorer classes; if Government really desire to hinder the progress of education, the sooner they abolish their schools and stop grants-in-aid the better. Such a thing would make people free to shift for themselves as best they can.

A recommendation to the educational authorities to introduce certain changes in the primary schools of Gujarát.

31. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 26th October, is glad to learn that Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, N.D., has been thinking of introducing certain suitable reforms into primary schools, one of which is to close the schools for the full periods of vacation during the months of May and October, and the other is that the school-hours are to be reduced from five to four or four and a half. The *Gujaráti* also recommends the introduction into the primary schools of the system of education followed in similar schools in England and in the St. Xavier's Institution, Bombay.

A suggestion to Government in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

32. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 26th October, writes :—The work done by the Educational Department in the Bombay Presidency during the last year is very satisfactory. The report shows very clearly that the policy adopted by Government with regard to high and primary education is such as to relieve the State to a large extent of the heavy cost of giving education by encouraging private enterprise and by transferring primary schools to local boards and district municipalities. It remains to be seen whether the efficiency of the schools so transferred will remain intact or suffer on account of the transfer. The Technical School which was established about two years ago is doing good work under its able and energetic Principal and the staff, but we do not know as yet what prospects the qualified students of that institution have in future. It is true that Bombay is a large commercial town and contains numerous mills and factories where the successful students of the institute might be expected to look for employment; but unless there is some distinct understanding or a mutual arrangement between Government or the educational authorities and mill and factory owners, pre-

ference will not be given to the qualified men from the Technical School. We do not mean to say that mill and factory owners should be compelled to entertain the services of these men, but they should prefer them to men who have received no technical education. We think that in the absence of any such provision there will be very little or no inducement to boys to join the school and prosecute their studies for three years at a heavy cost to themselves. Just as Government have passed a rule to give preference to matriculated students or to those who pass the School Final Examination for the public service, they might do the same in the case of the qualified students of the Technical School whenever there is an opening in the Government docks, factories and workshops. The Railway Companies and Port Trustees will be too glad, should Government desire them to acknowledge the passed students of the Technical School as persons qualified for mechanical and engineering work. We trust that the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical School will take this matter into his consideration, if he has not already done so, and induce Government to make some such provision for his pupils.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 1st November, says :—

The alleged intentions of Government in regard to the Poona Municipal Corporation not approved.

It is not likely that the people of India will be able to enjoy peacefully the privilege of local self-government. From the day of its concession, severity has been practised in connection with the privilege by the local administrations and higher officers, and this has not yet abated in the least. Severe laws have been enacted which constantly shake the foundations of local self-government, and every year a few municipalities succumb to the attacks made on them and cease to exist. The fact is that local self-government is merely nominal, the truth being that local Governments have reserved that privilege to themselves, making the people do as they are directed by the authorities. Election rules have been framed by Government; how municipalities should work has been laid down by the same; threats are conveyed by the authorities when municipalities fail to act according to their wishes; Government nominees have been placed with elected members to work in conjunction with them, and in most of the municipalities Government officers have been nominated presidents of the corporations, who rule over the commissioners as a pedagogue governs school-boys. The commissioners have to submit to the orders of the president, and if they fail to do this they meet with threats, a report is made to Government against them, and they are removed from the commission by order of Government. Where is then the boasted local self-government? The turn of the Poona Municipality has come, and it is feared that this corporation will also be subjected to the process of annihilation. Poona is during the larger portion of the year the seat of Government and a resort of high officers, who wish that sanitary and other conveniences in the city should be made as they desire, irrespective of the heavy cost they will entail. It is, however, to be hoped that the authorities will publish their reasons before taking severe steps against this corporation.

Part V.—*Native States.*

34. In writing about the Cambay affairs, the *Sholápur Samáchár* (67), in its issue of the 28th October, says :—

The action of the Bombay Government in the matter of the Cambay State disapproved.

The condition of the Native States in India is becoming critical day by day, and there is no saying what catastrophe may happen to them at any time. The dreadful mutiny of 1857 had checked the longing desire of the British for new territories, but as their rule gradually attained stability their hankering greed for territory began to grow stronger, and now it has become uncontrollable, as will be seen clearly from the Kashmere affair. Before Warren Hastings deposed the Rája of Benares he gave him a hearing, but nothing of that sort was done in the matter of the Kashmere State. Similar has been the treatment of the Nawáb of Cambay at the hands of the Bombay Government. Though the British

Government may not be desirous of annexing the Native States altogether, it seems to wish that their administration should be in its hands. The Nawáb of Cambay seems to have been quite faultless in the matter of the late riots in his capital. He acted throughout in accordance with the counsels of the British officers. His Diwán, Mr. Shámráo Laud, was selected for him by the Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, and the employment of the military to put down the recent disturbances was recommended by the Political Agent. Notwithstanding this he has been deprived of his powers for two years. But looking to past history it appears possible that this period might be extended to twenty or even to two hundred years. The administration of Kolhápur, which the Government assumed after the death of the late Mahárája Rájárám, is yet in its hands. Similarly, the administration of Sávantvádi is still conducted by the Political Agent. So it does not appear likely that the British Government will keep its word to the Nawáb. It is very difficult to make a serpent throw out a ruby swallowed by it. Anglo-Indian newspapers say that the Nawáb has no reason to be sorry, since the Government has made the same arrangement for Cambay as that which it has made for the administration of Rájpipla and Porbandar. But, properly speaking, even the latter two States should not have gone into the hands of the British Government, since by the treaties which have been concluded between these States and the paramount Government the latter has no authority to interfere with their internal management. The British people are, however, deterred neither by their promises, nor by written documents, nor by the commandments of the Bible from having their own way. There is a promise given by Her Majesty the Queen in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 that she will not do anything whereby the authority and dignity of the Indian Princes may be in any way interfered with, and yet the Bombay Government has broken that promise in respect of the Cambay State. Thus the confidence of the people in the honesty of the British Government is shaken, and this is a great loss, since without the confidence of the people the Indian Government will be in a precarious condition and there is no saying what may happen to endanger it. In short, the British Government ought to preserve its promises inviolable.

35. In writing on the same subject, the *Jagadhitechchhu* (17), in its issue of the 25th idem, remarks that the Bombay Government in depriving the Nawáb of Cambay of his authority has been, without doubt, actuated by love of territory, and that if Government is of opinion that it will have accession of strength by annexing State after State it is mistaken. If, adds the paper, the Government is thinking of making the western coast impenetrable to Russian attacks by taking over Native States on that side the matter really stands in need of mature consideration. To strengthen the western boundary by displeasing the Native States is simply whitewashing the rotten pillars of a house.

36. The *Shubh Suchak* (69), in its issue of the 24th October, says that the Bombay Government ought to have given the Nawáb an opportunity of improving his administration instead of depriving him of his authority at once, as the Nawáb had shown a desire to reform his police by asking for an efficient Police officer from the British Government, and warns the other Native States to take a lesson from the case of the Nawáb.

37. The *Shri Shiváji* (68) of the same date acquits the Nawáb of all responsibility for the late disturbances at Cambay, and says that if he is to blame at all, it is for acting under the guidance of the British officers, and that as there is nobody to call the British Government to account, the latter behaves itself towards the Native States without any regard to justice.

38. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 24th October, writes:—When Native Chiefs give donations to objects, charitable or otherwise, the Government and the press belaud their liberality; but when a Chief is deposed, his extravagances—and imprudent liberality is no less an extravagance—is made one of the grounds of his deposition. The Mahárája of Kashmere was induced to part with 53 lákhs for donations, entertainments, pigsticking parties, and a thousand and one other things, and, strange enough, this liberality of his—the

bankruptcy of the State treasury—was one of the grounds for his deposition. As we wrote about three days back, we do not at all approve of the deposition of the Nawáb of Cambay. The Government cannot justly hold him responsible for the acts of others who apparently had the Government at their back in all that they did. We entirely concur with the *Morning Post* in thinking:—"Even supposing that the minister carried out the instructions of the Nawáb in introducing a scheme by which the assessment of revenue was demanded in cash instead of in kind as before (which is really the *frons et origo* of the riots), the Nawáb was merely carrying out the orders of the Bombay Government which was desirous of introducing a uniform system of land revenue throughout the presidency. If any one is responsible for the disturbance it is the Bombay Government, and we hope that the Government of India will not sanction the deposition of the Nawáb of Cambay, notwithstanding the fact that the balance in the State treasury was found to be only two rupees." Is it the pliability of the Nawáb to execute Government orders as promptly as possible that cost him his *gádi?* Is the Nawáb deposed for his submissive resignation to the orders of Government? Why should the Nawáb be held responsible for the Revenue Survey Department, when that department was in the hands of a British officer of the Government's own nomination or selection? We should consider the deposition of the Nawáb a hasty action on the part of the Bombay Government. Notwithstanding the fact that the yearly income of the Cambay State is about ten lákhs of rupees, in the present state of affairs the State is indebted to the extent of about two or three lákhs of rupees. Mr. James, the Commissioner, has, it is said, examined the books of account of the local municipality, and there are some discrepancies observed between the figures as furnished to Government by the State in their official report and those discovered in the books. The public should like to know what the Political Agent was doing all this while? Could not he know the real state of affairs in the Cambay State? Why did not he report the matter to Government? If Political Agents are not supposed to know the real situation of affairs in Native States, where is the necessity for appointing them? Fancy Government making enquiries into the mal-administration of the Cambay State after the deposition of the Náwáb! The deposition should serve as a fearful warning to those Native States who cannot publish their doings to the world. This is the outcome of political secrets! This is the outcome of confidentialism! One of the excuses for the deposition of the Nawáb is the bankruptcy of the treasury. How many Native States, we should like to know, are in a flourishing condition? Is it not the duty of the Political Agents and the Government to check every small iniquity in a Native State? But no. Government, it would seem, will let matters take their course and then step in, of course with sufficient justification. In the Cambay episode the Nawáb is not the sole delinquent. There are a lot of others, and all of them must be called to a reckoning. Why should the Nawáb alone be made a scape-goat?

39. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 25th October, writes:—It appears that the mismanagement in Cambay has been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Shámráo Laud, the late Diwán, says that the revenue of the State is about six lákhs and not ten lákhs as has been stated; and the indebtedness of the State amounts to Rs. 50,000 or thereabouts, and not to six or seven lákhs. The arrears of land revenue amount to Rs. 1,20,000. He says also that there is in the treasury copper coin of the value of about six thousand rupees. As regards the statement that Mr. James, the Commissioner, examined the books of the municipality, &c., Mr. Laud observes:—"Mr. James, the Commissioner, did not examine the books of the municipality or any other department, much less did he find or point out any discrepancies between the figures in such books and the figures presented to Government by the State. Mr. James only asked me to furnish him with a printed copy of the administration report for the current year, but on being informed that printed copies were not ready, he asked me to furnish him with a statement showing how much had been spent on municipal purposes for the current year, and this I did. I believe the statement was required by Mr. James in connection with his enquiry about the octroi duties, the two matters being so closely connected with each other." He further observes: "It will be apparent from what I have stated above that after deducting the annual instalment paid in reduction of the debt due to Government there remained

available for the expenditure of the State only a sum of Rs. 5,50,000 Cambay currency, or less than Rs. 5 lákhs British currency, the full particulars of the expenditure of which appear in the Darbár books." This puts the matter somewhat in a different light altogether. The Government, it appears, is anxious to punish all the Darbári officials and none of its own. The order that Mr. Cooke should try the rayats who took part in the late disturbances, having been specially vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge, comes upon us rather as a surprise. The Government, it would appear, makes Mr. Cooke sit in judgment on his own actions. It is very much to be regretted that the deposition of the Nawáb of Cambay should have taken place so soon after His Excellency Lord Harris's assumption of office. We do not think Lord Reay would have taken this step. The Rána of Porbandar was deposed after repeated warnings. He was deposed because he disregarded the orders of Government, but nothing of that sort is to be said against the Nawáb of Cambay, who has all along been willing to carry out the orders of Government.

The explanation given by Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud, late Diwán of the Cambay State, said to be unsatisfactory, and a recommendation to Government to appoint a commission to enquire into the causes of the recent disturbances.

40. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 26th October, considers unsatisfactory the explanation given by Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud, late Diwán of the Cambay State, about the conduct of the rioters when an attack was made on them. Lieutenant Roberts, the officer in charge of the military troops, distinctly stated in his evidence that the rioters stood quiet at the time the Cambay police attacked them, and that he was ordered by Mr. Cooke, the Political Agent, to make an attack. The paper strongly recommends Government to appoint a commission to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Cooke and the other officers concerned. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (92), in its issue of the 28th October, says that the rioters ought not to have been tried by Mr. Cooke, as he is one who has from the beginning played an important part in this matter.]

41. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 29th October, observes:—The explanation given by Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud is unsatisfactory and seems to have been intended to mislead the public. It is said that his predecessor, Aga Mahamad, had not only relieved the State from pecuniary embarrassment, but had also left several lákhs of rupees in the treasury, and it is therefore surprising that the State should have again been run into debt under the management of Mr. Shámráo. Although we do not believe the popular rumour that Government are delaying the appointment of a commission because some of their officers were connected with the disturbances and Mr. Shámráo is influential, we advise Government to appoint a commission to investigate the matter and to take severe notice of the offenders.

The trial of the twenty-five rioters in the late disturbances at Cambay commented on.

42. In alluding to the trial and conviction of twenty-five individuals as being concerned in the late riots at Cambay by Mr. Cooke, the Political Agent, sentencing the accused to different periods of imprisonment, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 28th October, says:—We have already given reasons for desiring why Mr. Cooke's decision in this case should not be considered final and why an appeal should be made to higher authority. The principal reason was that Mr. Cooke had, as Political Agent, taken an important part in connection with the disturbances from first to last, and according to the principle of English law he should be made a party and not a judge in the case. Moreover, it is advanced on the part of the accused that Mr. Cooke took objection to the production of certain evidence which has to a certain extent prevented the trial from being complete. It is almost certain that no delay will be made on the part of the accused in preferring an appeal.

Suspension of several officers of the Mahi Kántha Agency by Major Ferris and the appointment of Khán Bahádur Dastur to try them.

43. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 27th October, regrets that none of the official predecessors of Major Ferris, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, should have found out the corruptions practised by several Native subordinates employed under the Agency, and gives credit to Major Ferris for making the discovery within six months from the date of his appointment,

and hopes that more corruption will be brought to light while he is there. It is also glad to learn that Khán Bahádur Dastur, an able officer, has been appointed to try the accused.—The *Ahmedabad Times* (92), in its issue of the 28th October, says that Mr. Náthábhái, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, deserves great credit for bringing these cases of corruption to the notice of Major Ferris. It also says that the former Political Agents were believed to have been favourably disposed towards the incriminated persons, and this supposition is strengthened by the fact of these persons desiring an adjournment of their cases till the return of Lieutenant-Colonels Nutt and Scott.—A correspondent, writing from Sádra to the *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad in its issue of the 30th October, congratulates the Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, on his having thoroughly enquired into the corruptions practised in the Agency.

44. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 29th October, observes :—We refrain from giving any opinion on the suspension of several officers of the Mahi Kántha Agency as the matter is *sub-judice*, but we cannot help expressing our surprise at the suspension of Ráo Sáheb Ganeshpant Gangádhar and others, who were commended for their good work by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and his predecessors in office, who had taken them into service in the place of certain dismissed subordinates. It is said that the suspended officers have not been on good terms with several Government officers and private individuals.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th November 1890.

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(For the week ending 1st November 1890.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST NOVEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 24th October, writes:—Since the publication of Rakhmábái's appeal in the Bombay dailies the question of social reform has been under discussion and various views have been set forth. The English journals look at the question from their own standpoint, arriving at conclusions evidently erroneous, consequent on the sources which they generally derive their information from being in the generality of cases unreliable. We most heartily welcome the *bonâ fide* attempts of men interested in the cause of social reform. The observations of the English journals are mostly founded on the nature of evidence supplied to them by the deliberate view of the status of their own society. Some of the features of the English society do not correspond with those of our own. Had both the societies been similarly circumstanced, the case would have been different. We are prepared to accept any reasonable conclusions based on the information of experienced men of the Hindu society—men whose opinions nobody can consistently question. Such an alternative is very likely to command the acceptance by a majority of the society that needs reform of a character embodying all reasonable and convenient methods suggested by different persons. Under the present circumstances it is unwise, in our humble opinion, to ask Government to do anything for us in social matters. Whatever theory may be advanced in regard to legislative action, it is destined to result in a grand failure. Such theories are sure to prove defective in the long run. They would testify to the inexpediency of any steps being taken in the matter. We entertain serious doubts as to the movement achieving the end in view. Our impression is that the efforts of our reformers are not well directed; we say misdirected, because they resort to force, which is admittedly weaker than that of education. We think the movement now set on foot to effect a permanent and ever-lasting cure would share the fate of its predecessors. The question is one of forethought and deliberate consideration, and must, in our opinion, be dealt with as such on reliable and accurate information.

Government interference in Hindu social matters deprecated.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th November 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 45 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 8th November 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,600
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtra Koki	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtra Mitr	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárdi	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. In alluding to the public meeting held by the natives of India settled in Natal and the Transvaal to protest against the persecution to which they are said to be subjected by the European settlers in those parts, and the strong efforts that are being made to induce the Boer Government to drive them out, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 7th November, says that the Indians have as much right as the other British subjects have to settle and carry on honest trade in South Africa, and ought to be protected from all persecution, and exhorts the British Indian Government to go to the help of its subjects by drawing the particular attention of the English Colonial Office to their unenviable situation.

The Government of India exhorted to protect the natives of India settled in South Africa against persecution by European settlers.

2. The *Bakul* (25), in its issue of the 2nd November, says:—The District Collectors and other officials who go on periodical tours within their respective jurisdictions never enquire into the real condition of the people, which has latterly grown from bad to worse. Viceroys and Governors visit only big towns and Native States, and are from the tawdry dress of the townspeople naturally led to believe that the people throughout the country are happy. But the majority of the people live on very scanty food during four months of the year, and these authorities will be convinced of the truth of this statement if they visit the villages in their tours.

The condition of the rayats in India.

3. After briefly describing the doctrine of Socialism, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 7th November, says:—The dissemination of this creed in Europe has done no good, but has, on the contrary, encouraged dissatisfaction and tumult among the poor classes, and raised hindrances in the way of prosperity. The numerous strikes in England and other parts of Europe are the result of the spread of this doctrine and have begun to mar the prosperity of that continent. An attempt is being made to spread this creed in India, which is, however, not suited to it. Here the few Europeans are in the position of employers, while the serving or working classes are composed solely of Natives, and any attempt to convert the latter to this creed cannot be commended because such conversion will do them harm instead of good. For centuries together the Indian labouring classes have been free from any such doctrine as Socialism, and have been working with peace and contentedness, contributing their mite to the general prosperity of the country. Nobody ought, therefore, to desire disturbing these classes by spreading Socialism among them.

Disapproval of the attempt to spread Socialism in India.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 3rd November, refers to the speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmere in reply to the address from the municipality of that city, and says:—His Lordship holds out an assurance that Government is "ready to encourage this and other municipalities, in their struggle with the difficulties which confront them, by granting them all the assistance which they can legitimately expect; such encouragement can, however, only be afforded to those who show themselves worthy of it." The assurance is undoubtedly most encouraging, but if we may judge by the treatment of the municipality of Bombay, it has not yet assumed any practical shape from the Government of India.

Remarks on the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmere.

5. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes:—His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's speech at Ajmere on local self-government is highly encouraging, and those of our countrymen who are hopeless of further development ought to take courage and work out its further progress. We know that the majority of the official world is not well disposed towards Lord Ripon's scheme, but our people ought not to forget that its advancement depends much more upon themselves than upon the officers. Can anybody say that the

recent municipal suspensions were entirely due to the attitude of the official world? For ourselves, we are not prepared to free the Native municipal commissions entirely from blame; they must have been considerably guilty of sins of omission and commission, and official opposition may have only paved the way for their suspensions. The scheme of local self-government has been launched among our people as a stepping-stone to further representative institutions, and our people ought not to forget that its success or failure is to decide the fate of the further concessions. The hints thrown out by His Lordship are quite justified by what actually took place in certain localities on our side, and our people ought to take a warning from them.

Comments on the forecast of the result of the Indian Factory Commission made by the *Pioneer*.

6. The same newspaper writes :—The *Pioneer* does not seem to be very hopeful about the results of the present Factory Commission. As regards the appointment of its President, that journal, according to the local *Times'* telegram, says that "the relations between the President and the members of the Commission are something akin to those of a judge and jury. The law will practically be laid down by Dr. Lethbridge, and the fact that this officer holds the appointment of an Inspector of Jails renders his presidentship open to criticism in the eyes of the commercial world." If what the *Pioneer* says be true, the enquiry must be taken as so much waste of energy and money. The object in view was to see whether the grievances of the mill-operatives have any foundation in fact, and if they have, whether there is a possibility of their removal. If absolute justice be the aim of the inquiry, neither the voice of the President nor that of the members ought singly to prevail. The mill-owner has as much right to be heard as the operative, and the right weighment of evidence on both the sides must ultimately rest with the Government. On our own side the operative seems to go in for four close holidays in a month even at some personal loss. If the Commission think that the prayer is reasonable, let it be granted. We think, however, that the grant of four holidays will do no good to the operatives. It is perhaps owing to a heavy physical strain that the demand is made; but they forget the pecuniary loss they must incur, unless they are prepared to give up all the Hindu holidays. In granting the four holidays this point will have to be weighed well, and we have every hope that Government will pay its best attention to it.

The Indian Factory Commission and its work criticized.

7. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes :—The reasonable observations made by us some time ago on the questionable method and manner of eliciting evidence from factory operatives in Bombay seem to derive fresh force and point by the character of the witnesses examined and the quality of the evidence taken at Cawnpore. Evidently, the members of this body are intent on surpassing themselves in the art of how-not-to-do-it. At this rate we may reasonably anticipate that by the time they conclude their sittings at Calcutta, they will have given complete proof of the utterly worthless character of the inquiries they were appointed to institute. They seem to have been over-assiduous and over-wise at Cawnpore in cumbering their note-books with a plethora of infantile and juvenile evidence quite unique in its way and which only a Sergeant Buzbuz or a Mark Twain could immortalise for the edification of posterity. The *Bombay Gazette* justly characterises it as the evidence of "babes and sucklings." Each and all have swallowed the baby evidence with all the simplicity and unconscious innocence of babies. Seriously, we cannot but characterise the whole Commission as a solemn farce. We had raised our warning voice at the time of the institution of the Commission against its composition, and we see that our anticipations have been more than fulfilled. The *Pioneer* has taken strong exception to the presidentship of Dr. Lethbridge, and we are inclined to concur with it in the severe judgment it has passed on that officer. With men of the strongest bias and extreme views on the conditions of Indian labour, it is hopeless to expect that the public could arrive at anything like a broad, impartial, and absolutely correct situation of the operatives in Indian cotton and other mills.

8. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 2nd November, publishes the following telegram from its Calcutta correspondent:—The Factory Commission have done a good week's work. They complete their visits to the mills and the examination of witnesses to-morrow, and will prepare their report for transmission to the Indian Government by the first week in November. But, before doing so, the President alone will proceed to Darjeeling next Sunday to confer with the Bengal Government. The Commission will hardly find grounds for special legislation so far as Calcutta is concerned, where the mills and factories not only allow Sundays as holidays but also pay their operatives for absence caused by accident in work, besides supplying doctors and medicine free of charge. In addition to the above, some mills supply free quarters. Also, the evidence is taken in a hide-and-seek style, which has justly provoked very thoughtful criticism and able articles from the honest and upright pen of our veteran and versatile journalist, Mr. James Wilson, of the *Indian Daily News*.

Remarks in connection with the evidence collected by the Indian Factory Commission at Cawnpore.

9. The same newspaper writes:—The Factory Commission is now in Cawnpore, and on reading the reports of the evidence taken there, what forces itself most upon the mind is the extreme poverty of the people. Men, women and children employed in the cotton and woollen mills of Cawnpore work from day-light till dark, and that means that they have to rise long before day-light and reach home some time after dark. And what do they get per month? Four or five rupees appears to be the average for ordinary operatives working their lives away in these factories. Females work full time with the males, and so do the boys. There appears to be no restriction whatever as to the age at which boys should be admitted. A boy aged 11, employed in the Cawnpore Cotton Mill, said:—"There are younger boys. They come with the men. There are some much smaller boys, but they have not come to-day. The master has given them leave to-day." And they have to work twelve and thirteen hours daily for two or three rupees per month. One of these little urchins said he would like to work for half the day, but is not sure he would like it if he only got half pay, *i. e.*, only a rupee a month, to keep body and soul together. He added that he had got thinner since he had come to work there, and if he got only half pay the thinning process would, we suppose, be very much accelerated, in spite of the daily half holiday. It is most pitiful to see these little lads in harness, so early in life, working the same hours as full-grown men, for the barest pittance! And they must be satisfied with it, for "there are lots to take the place" of any man, woman or child that wishes to leave service. The children in harness have no time for play, not even on Sunday, if we were to believe one of them who said that on that day he has to go to market, and by the time he gets home it is dark. We do not know whether, considering their work and the amount of expenditure in proportion to the earnings of the Cawnpore factories, the operatives get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. But even without subscribing to the teachings of the Fabian Society, we may be permitted to express a doubt as to their fairness. The wages are so low, and earned after such an amount of work! The wages may have adjusted themselves in pursuance of the law of supply and demand. But as Archdeacon Farrar has pointed out in his vigorous but erratic address on the ethics of commerce, human beings do not constitute a mass of dead, impersonal force, to be treated only in accordance with the laws of supply and demand. The wages may be low because there are lots of persons to take the place of those who choose to go. But with all that, the remuneration may not at all be a fair compensation for the amount and nature of the work which is exacted from the operatives. Opinion is unanimous among mill-hands as to the necessity of a full Sunday holiday, both here and in Cawnpore, and we dare say the same will be the opinion wherever the Commission goes. Boys should be made to work half time, but their wages should not be so reduced as to make the compulsory half holiday a hardship rather than otherwise. Women in Bombay have about two hours less work than males. But in Cawnpore the hours for men, women and children are the same. They are cruelly consistent up there. We are also strongly of opinion that there should be a system of weekly payments, as in England. Here the wages are paid for one month towards the end of the following month. Ignorant and unthrifty as these workers are, they are forced into the hands of the

sáwkár, and once they fall into his clutches, there are no means of getting away. Weekly payment would make the sáwkár much less of a necessity than what he now is. The employés will also be better able to guard themselves against any sharp practices on the part of the money-lender if they knew a little of reading, writing and arithmetic, and for that purpose it is a deep moral obligation on the part of the mill-owners to have a free school attached to every mill. It will not cost much. A pedagogue can be had for Rs. 10 per month and a very superior one for Rs. 15. There should also be some provision made for men who receive such permanent injury in the course of their work as to incapacitate them for any kind of work in future. The employés in Indian mills are very irregular. In some mills they are made to lose two days' wages for one day's absence. This is hard, except where an operative is so habitually irregular as to render such penalty necessary. These are some of the suggestions which have occurred to us, and if they were carried out, we are sure the mill interest, to which we all in India wish well, would not be ruined. We can effect these reforms without playing into the hands of the pseudo-philanthropists of Lancashire.

The present condition of the mill-labourers in India needs no material disturbance.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 7th November, says:—The evidence taken by the Factory Commission in Bombay has shown that the mill operatives of this presidency are healthy, contented and happy, and that there is no such thing as squalor and misery among them as alleged by the cotton manufacturers of Manchester. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces, the mill operatives complained of laxity of work, shortness of hours and plenty of holidays, observing that it had in consequence become difficult for them to earn wages sufficient for their maintenance. If the state of things obtaining in Bengal and the North-West be introduced into the Bombay Presidency by curtailing working hours and increasing the number of holidays, the mill hands of the latter presidency, who are better off than their fellow labourers in other industrial walks, will be exposed to the evils which the mill-hands of the other presidencies are suffering from. It is therefore to be hoped that due attention will be paid to this feature of the controversy by the Indian authorities before disturbing the existing situation.

The suggestion made by Mr. Holt Hallet for the anatomical examination of Indian mill-operatives condemned as worthless.

11. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 4th November, is glad that little weight has been given by the Indian Factory Commission to the suggestion made by Mr. Holt Hallet that an anatomical examination should be made by the Commission of the mill operatives in India, and says that it is a discovery to the people of Bombay that their mill-labourers are deformed on account of the labour exacted from them, and that if children and young women are prohibited from working in mills, as recommended by Mr. Hallet, the poverty of the working classes will be considerably enhanced, making them unbearably miserable.

Revival of the Cotton Frauds' Act recommended.

12. In noticing the steps taken by the Liverpool Cotton Association in connection with the false packing of Indian cotton, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 6th November, says:—Cotton, like wheat, is one of the staple articles of Indian commerce, and if trade in either is materially injured a heavy loss is sure to befall the country, considerably increasing its poverty. Unfortunately the principles of sound commerce are little understood here. Already the adulteration of Indian wheat has checked exports to England, where a heavy discount is being exacted for the adulteration, and now the complaint for the false packing of cotton has come to the front, and it is feared that the English consumer will take to the lower grades of American in place of the adulterated Indian staple. It is therefore to be hoped that the Native as well as the European exporters will take in time an earnest warning from the action of the Liverpool Cotton Association and will invoke the aid of Government to impress through the Agricultural Department on Indian farmers the urgent necessity for raising and selling unmixed cotton, to extend special encouragement to farmers for raising such crops, and to take severe measures for exposing

and punishing packers of adulterated cotton before its export to foreign ports. It is also to be hoped that, acting on previous experience, a less objectionable law than the repealed Cotton Frauds' Act will be passed for the successful suppression of the evil of adulteration.

Disapproval of the proposed changes in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

13. The *Surya Prakásh* (91), in its issue of the 1st November, in expressing disapproval of the changes proposed by the Bombay Government in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, says that these changes would prove injurious to the agricultural classes, and thinks that His Excellency Lord Harris being quite new to the subject has been probably misled by a member of his Council who happens to entertain a strong prejudice against the Act.

Contents of the memorial read by Ráo Bahádur N. B. Joglekar at the Tulsibág meeting at Poona to protest against Government interference in social matters.

14. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd November, gives the contents of the memorial read by Ráo Bahádur N. B. Joglekar at the Tulsibág meeting as follows:—In the first place, the memorialists thank the Government of India for the re-affirmation in 1886 of the policy of non-interference in social matters. They then submit that the agitation of Mr. Malabari in England is based on a misconception of Hindu social life, and that they have learnt that the reformers, who form an infinitesimally small portion of the society, have petitioned or are about to petition Government for legislative interference. They therefore pray that Government will be pleased to adhere to their policy of non-interference, as neither the reformers nor the Social Conference represent the Hindu community at large in social and religious matters. With reference to the age of consent it is stated in the memorial that cases of consummation of marriage before twelve are extremely rare, though the Conference has represented the fact to be otherwise, and that physical puberty and not the number of years regulates the minimum age for the consummation of marriage according to the Shástras and ordinary practice. The memorial further states that instances like the recent Calcutta case are extremely rare, and that such cases, rare as they are, cannot be prevented even by the proposed change in law.

The Tulsibág meeting at Poona to protest against legislative interference with the social customs of the Hindus.

15. Several papers of the week have written on the Tulsibág meeting at Poona, a majority approving of its proceedings and a few condemning them as incomplete and childish. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56) is one of those that write against the advocates of social reform, and in its issue of the 2nd November it has devoted a good deal of its space to a description of the Tulsibág meeting in terms of commendation, and says that the object of the agitators for social reform is to create a misunderstanding and estrangement between Government and the subjects by inducing the former to interfere with the social and religious customs of the latter.—The *Sudhárak* (21) of the last week, in making adverse comments on the proceedings of the meeting, applied the epithets "inconsiderate, ignorant and mean" to the audience at the meeting, while the *Subodh Patrika* (20), in its issue of the 2nd November, says that the meeting of barbers recently held at Bombay was more orderly than that of Tulsibág and that the assemblage might have as well appointed a barber or a *Vadár* as its chairman in place of Mahámahopádhyáya Rámshástri A'pte.—The *Arunodaya* (23), on the other hand, in its issue of the 2nd November, calls both the reformers and their opponents foolish and mean, and regrets that the descendants of those A'ryans who only a century ago made themselves so famous, and of whose prowess even the present rulers of India were so afraid, should be divided on such an insignificant matter as the age of consent and should betray such folly.

16. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 2nd November, observes:—The meeting convened at the Tulsibág temple at Poona on Sunday last to protest against the proposal to invoke Government interference in the social customs of the Hindus was nothing but a farce. It was got up by Professor B. G. Tilak and Ráo Bahádur Joglekar, an Honorary Magistrate and a Government pensioner,

and was akin to the one held at Bombay about four years ago at the instance of the late Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik. The proceedings at the Tulsibág meeting were conducted with little regularity, and the protest made by about thirteen educated Hindus in the *Times of India* clearly shows that the meeting was a failure. The raising of the age of consent does not affect the Hindus alone and Government will be justified in making any changes they like in the existing law whenever it is found defective. If the age of consent had been fixed at 10 years by Manu, the first Hindu law-giver, it would have been reasonable to say that the raising of the limit was against the Shástras. It is not right for the orthodox Hindus to urge such a false excuse and try to rouse the feelings of the ruled against the rulers. A strong public opinion is in favour of raising the age of consent, and hence Government ought to turn a deaf ear to such protests.

17. In alluding to the same meeting the *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 6th November, observes:—The necessity for raising the age of consent from 10 to 12 years has been admitted even by some of the orthodox, who, however, do not approve of Government interference. But in disapproving of State interference the anti-reformers virtually question the prerogative of Government to make desirable changes in the laws from time to time. The question about the age of consent has no connection whatever with the Hindu religion and concerns all castes and creeds, and we are sorry that some of our Government servants, pensioners and newspaper-editors should be trying to create an ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled by misleading the illiterate classes.

18. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (86), in its issue of the 2nd November, observes:—The reformers were not justified in attending the meeting held at Tulsibág, as it was intended for those only who opposed Mr. Malabari's proposals, and the leaders at the meeting have acted consistently in not allowing the reformers to propose any amendments to the memorial, which we are glad to say was adopted at the meeting. It seems that the orthodox Hindus of Poona are against Mr. Malabari's proposals and do not like Government interference in their social customs. Some of his proposals run counter to the spirit of the Hindu Shástras and are likely to bring trouble to Government if adopted. Reform is making gradual progress amongst the Hindus, and we see no necessity for Government interference in their social customs except in the matter of raising the age of consent.

19. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes:—The last Tulsibág meeting was evidently one of the largest meetings held in Poona during the last few years. A protest has been raised against the way in which business was conducted at the meeting, mainly by those who did not succeed in obtaining a hearing from such a large audience. But we believe that the proceedings are not without a precedent. If we remember aright, the memorial praying for the reform of the Legislative Councils in India was read and signed in a similar manner before, and no complaint was raised against the method of procedure then adopted. When a memorial is to be forwarded over the signature of the chairman alone, as passed at a particular meeting, all formalities must be strictly observed. But when it is intended to be signed by thousands, formally passing it at a meeting adds no strength to it whatever. The promoters of the meeting did not, therefore, lose anything by giving up these formalities: while it was a hopeless exhibition of the weakness of the other side when the audience showed that it did not even care to listen what the opposition speaker had to say. Even if the amendment had been duly considered, it would undoubtedly have been thrown out by an overwhelming majority, or rather by the whole meeting except some 20 or 25 individuals. But the defeat which the opposition has now met with is far more telling in its effect. It clearly shows that the public, enlightened and orthodox, are not yet prepared to tolerate any outside interference with their social customs as suggested by Mr. Malabari and others, and Government would certainly be ill-advised if they took any action upon the representation of a few gentlemen, who by putting forward the least objectionable of the various proposals are seeking a recognition of the principle of legislative interference in social matters. It is not only the masses that are opposed to such

measures, but, as pointed out by Dr. Cornish and as more than amply proved by the Tulsibag meeting, even the majority of the enlightened and the educated are equally opposed to such meddling with their customs.

20. A correspondent of the same newspaper writes:—Judging from the somewhat conflicting accounts in the Poona papers, the meeting of the orthodox party at Tulsibág seems to have been dissolved rather abruptly. One critic, indeed, goes so far as to find in it a parallel to the Mádhavbág meeting at Bombay four years ago. The orthodox community is taken to task for showing such superfluous sensitiveness in the matter, as it is assured that Government is not likely to take action on any of the proposals of Mr. Malabari and his committee except one. On this account the demonstration is styled foolish and thoughtless. So that it comes to this: Any one, even an outsider, may make attempts whatever and however mischievous, may proceed even to England, and there take steps with a view to force the hands of the Indian Legislature, his programme may contain suggestions to revolutionise the whole marriage system among the Hindus, and still he may be patted on the back for all the self-sacrifice involved in such uncalled-for meddling,—nay, may even be held up to public admiration. But as soon as the community concerned shows the slightest sign of being pricked, it is considered to be as guilty as the arch-offender himself and held up to the derision of the whole so-called enlightened world! Granted that the orthodox public does not show great discrimination in making a parade of such over-sensitiveness; but do those who boast of enlightenment and full acquaintance with the problem they deal with, show it? Mr. Malabari's over-enthusiasm for the welfare of the Hindus ought not to have clouded his reason so far as to make him unable to see that his proposal to make marriages revokable contracts, unless and until sanctioned by consummation, is radically opposed to all the commands of the Hindu religion. Are the over-ambitious aspirations of the Pársi reformer less open to opprobrium than the over-wrought apprehensions of the Hindu conservatives, the latter being directly traceable to an inconvenient manifestation of those very aspirations?

Damage done to rice crops by insects in the Kolába District.

21. The *Vidya Vilás* (74), in its issue of the 31st October, says:—Although the people of some villages of the Kolába District have been complaining of damage done to their rice crops by insects for the last four or five years, the District Collector and the Director of Agriculture have not enquired into the matter, and have, on the contrary, reported in their annual reports that nothing has gone wrong anywhere, and requests the authorities to pay early attention to the matter and to take such steps as will remove the complaint of the rayats.

Mámlatdár of Panvel in the Kolába District.

22. The *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 2nd November, states that it has received a letter complaining against Ráo Sáheb Rájguru, Mámlatdár of Panvel in the Kolába District, and says that it will publish it next week unless the Mámlatdár improves his conduct in the meantime.

Alleged injustice done to forty-five clerks in the Ahmednagar District.

23. The *Jagadádarsh* (40), in its issue of the 2nd November, again writes about the appointment of Mr. Náráyanráo Kanhorkar as Shirastedár by the Collector of Ahmednagar, giving a list of forty-five clerks to whom injustice is alleged to have been done in consequence of the appointment, and expressing a hope that His Excellency Lord Harris will not allow seeds of injustice to be sown in his *régime*, as they, if permitted to take root, will bear ultimately pernicious fruit.

Alleged injustice done to a compounder in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, Bombay.

24. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes:—We have received copies of papers in a case which show that for a Government servant of lower grade it is very often impossible to get justice against his superior officer, especially when he is an Englishman. The facts of the case are few and simple. A compounder in the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital in Bombay, whose honesty and zeal are amply certified to, dispensed one day a prescription of Dr. Bahádurji, the Pársi Honorary Physician. The next day the House Surgeon took him to task for doing it

without his permission and he was fined Rs. 3 for his alleged misconduct. The compounder resigned, and this act of further insubordination roused the anger of his superiors, who considered him unfit for public service. It is somewhat difficult to decide whether the House Surgeon or Dr. Bahádurji is to blame in this affair; but there need be no such difficulty in regard to the compounder, who could not have disobeyed an Honorary Physician, especially when he was not provided with a copy of the rules which should have guided his conduct in such cases. The case went up to Government, and it has been pleased, with its usual courtesy, to decline to interfere with the decision of the Surgeon-General. The poor man is thus denied justice everywhere, and who can say that his is but an isolated case? Had there been an Englishman in Dr. Bahádurji's position no one would have cared to think seriously of the whole affair. And still we expect to be treated with equal respect, when we pass the same tests as the English officer does!

A complaint against the police of Karád in the Sátára District.

25. The *Pratod* (59), in its issue of the 3rd November, says that although a month has passed since the daughter-in-law of one Mahádevbhat Joshi of Karád, a young girl of 11 or 12 years old, disappeared with ornaments worth about Rs. 500 or 600 the police have not been able to trace her, that from this it can, without hesitation, be said that the state of things that existed under the barbarous and oppressive Mogal rule is coming into existence under British rule, that it is disgraceful to Government that the people should feel insecurity of person and property, and that it is much to be regretted that on account of the inefficient Karád Police such charges should be brought against Government. Unless the higher authorities in the Police Department threaten the police at Karád with wholesale dismissal, the absconding girl in question is not, adds the paper, likely to be traced at all.

Part II.—*Education.*

The principle on which the Syndicate of the Bombay University nominates examiners found fault with.

26. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes:—Each year there is a complaint made against the principle on which the Syndicate of the Bombay University nominates examiners, but it will not change its rule. The University is evidently satisfied with its own procedure. This year two cases have come before the public: one is that of an examiner in anatomy; the other is that of an examiner in Sanskrit for the Matriculation. The plea for the former selection is that the examiner for this year passed his own examination in the subject, some three years ago, very creditably. From this it appears that anatomy is a subject which is mastered in a very short time, and that there is very little difference between a student of the subject that shows a very creditable knowledge of it and one that has made it his special study for years. If it really comes to this, those who are appointed professors and have, or at least ought to have, studied it carefully and critically are not much better than those who were only the other day, as it were, learning it under them, and who, therefore, have had no leisure yet to prosecute their studies much further beyond. With regard to the examiner in Sanskrit, though it be for the Matriculation only, it is hard to understand why, when there are so many persons possessing an excellent knowledge of the language, they should be passed over. Perhaps, none of these latter would accept the work for the meagre remuneration that the University thinks it right to offer. And rather than spend more money and secure thereby a really unexceptionable examiner, this body is satisfied with a bargain in which "little is given for little." The University seems to care little in this instance whether the public, or that portion of it that is interested in the matter, is satisfied equally with itself. If it did really care, it would know that the candidates, the institutions that train them up, and all others who are in any other way connected with the candidates are dissatisfied with the way in which for years past the University has been appointing inferior men to conduct its examinations, not because there is a dearth of better men, but because it is anxious to save money. We have no hesitation in saying that the members who are capable of appointing such examiners, year after year, in spite of protests from all directions, have lost touch with public opinion on the subject, and that

estimable and even learned as some of them are, they are hardly qualified to discharge the important functions entrusted to them. It is these gentlemen that seem to oppose all attempts made to throw some light on their past and present proceedings—attempts, in fact, made to convince them after a full discussion of their errors. If the University has to state in its defence that the nomination of abler men as examiners will entail a very heavy expenditure which it cannot meet from its present resources, a way can be devised to obtain more money. The candidates themselves may prefer giving higher admission fees to being examined by men of fourth-rate ability. But we believe it is not all a question of money. The gentlemen with whom the appointment of examiners rests have not come to appreciate fully the responsibility of their position. With some the idea prevails that for Indian students any examiner will do, provided he is not quite ignorant of the subject. They may admit that elsewhere this will not do; but in India the students are so unintelligent, know so little of the subject, that the experiment may be safely tried. They have tried it, and with unsatisfactory results. People are losing faith in University examinations. They seriously doubt whether with such examiners to test the candidates' knowledge, it is the best men that pass and the worst that fail.

Seduction of a student of the Girls' School at Kaládgi by its head-master.

27. The *Ratnákar* (63), in its issue of the 31st October, states that Mr. Totayya, head-master of the Girls' School at Kaládgi, having seduced a girl of the age of sixteen years a student in his school, took her away to his own house at Hubli under pretext of accompanying her to her father-in-law's house, and that the girl's father, Mr. Chanmallapa, a merchant, having traced his daughter and asked the school-master to restore her to him the latter has left Kaládgi, nobody knows whether with the intention of returning or for good. The paper draws the attention of the educational authorities to the case and to the desirability of persons of ripe age and high respectability being appointed masters of girls' schools.

An enquiry into the Ahmedabad Female Training College incident urgently called for.

28. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes:—The petition addressed to His Excellency Lord Harris' Government by the people of Ahmedabad on the subject of the recent incident at the Ahmedabad Female Training College is extremely moderate in its tone and reasonable in its prayer, and cannot fail to weigh with His Excellency in deciding the matter one way or another. There is one very disquieting statement in the memorial which, if true, has already justified the serious apprehensions that we have entertained about the future of the Female Training College and the immense harm that would be done to the cause of female education. The memorialists point out with much regret that the incident has already led to the withdrawal of nearly half the number of the Hindu resident students from the College. This is certainly to be deplored, and we again request Government to consider if they still mean to persist in their policy of masterly inactivity and silence and to ignore a most reasonable demand made in the interests of truth, justice and female education. The Hindu public justly feel that no one should be condemned unheard, much less cruelly punished. They court an open inquiry at the hands of an independent officer, and then whoever is found to be the guilty party should be visited with adequate punishment. Government complain of misrepresentation of their views and actions in the Native press, but we must frankly tell them that in the majority of instances their provoking silence, encouraged by the existing system of working under an impenetrable veil of secrecy, is directly responsible for the evil referred to. We again hope Government will approach the question in an impartial spirit and restore the confidence of the public in the Training College as well as in their own methods of dealing with public questions.

Abolition of the retail branches of the Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, and the inconvenience felt by school-boys.

29. The same newspaper observes:—Since the abolition of the retail branches of the Government Central Book Depôt at Bombay and in the mofussil, we have received numerous complaints from school-boys that they cannot get from private book-sellers school-books at the prices printed on them. Not satisfied with the commission they get from Government, the book-sellers

sell the books dearer than their actual prices under pretext that the books are out of print, though they may be possessing at the time a large stock. We recommend Government either to reopen retail branches in Bombay and in the mofussil, or to stipulate with the book-sellers not to charge more than the actual price of the books.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Suggestions to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

30. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 6th November, writes:—While there is some decrease in the returns of the goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the statistical week ending on the 22nd October last, there is a proportionate increase in the third class passenger traffic. Compared with the corresponding week in the preceding year the traffic for the above-mentioned week gives us an increase of some Rs. 13,000. This sum is no satisfactory indication of progress, but we think that the Board of the Company ought to do something by way of reduction in the third class fare. Whatever Mr. Gostling may have to say in favour of his pet theory, we think a reduction all round in the third class fare will give better returns. At the same time the Board might extend the system of third class return tickets between Bombay and Násik and Poona, between which stations there is comparatively the largest traffic. The system of third class return tickets already exists between Kalyán and Bombay. We should like to have some idea given us in the next returns as to the realisations from this traffic with a view to know whether an extension of it will be sufficiently remunerative. We have no data to proceed upon, but think that if the scheme be extended there will be a proportionate increase, and that the boon will increase the traffic to a considerable extent. We think the scheme deserves a trial.

The question of constructing a railway line connecting Surat with Khándesh and the delay in deciding it.

31. The *Suryá Prakásh* (91), in its issue of the 1st November, writes:—The question of constructing an important railway-feeder in the Surat District, viz., a line to connect this district with Khándesh *viâ* Bárdoli and Songhad, has been hanging fire for several years past notwithstanding repeated representations and recommendations from the local and divisional authorities and from the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities in favour of the line. A complete project for this line has been ready for the past five years with statistical data, and, if we mistake not, it has been before the Baroda Darbár for the past four years. The reason why the Darbár have delayed the construction of the line is said to be a trifling hitch that has arisen in settling the question of jurisdiction. If this be the case, we take this opportunity of requesting His Excellency Lord Harris during his approaching visit to Gujarát to enquire into the cause of the long delay that has taken place in the commencement of the line. The financial prospects are reported to be very favourable, say, 5 per cent. Thus the Baroda Darbár has nothing to fear in the way of recovering a fair return for the money that may be invested for the purpose. Again, this important railway-feeder will revive the commercial vigour and activity of Surat, which have suffered since several ports have sprung up in the south. The Baroda territory will not profit less by this route, for it will not only encourage the commercial enterprise of its subjects, but will facilitate and promote the interest of the revenue and judicial administration of the most important but scattered province of Navsari. We hope that the urgent necessity of constructing this line will be duly represented to His Excellency Lord Harris by the Surat Municipality and the Collector on the occasion of His Lordship's visit to that place next week.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Defence of the Poona Municipality.

32. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes:—A draft letter which Mr. Chiplunkar had prepared for submission to the Poona Municipality came on for discussion at the quarterly meeting of the Corporation held on

Tuesday last. The letter had to be altered in some places before it was adopted, and we are glad to find that the alterations have made the case very strong indeed. Our readers perhaps know that Government refused to supply the municipality with copies of the reports on which Government relied in making against it the serious charge of a dereliction of duty on the ground that the reports contained many debatable points and Government were unwilling that they should be made the subject of discussion by the municipality. The only course open to the municipality of defending itself was to place its side before Government, and this they have now done in the letter we refer to. In its altered form the letter contains very little that is debatable. It contains facts, makes very few observations, brings to the notice of Government matters for the neglected rectification of which Government itself is responsible. The municipality also brings to the notice of Government that, if it would only allow them, they are very anxious to remedy known defects. The *Bombay Gazette* has been very kind to the municipality in raising its voice against the policy of Government in refusing to be fair towards the Corporation. The other point in the important leader of our contemporary is that the Municipal Act is radically defective, inasmuch as it has thrown the whole burden of the executive administration on amateur commissioners. We quite agree with our contemporary and suggest that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to enable the municipalities to provide themselves with a strong executive. We also support our contemporary in its view that the control clauses provide for the end of self-government, but that they do not provide means for amending. Lord Harris' Government would do well to take a broader view of the whole question and foster the plant which Sir James Fergusson had the pleasure of putting in the soil. Lord Reay, with all his desire to reform, could not do this, and Lord Harris will be gratefully remembered if he does what we suggest. With the change in the Municipal Act we propose, it would be impossible for Collectors to put their fingers in every municipality's pie.

Part V.—*Native States.*

33. The *Ahmedabad Times* (92), in its issue of the 4th November, disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Cooke to try the Cambay rioters, regrets that no explanation has been demanded of him regarding his conduct in the matter, and says that had there been a Native in his place severe notice would have been taken of his conduct. The *Times* also observes that the Bombay Government purposely appointed Mr. Cooke to try the rioters, some of whom were convicted simply because he was prejudiced against them, and their acquittal would have proved beyond doubt that he was not justified in giving orders to the military to make an armed attack on the so-called rioters.

Remark on the appointment of Mr. Cooke to try the Cambay rioters.

34. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 2nd November, observes:—It is to be much regretted that the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris should have taken no steps to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Cooke, the Political Agent, who played an important part in connection with the recent disturbances at Cambay and who also tried the rioters. In 1878 a riot occurred at Surat, and the Bombay High Court, at the request of several of the accused, appointed a special Judge to try them. It is a pity that the Cambay affair is out of the jurisdiction of that Court, which certainly would not have deputed Mr. Cooke to try the rioters. If the High Court had had power to hear appeals in the Cambay case the accused would certainly have got justice. The six prisoners who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment have been convicted on insufficient evidence. It is said that one Dayál Patel has been sentenced by Mr. Cooke for taking part in the riot, although he was not present in Cambay on the day of the disturbance, and that his son, although laid up with fever that day, has been sentenced to imprisonment. Nána Harji also seems to have been convicted on insufficient evidence. Under these circumstances we request His Excellency Lord Harris to send for the papers in the case and deal out justice to those innocent persons to whom injustice has been done.

Remarks on the sentence passed on six rioters at Cambay and a request to His Excellency Lord Harris in the matter.

35. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujarát Darpan* (84) in its issue of the 2nd November, observes :—The work of the Bárkhali Department has caused much dissatisfaction at Mesána in the Visnagar District of the Baroda State and about 300 persons are reported to have gone to Baroda to pray His Highness the Gáikwád for redress. It is said that the Bombay Government are not satisfied with Mr. Elliot, Survey and Settlement Commissioner at Baroda, and have asked him to revert to his original appointment, and that His Highness the Mahárája has asked Government for the loan of the services of some other European officer for the post; but as Mr. Lee-Warner has advised European officers not to enter into the service of His Highness, it is just possible that no European may go. If this be true, Ráo Bahádur Trimbakrái Vrajrái is likely to succeed Mr. Elliot. He is an able and experienced officer and has been recommended by both Messrs. Elliot and A'ngre for the post.

Rumoured reversion of Mr. Elliot, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda State, to his original post, and the probable appointment of a Native in his place.

36. One Mr. Bháskar Rámchandra Sahasrabuddhe writes a letter to the *Poona Vaibhav* (56) of the 2nd November, in which he suggests that with a view to secure good legal assistance to litigating parties, arrangements should be made to get efficient pleaders to accompany the Political Agent for the Southern Marátha Country in his annual tour of inspection, and to appoint such days and places for the hearing of cases as will be found most suitable to the parties, and that the Political Agent should have a Judicial Assistant to do judicial work, so that there may be no fear of oversight being committed in judicial matters which is inevitable in the present state of things, under which work of all kinds, revenue, judicial, criminal and political, is done by the Political Agent.

Suggestions to the Political Agent for the Southern Marátha Country.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th November 1890.

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(For the week ending 8th November 1890.)

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH NOVEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 3rd November, says that it is to be much regretted that while Government have appointed a commission to inquire into the condition of mill-labourers, they see no necessity for appointing a similar commission to inquire into the condition of Indian railway servants, who have to do very responsible duties continuously for twelve hours every day, and that, too, in the case of many of them, during night time. The railway servants, says the paper, do not get any holidays and are given no sort of leave during the year. Government ought to force the railway companies to reduce the hours of work of their servants from twelve to eight, and to give them more leave than they are allowed at present.

Appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of Indian railway servants recommended.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 1st November, refers to the recent disturbances at Cambay, the resignation of Mr. Laud, the Diwán, and the suspension of the powers of the Nawáb for two years, and says:—Mismanagement and empty treasury are, as usual, said to be the reasons for the suspension of the Nawáb. Whether they are real or fanciful cannot be said at present; for, who will dare see through the dark political intrigues and speak out the truth? If the ruler of a Native State be bad and there be no hope of his improving, no one will object to his deposition in the interests of his subjects. But, in our opinion, this philanthropic motive is very rarely the cause of such depositions, for we see that a Native Prince who may be highly praised to-day is deposed the day after. We thought that Government, seeing the mistakes of the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, had resolved not to annex a Native State in future so far as possible. But we see that they are now inclined to former policy although they do not say so openly. We think that it is beneficial to the British Government to leave the Native States intact. If these States had not existed at the time of the Mutiny of 1857 and if they had not rendered assistance to the British, what would have been the consequences? History does not furnish a single instance in which a Native State has acted treacherously towards the British. Why then should the Native Princes be deposed one after

The present policy of the British Government towards Native States.

another? We do not know what to say of the British Government when they hold a Native Prince responsible for misgovernment and praise the Political Agent in the State for making a report of the fact to Government in time, without finding the least fault with the latter? Really speaking, the Political Agents are virtually the rulers of Native States, and it is simply absurd to hold the princes responsible for anything. We request Government to do everything openly and to give up the policy of saying one thing and doing another, as some day or other it is sure to result in something disastrous.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th November 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 46 OF 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 15th November 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Koki	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitr	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárásh tră Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárai	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháháp ur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Bahádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Approaching visit of the Czarewitch to India and the duty of the Indian subjects in connection with it.

1. The *Arunodayá* (23), in its issue of the 9th November, gives the programme of the approaching tour of the Czarewitch in India and observes:—Russia and England being at present on fairly good terms it is desirable that the British Indian subjects should do the Russian Prince the honour due to his high rank. The Sovereign who, a few years ago, was on terms of enmity with our Empress, and had consequently occasioned an amount of flutter and trepidation among our rulers, having now become friendly, our people should congratulate themselves on a great danger being averted and should do great honour to the coming prince. They should also communicate to the prince by proper means the hardships which they are subjected to at the hands of English officers in order that the same may be brought to the notice of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen with a view to at least a partial relief from them. If our woes and comforts are communicated to the Queen by a foreign prince, Her Majesty will naturally sympathise with us and be rejoiced. Our people should therefore keep this point in view when doing honour to the prince. Though the real object of the visit of the Czarewitch is not yet known, in all probability there is no other end in view than simple travel.

2. In alluding to the approaching Indian tour of the Czarewitch and his brother, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 10th November, says:—If these princes are not bound by the trammels of hospitalities from Government officials and are allowed to travel freely in India, they will be convinced by personal experience that the Indians are quite satisfied with the British Government and are ready, if needed, to shed their blood for the purpose of preserving British rule over themselves. Such experience would teach these princes that, should Russia in her progress in Central Asia ever happen to cross the Indian frontier, the strong opposition of the Indians would make it highly difficult for her to conquer the Indian continent, and would serve to make a strong impression on the Czarewitch and through him on the Czar about the futility of entertaining any designs against the British Indian Empire. The view taken about the security of India from Russian designs, if any, and the advice given for strengthening that security by General Sir John Adey in his letter to the *Times* are quite sound and ought to be adopted. Should the Indian Government give up its present policy of increasing the military expenses of the country, encourage the progress of the country in arts and industries, satisfy to a reasonable extent the legitimate aspirations of the Natives, and should the Europeans in India consider Natives as their younger brethren and extend to them their brotherly sympathy, the Indian Empire would be quite secure from all danger.

3. The *Satyavakta* (127), in its issue of the 14th November, observes:—If the Czarewitch and his brother are allowed to move about freely in India and to judge for themselves how loyal are the Natives to the British Crown, they cannot but be favourably impressed with the strong attachment existing between the rulers and the ruled. Although it cannot be said whether the Czar will take a lesson from the personal experience of his heir-apparent in India, yet it is certain that when the latter comes to the throne, he will not entertain any designs against India. We consider the visit of these princes to be opportune and hope that they will be given every opportunity to see for themselves the staunch loyalty of the Natives to their rulers.

Messrs. Caine and Bradlaugh at a meeting of the Croydon Women's Liberal Association and approval of their sentiments expressed there.

4. The *Gujarát Mitra* (86), in its issue of the 9th November, observes:—We approve of the sentiments on Indian reform expressed by Messrs. Caine and Bradlaugh at a meeting of the Croydon Women's Liberal Association held on the 14th October, and are of opinion that in the interest of the British Government it is advisable to carry out these views. We also think it necessary that those who try to create an ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled should be duly checked, but it would not be right to consider those persons disloyal who represent the real grievances of the masses and urge further enfranchisement.

It is to be much regretted that Mr. Bradlaugh's views are not likely to be relished by a majority of the official hierarchy in India and the Conservative party in England, who appear to think that the natives of India are a conquered race and in duty bound to submit to English rule, whether the same be based on reason or not. We think these authorities and such of the Natives as encourage them to entertain such views are not genuine well-wishers of British rule in India.

The Indian Factory Commission.

5. The *Sind Times* (7), in its issue of the 9th November, writes:—Every one who has the country's welfare at heart must congratulate himself upon the result of the enquiry by the Factory Commission. The investigation has resulted in the defeat of the objects for which the mill-owners of Lancashire forced the Government of India to appoint a commission. Their real objects were to drive the Bombay mill-owners out of the field and to lessen the severity of competition. The result of the investigation has been to show that cordial relations subsist between the mill-owners and mill-hands, and not an unhealthy relationship, as depicted by the mill-owners of Lancashire; and that the statement that the health of the mill-hands is broken down on account of over-work is unfounded. The philanthropic garb with which the mill-owners of Lancashire covered themselves with the object of stunting the growth of Indian industries has been unavailing. All the witnesses who appeared before the Commission deposed to the effect that they had no complaints as regards the hours of work and the pay they received, and referred only to minor complaints, for which there is no need of legislative interference, and which can be settled between the mill-owners and the mill-hands themselves.

6. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 5th November, writes:—The Factory Commission has collected more evidence at Cawnpore, but that does not appear to have added anything new to the information gathered in Bombay. The bearing of all this is that the operatives would be glad to have more holidays if they can get them; meanwhile they declare themselves tolerably comfortable. There was evidence put in to show that, in Cawnpore at least, the factory hands are paid while they are in hospital, and that no provocation has been given to any of them to go to law against the masters. This fact will doubtless have its due weight with the Commissioners. We repeat that, in our view, it is a scandal to our boasted civilization that men and women should have to toil standing for half the hours of the day without intermission; and we should welcome with pleasure any well-considered measure which, while it does not interfere with the financial security of the industry as a whole, gives some relief to the operatives. But we also repeat that the measure should be well considered. Here, for instance, is what a mill-owner tells us, of which we find no indication in the proceedings before the Commission. The workmen demand four holidays, on the four Sundays in a month. Our readers will be surprised to learn that factory hands stand actually in a *better* position now. They get *two* Sundays on their own showing, and they are allowed to provide substitutes on *any other two* days in the month. Many people would be glad of such liberty given them in the choice of holidays; nor would the compulsory closing of the mills on all Sundays be in the interest of those casual labourers who find employment as substitutes of the regularly occupied labourers. Possibly, the employés hope that legislation can also protect them against a fall in wages; but such a regulation no Legislature can possibly attempt. We warn the Commission, then, against being trapped into recommendations which may only curtail the present liberty of the regular labourer, while they destroy the earnings of the casual labourer. And, we are told that if an eight hours' day commends itself to Government, some of the mill-owners are ready with a proposal for a compulsory measure which would give the workmen their eight hours and at the same time increase the gains of the masters. The proposal is, probably, in the direction of employing two alternate sets, of course on reduced wages. Had the masters been represented on the Commission, or had they been called upon to tender evidence, possibly the labours of the Commission might have been brought to a more profitable issue than they will now. As it is, it is not too late to include them in the deliberations of the Factory Commission.

7. The *Gujarátí* (85), in its issue of the 9th November, writes:—Although the constitution of the Factory Commission is not quite unexceptionable from the point of view of mill-owners, it is no use now complaining on that score. Nor has its method of taking evidence been as satisfactory as it could have been. Inquiries with closed doors before commissions in British India or elsewhere do not command public confidence, and the impartial public can hardly be blamed if they begin to think that commissions, constituted on a faulty basis or conducted on principles of secrecy, are generally ready, if not over-anxious, to endorse foregone conclusions. The Factory Commission has examined a number of witnesses from the mill operatives, and all of these agree in thinking that they should be granted half an hour's rest every day, that mills and factories be closed on every Sunday, and that the work of cleaning the machinery be performed on Saturdays. This is a very reasonable and modest demand on their part, and we think it should be complied with. Some restriction is also necessary on the hours of work for women and boys. Under the prevailing system, both have often to give up their morning hours of rest in order to be able to attend to their work at early dawn. The present practice of deducting two days' wages for one day's absence is cruel, and we should much prefer to see the mill-hands paid every week, or at least at the end of every month, to save them from the clutches of the Márwádi. It were to be wished that every large factory had a dispensary attached to it where the operatives could be attended to by a medical practitioner. Some of the enlightened mill-owners should also endeavour to provide their employés, when possible, with suitable residential quarters near their mills, and Government ought to assist them in establishing schools for the young workmen, where they can easily learn a little of reading and writing. Some of these suggestions are outside the scope of the labours of the Factory Commission, but far-seeing mill-owners and a benevolent Government would do well to co-operate with each other for raising the condition, material and moral, of the hard-worked and ignorant operative.

Proposed raising of the age of consent from ten to twelve years approved.

8. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 15th November, reports that at a public meeting held at Mahuva in the Bhávnagar State on the 9th instant, at which about one hundred persons had gathered, it was unanimously decided that there was no religious objection to raising the age of consent from ten to twelve years, and that a letter of thanks be addressed to Mr. Malabari for his disinterested efforts in the cause of social reform among the Hindus.

Interference of the State in the matter of raising the age of consent deprecated.

9. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 9th November, publishes the following note addressed to a few select thinkers and well-wishers of the Hindu community by one of them:—Permit me to address you these few lines. I simply ask you to read them with attention and to appreciate their truth. Those who advocate the raising of the age of consent do great injustice and wrong to those who advocate non-interference, by accusing them of a desire to perpetuate the supposed practice of intercourse with immature girls. The advocates of non-interference deny the existence of any such practice. As a general rule, Native parents and Native husbands condemn and avoid premature sexual intercourse quite as much as people in England do. Therefore it is that they deprecate the interference of the State in the matter. They deprecate on the twofold ground that, first, it would be unnecessary; and, secondly, that it would be mischievous, inquisitorial and vexatious in the extreme, and would disturb the peace and happiness of millions of innocent men and sensitive women all over India. It would not be wise for an alien Government to carry its interference into the sacred precincts of the bed-chamber of millions of its subjects, rich and poor, Hindu and Mahomedan, whether living in the palace or in the cottage, whether zemindar or rayat. Be it noted that nothing should be constituted a crime attended with heavy penal consequences which cannot be proved or disproved without almost intolerable vexation to sensitive men and women all over the country. To prove a charge of rape under the proposed law would obviously be extremely difficult. Equally difficult would it also be to disprove such a charge, while it would be extremely easy to prefer it. Remember the provision

of the Indian Penal Code, "Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of rape." In proving or disproving this fact, what an amount of vexation, trouble and irritation would have to be undergone by sensitive Hindus and intolerent Mahomedans! Remember also the sort of police the State has and must have. False or reckless charges might be launched against the highest or the lowest member of any family. Once launched, the criminal proceedings must go on till they reach an end. See the several kinds of defence legally or *popularly* possible. They are as follows:—(1) No sexual intercourse took place; (2) it was only superficial dalliance; (3) there was nothing like penetration, the essential element of the crime of rape; (4) the girl concerned was not below the prescribed age; (5) the girl had attained maturity. Now, think how extremely difficult it would be for the defence to prove any of those points. To avoid the incalculable vexation and disgrace concerned, corruption of the police would be resorted to on an awful scale. The evils need not be further explained. They must be left to be imagined by men of thought and judgment. The State in India has an infinite variety of very difficult, intricate and important matters to attend to. It need not deeply embarrass itself by undertaking to scientifically regulate the time and exact degree of sexual intercourse in millions of bed-chambers. If the house is the castle of every Englishman, the bed-chamber is the most sacred part of the house of every native of India. The well-wishers of British rule in India must feel it their duty to earnestly deprecate the extension of legislative interference on such lines as are proposed, and to suggest the great danger attendant upon it. May truth be found and maintained and gross errors avoided!

A lecture on the age of consent delivered at Mádhavbág in Bombay.

10. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 9th November, says:—A crowded meeting of the Hindus was held on Friday last at Mádhavbág in Bombay to hear a lecture on the question of the age of consent, delivered by Shighra Kavi Shástri Shyámji Válji. At this meeting Maháráj Devakinandan, a spiritual head of the Vallabhi Vaishnavas, occupied the chair. The lecturer was of opinion that the age of consent ought not to be fixed at a particular age, because it should depend on attainment of puberty according to the Hindu Shástras, and that each caste should pass a rule for itself that no married girl should be sent to stay with her husband before she attained puberty. He also added that Hindus were sufficiently civilized to understand their own social interests and needed no interference from Government in their social matters, exhorting the audience at the same time to make social reforms gradually of their own free will.

Late marriages of girls disapproved of.

11. The *Shri Shiváji* (68), in its issue of the 7th November, while writing about certain proposals for social reform among the Hindus which were discussed at a meeting recently held in the Joshi Hall at Poona on the requisition of Professor Tilak of the Fergusson College, disapproves of the suggestion that girls should be married after they have attained the age of twelve years or upwards, saying that in communities in which late marriages are in vogue, unmarried girls are found to be guilty of abortion or infanticide to a larger extent than young widows among the Hindus, and that loose habits contracted before marriage are continued even after marriage and produce very serious consequences to society. The paper is therefore of opinion that the present practice among the Hindus of marrying girls at the age of about eleven years is very beneficial and should not be departed from by the advocates of social reform.

Approval of the appointment of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter as an additional member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

12. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 9th November, telegraphs:—People in Bengal will hear with unfeigned satisfaction that our late officiating Chief Justice, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, will be appointed an additional member of the Viceregal Council in place of Rája Durgácharan Law. No better or more popular selection was possible than that of Sir Romesh, who enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes of the community.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 15th November, approves of the replies given by His Excellency Lord Harris to the addresses presented to him by the municipalities of Kaira, Nadiád and Ahmedabad in connection with agricultural, judicial and sanitary matters, observing that the sentiments expressed regarding the educational needs were not satisfactory, and that the educational policy of Government having been distinctly marked out since the time of Lord Reay, the public should take seriously to endowing middle and high education.

His Excellency Lord Harris' replies to the municipal addresses from Kaira, Nadiád, and Ahmedabad.

14. In noticing the reply of His Excellency Lord Harris to the municipal address received by him at Surat, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 12th November, says:—Copies of the addresses to be presented to authorities are invariably sent to them some time previous to the day of presentation, and these addresses contain prayers in connection with such questions as have been under public discussion for some time past; hence the Natives naturally expect that the reply to the address would contain a decisive answer in regard to the prayers made. When a dubious reply is, however, received it is generally suspected that an unfavourable answer, founded on some sort of plea, would ultimately be forthcoming that would sorely disappoint the memorialists. Similarly indecisive and disappointing has been the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the address presented to him by the municipality of Surat. An appeal was made to Government to give help to the municipality in the construction of water and drainage works, without raising the question whether Government were bound to render the aid; and the Government had only to decide whether the condition of the municipality was such as to deserve compliance with the prayer. In his reply His Excellency admitted that the condition of the corporation deserved sympathy, and hence the only point for decision was how much help should be rendered, but, strange to say, this simple point was not at once decided.

His Excellency Lord Harris' reply to the municipal address at Surat considered unsatisfactory.

15. In alluding to the recent visit of His Excellency Lord Harris to Surat, the *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 13th November, observes:—The address presented by the Surat Municipality to His Excellency Lord Harris elicited a reply containing sound advice to the commissioners to introduce reforms with great care and caution. His Excellency also gave valuable advice to the Mahomedan community in his reply to the address of the local Anjuman-i-Islám. His speech on female education at the prize distribution ceremony was spirited and impressive. Gubernatorial visits to principal towns in the districts are to be much desired, because they give the Governor an opportunity to learn personally the needs and wants of the people.

His Excellency Lord Harris' public utterances at Surat.

16. The *Jagadádarsh* (40), in its issue of the 9th November, says that Mr. Waddington, Collector of Ahmednagar, had better claims than Mr. East to the post of a Divisional Commissioner vacated by the resignation of Mr. Grant, and regrets that his claims should have been overlooked by the Government of Lord Harris just as they were once ignored by that of Sir Richard Temple.

Mr. Waddington's claims to a Divisional Commissionership.

17. The *Surya Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 8th November, writes:—We are glad to learn that Mr. Lely, our much-esteemed and popular acting Collector, has been confirmed in the appointment of Collector of Surat. We heartily wish that Mr. Lely would stay in this district until he is appointed Commissioner of a division or to some other higher function. The Surat District has, after a period of nearly six years, now been fortunate enough in having a *pukka* Collector. We have got in Mr. Lely an officer thoroughly acquainted with the geographical and political condition of our district. Since Mr. Lely's assuming the office of the president of the Surat Municipal Corporation the municipal administration has much improved, and we hope that his superior ability and executive capacity in the administration of local

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Lely as Collector of the Surat District.

affairs will be considered indispensable to the Surat Municipality to enable that body to arrive at a fair conclusion in meeting the demands for providing large funds for carrying out works of public utility and of vital importance to the city. We cannot conclude this notice better than by expressing a hope that Mr. Lely will be kind enough to give his best thought to the subject of the proposed railway line from Surat to Nandurbár. His knowledge of the natural resources of this district is, like that of Messrs. Mulock and Baines, very profound. It is not necessary for us to impress the importance of this line on Mr. Lely's mind, and we are quite sure that he will devote himself to the task in right earnest. This line would doubtless promote the commercial and fiscal interests of our district.

Ráo Sáheb Mansukhrám Mulji, Police Inspector, Ahmedabad, and a request to confer upon him the personal distinction of *Ráo Bahádur* in recognition of his good services.

18. The *Samsher Bahádur* (125), in its issue of the 7th November, says that Ráo Sáheb Mansukhrám Mulji, Police Inspector, Ahmedabad City, had by ably discharging his duties given great satisfaction to the people of that city, who are gratified to learn that while employed temporarily at Cambay he rendered valuable services, and hope that Government will confer upon him the personal distinction of *Ráo Bahádur*.

A complaint against the conduct of a Native commissioned officer of the 5th Bombay Cavalry stationed at Jacobabad.

19. A correspondent from Jacobabad, writing to the *Sind Times* (7) in its issue of the 9th November, observes:—An escapade, in which a Native commissioned officer takes a prominent part, has caused quite a commotion here. It appears that a woman named Begum Jan, who has been residing with her father and leading a profligate life, has been for some time on terms of the closest intimacy with a sowár of the 6th Bombay Cavalry. Whether through want of confidence, jealousy, umbrage or any other reason, he thought it wise to induce her to remove from the public street and take up her residence in a more secluded spot, where he apparently settled her comfortably. Of course, amongst others who courted her favour was the Wordie Major of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, and rather than allow himself to be "cut" by a common sowár, he determined to get possession of her at all hazards. Hence a friendly sowár was deputed to arbitrate and induce her to accept the protection of the Wordie Major, failing which to bring her to him, which he did, in a dog-cart, to the regimental lines. An old bird like Begum Jan was not to be caught with chaff, and consequently could not be tempted with wealth and position unless under a distinct promise of marriage. Finding no loophole to escape he yielded, on the condition that she notified her connubial intention to the station Staff Officer. She did so next morning and was informed that she could please herself, and thereafter returned to the Wordie Major's house in the regimental lines, a Mullah and witnesses and a few others were invited, and the "Nika" celebrated at mid-day, the time fixed for the ceremony alone being diametrically opposed to Mahomedan custom. It so happens that this Native officer is already married and has a family, and the fact of his causing a scandal by contracting an alliance with a woman of extremely doubtful character and keeping her in the lines is against military discipline. It is curious, however, that the military authorities should have countenanced it. If nothing else, Begum Jan is a source of annoyance to the legitimate wife and the cause of much unpleasantness. Moreover, it is wrong in principle for Native officers to interfere with sepoys in an *affaire d'amour* and then to domineer over them, which always causes considerable ill-feeling between officers and men, and eventually ends seriously. Only a few years back similar intermeddling in an immoral matter at Thal Chotiali resulted in the murder of Rasaldár Major, a Risaldár and a Jemádár of the same regiment—the murderer, a sowár, committing suicide. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the military authorities should look into this matter.

A complaint about judicial and other officers coming late to office and thereby causing inconvenience to litigants and witnesses.

20. The *Poona Vaibhav* (56), in its issue of the 9th November, describes the inconvenience caused to litigants and witnesses by the revenue and judicial officers and magistrates in the mofussil, who order them to attend their courts punctually at 10 A.M., themselves coming at about 12 noon or sometimes at 1 or 2 P.M., and says that as similar complaint is made also in cities like Bombay and

Poona, Government should remove the inconvenience by issuing strict orders in the matter.

Discontinuance of the issue of statements of criminal rulings by the Sadar Court in Sind and a suggestion to the Bombay Government in the matter.

21. The *Sind Sudhár* (163), in its issue of the 1st November, says:—In 1882 the Government of Bombay issued an order to the effect that the Sadar Court in Sind should, like the Bombay High Court of Judicature, issue statements of criminal rulings from time to time. So long as Messrs. Birdwood and Candy held the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind these statements were published regularly and punctually; but it seems that their publication has now been discontinued. We are of opinion that in order to correct the mistakes and irregularities of all the Subordinate Courts of justice in the province, and also in order to regulate their conduct of business in future, it is necessary that the Sadar Court should issue these statements. We believe that the Bombay Government, when ordering their issue in the first instance, had this object in view.

An alteration in the charges for inland telegrams suggested.

22. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 11th November, approves of the various arguments used by the Director-General of Telegraphs for not accepting the suggestion made by the Chamber of Commerce of Bengal and some others for an alteration in the method of charging for inland telegrams, and respectfully suggests that keeping the rule of free addresses in telegrams, the number of text words in each class of the telegram may be increased as a tentative measure, if not for five years at least for two, proposing that for "urgent" telegrams 2 rupees should be charged for 12 words in place of 8, for "ordinary" 12 words should be allowed instead of 8, and for "deferred" 24 words in lieu of 16, and assuring that there is little likelihood of a loss occurring in the revenue.

Part II.—*Municipalities.*

Prevention of the waste of municipal money in reception of high officials suggested.

23. The *Chandrodayá* (143), in its issue of the 8th November, expresses a hope that the Government of Bombay will pass a resolution similar to the one passed by the Madras Government to the effect that municipal money should not be wasted in giving grand receptions to Government servants of whatever high position or rank.

The letter addressed by the Poona Municipality to the Bombay Government in its own defence and the conduct of the latter in passing a censure on that body.

24. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 9th November, writes:—We regret the official obstruction which the Poona Municipality is meeting with at the hands of the ruling authorities. If the facts marshalled in the very able letter of Mr. Chiplunkar, in reply to the Government Resolution of 9th August, are to be trusted, it would seem that His Excellency Lord Harris' Government is pursuing a method of obstruction which his party in England is never tired of denouncing in unmeasured terms in Parliament. For, we cannot understand how a municipality could be reproached with want of prompt and vigorous municipal action which shows such good results in the conservancy and sanitation of the city as the construction of 29,630 feet of surface drains in seven years against 10,000 in the five years ending 1882-83, and the construction and repairs of as many as 1,240 privies against 561. Nor can it be accused of inaction in the matter of the night-soil depôts when we are told that the expenditure thereon has risen from Rs. 4,514 in 1880-81 to Rs. 14,447 in 1889-90. A better record of comparative efficiency could hardly be shown by a young municipality with the limited resources at its command and circumscribed by legislative decrees which have a tendency to retard rather than advance the activity of its commissioners. In fact, a careful study of Mr. Chiplunkar's letter would lead us to infer that the allegations regarding the want of zeal and activity hurled against the Poona Municipality have their origin in either the inaptitude of the authorities themselves or their unwillingness to amend the Act which regulates the work to be done by it. It is ungenerous on the part of the

Government to upbraid the executive acts of Commissioners when, as a matter of fact, they voluntarily discharge their functions under certain statutory disabilities. The corporation itself is fully alive to the efficacy of municipal action by a single responsible municipal executive, as compared with that of voluntary service rendered by public-spirited commissioners with the leisure at their command. We are rather surprised that, on the whole, the commissioners have been able to get through such an amount of excellent work as is recorded in the statistics put forth by Mr. Chiplunkar. In any other place but Poona it would not have been possible to expect even one-fourth of the progress that Poona has been able to achieve. It is all very easy for arm-chair Secretaries, who have opposed Lord Ripon's resolution from the very date of its publication, to indite letters of censure and demand that this, that and the other matter should be done without in any manner offering or expressing a willingness to offer the least help even after being made officially alive to the importance of the required help. More than one committee sat for the purpose and laboriously investigated matters on which the corporation thought the co-operation and sympathy of the Government were necessary. Copies of the reports of such committees were officially submitted to it, but it neglected to take any action whatever in the matter. And yet it is surprising to see it now rebuking the municipality for its want of promptitude and energy! If any party is exposed to this reproach it is the Government. And, we repeat, it is not only unjust but disingenuous to turn the tables against the very body which is doing its best, under the conditions of its legal existence, to meet the growing requirements of the city, especially in the matter of water-supply and drainage. The authorities are actually practising what is vulgarly called the dog-in-manger policy. They have shirked their own responsibility and at the same time offered obstructions in the way of the municipality carrying on its administration with the resources and the executive energy at its command. Thus they are perversely harming the cause of local self-government and exposing themselves to the charge of being the prime obstacles in the way of its progress. How under such obstacles and determined resistance to popular movement can the people be expected to fairly manage their own affairs is a question, and we leave it to be solved by those who have been dogmatically predicting its failure everywhere. We are strongly of opinion that the Poona Municipality ought to submit its just complaint to His Excellency the Viceroy, if the local Government continues to present its attitude of hostility and refuses to learn the lesson conveyed to the Patiala municipality by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne two short weeks ago. The independent press of Poona ought to raise its voice against this arbitrary and undignified procedure.

Burden of primary education on municipalities and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

25. The *Pratod* (59), in its issue of the 10th November, disapproves of the withdrawal of Government from the work of providing primary education, and says that the condition of municipalities whose annual income is less than five thousand rupees has been miserable since they have been burdened with the cost of maintaining primary schools, and that after paying this cost and the establishment expenditure the municipalities have very little left to meet the sanitary requirements of the respective places. The amount of revenue from direct taxation collected by municipalities, adds the paper, already exceeds the amount raised by indirect taxes, and this clearly shows want of commercial activity and the dependence on agriculture on the part of a majority of the people from whom Government are on their part trying to screw out as much money as possible in the shape of taxes, and who are therefore much annoyed. In order to enable these municipalities to attend to their legitimate work of preserving effective sanitation it is necessary that Government should bear half the cost of primary education. It is to be hoped that Government will duly consider this suggestion.

Unnecessary expenditure made by the Dhulia Municipality.

26. The *Khándesh Chitragupta* (46), in its issue of the 2nd November, finds fault with the commissioners of the Dhulia Municipality for spending municipal funds on unnecessary objects, and cites, as an instance in point, the large outlay sanctioned by the municipality for building a house in the open space near the Duff tower, ostensibly for a nursery for plants, but really for the convenience of the members of a local sporting club formed by the leading men of the station, who are also municipal commissioners.

The Diwán's address at Mysore and the reforms introduced into that State.

27. The *Mahratta* (4), in its issue of the 9th November, writes:—A perusal of the annual statement of the Diwán of Mysore before the Assembly of Representatives drives the conviction home to every one that Native States can, if they choose, do us, subjects of British India, immense good in more ways than one. We say, if they choose, because we know of Native States that are doing nothing although they possess the means of doing it. In these days of awakening ambition it is Native States alone that can prove that our political demands are moderate and practicable. In our Congresses and Conferences we can only talk and formulate our ideas of necessary reforms; in the Governments of Native States it is within the power of Native administrators to give practical shape to what we formulate. In this light the southern Native State of Mysore is slowly but surely strengthening our hands, and we have no doubt that this conduct of the Mysore Government is very highly appreciated in all parts of the British Indian Empire. We hope the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Hyderabad and Baroda will take a few pages from the history of Mysore and come to our help in the very important struggle we are engaged in in seeking from our rulers concessions for the representation of the two hundred and fifty millions. This year's address of the Diwan to the Representative Assembly contains one or two special features. It is not in connection with these features that we speak in appealing to the administrators of the other Native States. We appeal to them with reference to the feature in Mysore administration which enables the Government there to pick up everything that is good in the British administration and to adapt it to the requirements of the people. There was, we observe, an improvement of Rs. 10,75,000 in the revenue of the year, the greatest increase being under the head of land revenue. But this increase was not due to any increase in assessment rates. It was principally due to recoveries of arrears, and, what is of importance, to extension of cultivation. That cultivation of land should increase by $1\frac{1}{2}$ of acres in one year speaks volumes in favour of the administration of land, and one is tempted to ask our rulers if there is a province in which the rate of assessment is as low as that in Mysore. The next important increase in revenue was under forest, and in connection with this department we have to inquire if any British districts possess the admirable and humane system of village forests as Mysore does. The hardship of forest laws ceases to operate immediately the conservancy of forests is made a matter of interest and pride to those for whom forests are protected. In connection with this we hear of the Kheda operations by which elephants are caught and sold. The growth of forests in our provinces has encouraged the growth of wolves, tigers and other wild beasts, but we know of no special measures being organised for our protection against them. Gold-mining is another source of wealth to the Mysore Government. Can our British rulers boast of any mining operations on a large scale so as to benefit them and the public? Not satisfied with gold mining, the Government of Mysore is encouraging the opening of iron mines and the smelting of the ore. Do our rulers mean that we in the British territory will not have to hang our heads down if we are asked by a Mysorian to say what mines we have in our districts in operation? About the scheme of the constitution of the Assembly we cannot praise the foresight of the Mysore Government too much. The Diwán puts a gag to the mouths of all his hostile critics when he says that a cautious policy does not justify any further advance than the one proposed. Should he have gone further than he has done, we should certainly have found fault with him for precipitate haste. Nine years is not a very long period, and it is a matter for surprise that Mysore could proceed so far in such a short time; it does not surprise us at all that Mysore could not go further consistently with safety. We have been under British rule for over half a century and our rulers have not been able to take even the best of their subjects into confidence even for consultation. It is a most shameful confession of their weakness that they have not the courage to recognize Native public bodies as the best institutions for consultation, in spite of their professions that they govern us in our interests. We all know what a hard pull of philanthropy our statesmen had to make before they could consent to discuss the budget in an assembly of a dozen men who were their own nominees. The provincial budget is not even yet published,

and the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible]
wallahs by warning them against raising any capital out of the reform movement in Mysore in support of their claim for a representative Legislative Council. We assure our contemporary that, although the Mysore Assembly is not yet a legislative body, it will be so soon—at any rate, it will be so before the Council of the Empire is. Now, about the scheme itself. The property element has been recognized, and so is intelligence; but we regret to see that the nobility of the State has had no room given it. We should certainly wish that the aristocracy of the State would have a place of its own in the scheme. Perhaps, they are included under the land-owning classes. But, there is a difference of some consequence between direct and indirect recognition, and we hope the Diwán will yet look to it. Arrangements are, we read in the statement, made to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people by inviting them to bring up before the Assembly questions for discussion. This is, we feel sure, a conclusive reply to those opponents of the Congress who call it a grievance-shop. Good administrators always like to hear from the people themselves what their wants are, and if the rulers of British India recognize the institution of the Congress for this one purpose if not for anything else, the task of governing the empire would be much facilitated. In conclusion, we congratulate the Diwán of Mysore, Mr. Sheshádri Iyer, on the successful work of a laborious year, and wish him greater success during the next twelvemonth.

A complaint that no decision of the Bombay Government in connection with the Cambay disturbances has been published.

28. In noticing the dismissal of the Governor-General of Goa, Mr. Vasco Guedes, the *Bombay Samáchár* (**36**), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—The municipal riots in Goa and the Cambay disturbances occurred almost simultaneously. No explanation about either has come from the respective authorities, but the expositions that appeared from other sources have led the public to the conclusion that the circumstances of neither case justified a murderous attack on the assembled people as was made in both instances. Concurring with this decision of the public the Portuguese Government has dismissed Mr. Vasco Guedes from the office of Governor-General, but the Bombay Government have done little in the matter of the Cambay disturbances. It was not right that the trial of the farmers implicated in the Cambay riots should have been held by the very officer by whose order an armed attack was made on the rural assembly, and this has been done in spite of the public opinion against such a step. The result of the trial has been that, besides the farmers killed and wounded, more have been sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment. The accusation brought against the arraigned agriculturists was that though they were frequently warned to disperse they did not scatter, and as they carried long sticks or clubs it was feared that perchance they might commit injury, and an armed attack on them was therefore made. But the trying Judge does not say that these farmers committed any mischief before the armed attack was made on them. The interest of the Judge consisted in finding evidence supporting the accusation since by his doing so he was to uphold what he had done previously; and since he has not been able to prove a more serious charge than the above, the public would not hesitate to come to the conclusion that the farmers were killed or wounded for trifling reasons. The notification recently issued by the Nawáb of Cambay granting pardon to such farmers as were implicated in the disturbances and had since absconded, also shows that the farmers committed a trifling offence. The new Diwán, under whose signature the notification has been issued, must evidently have been convinced by the proceedings of the criminal trials and by other information that he could get, that the assembled farmers were not guilty of a serious offence. The public are surprised to see that no authoritative resolution on the Cambay disturbances has been published by the Bombay Government, though it is nearly a month and three-quarters since these riots occurred, and it must be some time since Government have received a copy of the criminal proceedings taken against these farmers.

G. M. BATEE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th November 1890.

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(For the week ending 15th November 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 8th November, writes:—The Viceroy has been, on his tour in North-Western and Central India, visiting Native States and inspecting the corps of those States which are intended to co-operate with the British Imperial forces in defending against foreign invasions. It is too soon yet to understand the full meaning and significance of this new policy of the Government. We shall have to wait till it is developed and put into actual practice before we are able to read correctly its intentions. But there are sufficient materials in the history of British India to make us suspect that the aim to be accomplished is the real extinction of the armies of the Native States. This will be done, of course, with due regard to the susceptibilities of Native Princes, *i.e.*, due care will be taken that they will not understand the true meaning of the present policy. But there is little doubt that the policy which is being inaugurated will be far-reaching in its results. At present we believe almost all the Native States pay annual subsidies of money or have made permanent assignments of lands and revenues to defray the expenses of the British troops kept for the defence of the States against internal as well as external enemies. The effect of this policy is to compel the Native States, in case their power is not obeyed or is openly invaded, to seek the protection and arbitration of the British Government. That is, in other words, the power of the Native States is made entirely to depend on the will of the British Government, or, as Sir Richard Temple and gentlemen of his class will express it, the powers and existence of the Native States have been placed in the safe custody of British justice and honour. But though the Native States are thus made to depend virtually for their existence on the good will of the British Government, still they have been allowed to keep and pay a few troops, with antiquated arms, and having no pretensions to discipline and commanded by officers who, whatever their personal courage, can seldom lay claim to its knowledge, scientific and otherwise, without which in modern times a general will not be able to hold his position for even five minutes. But even these despicable forces of the Native States, it would appear, are not to be allowed to remain. They are doomed to die—not a physical death, but a moral one. The forces will be kept up. Nay, they will be better disciplined and armed. But they will no longer be allowed to remain idle. They are, in political language,

Utilization of the armies of Native States and its real motives.

to be *utilised*, *i.e.*, by a double stroke of policy; while their cost will continue to be paid by the Native States and they will continue to belong in name to the Native Rájás, they will be *supervised* by the officers of the British Government and will *co-operate* with British forces in the wars of that nation against Russia, relieving thus the British Government of the cost of maintaining additional troops to guard against foreign invasions. This appears to be the true meaning of the policy. Of course, this meaning will be disavowed, in the same manner as Lord Dufferin disavowed all intention of curtailing the claims of the Natives to obtain appointments in the Civil Service on the eve of his famous resolution constituting the Civil Service Commission. But do not the circumstances of the case indicate that our reading of the policy is correct?

The question of Government interference in raising the age of consent in India and its opponents.

2. The *Berár Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—The Poona meeting held last week in the celebrated temple of Tulsibág shows how much misunderstanding exists even among the educated classes of Indian society. The measure which both the European and Native public deem expedient for effecting improvement in the physical condition of the women of India is the raising of the age under Section 375 of the Penal Code. This is a measure which mercy dictates on behalf of the dumb millions of India. In this, no interference, direct or indirect, either with the established customs of the country or with the established religions, is contemplated by the promoters. All that is sought to be secured by this measure is the protection of the girls. But when people are determined to misunderstand things, neither argument nor counsel can have any effect upon their minds. It is a great pity that a Professor of the Fergusson College should have so far degraded himself in the estimation of good men as to lend his support to a movement which, strangely enough, places itself in direct opposition to the time-honoured customs and institutions of the great Hindu race, as well does it oppose the direct medical authority on the question, and thereby ruin for generations to come the constitution of the Hindu girl. The wise counsellors of Government will try to see through this opposition and treat it with the contempt which such boyish acts deserve at the hands of sober and wise rulers.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
18th November 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 47 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 22nd November 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,600
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Maháráshtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárui	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	186
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	, Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Approaching visit of the Czarewitch to India.

1. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—If complications will arise leading to war, even twenty visits of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch to this country cannot avert it. But, in the first place, the very fact of his visit is an indication of the improved relations between the two great powers. It is also something that the Czarewitch, and through him his august father and his statesmen, will be disabused of any notion they may have of disaffection in India. He will see this continent strong and united in its loyalty to the British Crown. Granted that the loyalty of the princes and people of India springs from self-interest; it is all the stronger because it has selfishness for its motive. The people of this country know the difference between the Russian and the English mode of government, and they will on no account desire to change the one for the other, even though none of the demands of the Indian National Congress be granted. The Czarewitch will, of course, be courteously received by the Indian authorities. He will be shown architectural monuments like the Táj Mahál. A military camp of exercise, with some of our best troops to take part in it, may be got up for his amusement, and perhaps also for his instruction. He may be escorted as far as Lahore to the north-west, and may be allowed to explore the southernmost point of India if he likes. He may even be allowed to have a look into Burmah. But it is not certain that he will be permitted to wander at will among the fortifications along the frontier and to take sketches of them and carry them away in his portfolio for his military engineers and strategists to study at leisure. We may not be quite enthusiastic over the visit of the Czarewitch; but we are sure to be perfectly respectful and courteous to him, and we may even have some reasons to be glad of his coming.

2. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 20th November, writes:—The heir-apparent to the Russian throne is shortly to visit India, and Lord Salisbury has declared the visit to be a prelude to peace and tranquillity. But we doubt whether the feelings of the English officers in charge of him would hold their balance if he asked them to show him the fortifications on the frontier. British officers have always been alert to catch a Russian spy, and many a man has been accused of being one. But what will they do if the Russian Prince and the Russian officers,—and they will probably be military ones,—play the *rôle*, both of cold weather visitors and spies? In this connection we cannot but see a contrast between Russian secrecy and suspicion on one hand and British openness and publicity on the other. The visit of the Prince will be productive of one advantage, at any rate. He will see that India is loyal to the core and that Russia should not dream of, and the British Government need not fear, any rising in this country to back its invasion. On the contrary, Russia should expect the staunchest resistance. We welcome the Czarewitch as an illustrious guest, but talk of Russian menaces and machinations and we shall cease to like his visit.

3. In alluding to Lord Salisbury's remark at the Lord Mayor's banquet regarding the approaching visit of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch to India, the *Gujarát Mitra* (86), in its issue of the 19th November, observes:—It is the general feeling that His Lordship's remark, that the visit was a pledge of peace, was insincere, but Lord Salisbury could not have said otherwise. The general public, however, we are of opinion, will interpret the Prince's visit in either of the two following ways, (1) that the Czarewitch is coming to India to inspect our fortifications, to see the strength of the British Indian army and to acquaint himself with public opinion, or (2) to find out some excuse to show open hostility. We therefore request the chief representatives of the Queen, British officials, Native Chiefs and the public to accord a suitable reception to him and to give him no opportunity for complaint, as it may probably lead to very serious consequences.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in their respective issues of the 20th November, under the present circumstances heartily approve of the draft of the new Councils Bill prepared by Mr. Bradlaugh, express a hope that it will pass through both the Houses of Parliament without its usefulness being materially marred, as it contains moderate and reasonable demands without which the concession of election and representation in the Legislative Councils will not avail at all, and exhort the country to adopt the draft Bill.

Mr. Bradlaugh's draft of the new Councils Bill approved.

5. With reference to the resolution of the Government of India on the Secretary of State's despatch on the repeal of duty on the importation of silver and gold plate into England and compulsory assay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 18th November, says :—It is not customary in India to require an assay mark on silver or gold plate and ornaments, and no necessity has been made out from any direction for requiring a Government stamp to show the fineness of these articles. All sales of silver and gold jewelry are made after private assaying, which is accepted by the vendor and purchaser. There seems no objection to this private stamping in India being accepted by the Government and purchasers in England. Otherwise a fixed standard of fineness of the metals will have to be settled and much annoyance and expense will have to be undergone for compulsory assaying by Government. It is somewhat gratifying that neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India wishes to make Government assaying compulsory, leaving it to the choice of the owner whether to obtain it or not. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 17th November, disapproves of insisting upon the Hall-marking of Indian silver and gold plate, and exhorts the different Chambers of Commerce in India to protest against the marking and Mr. Bradlaugh to move Parliament to make the concession of foregoing the Hall-marking.]

Hall-marking of Indian silver and gold plate imported into England not desired.

6. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 17th November, observes :—Only a few Indian Viceroys and Governors have taken real interest in the welfare of the people. Some of them were tempted to accept their offices by the high salaries pertaining to them and did nothing, while some others could not do any real good to the country on account of their narrow views. These chief representatives of the British Crown ought to get an insight into the real condition of the country, to redress the grievances of the people and to adopt such measures as would conduce to the advancement of public good, while at the presidency towns they ought to fix the time for hearing personally the complaints of the people, and before setting on tours to give previous intimation to the people in the mofussil towns of their visit to those places so that they may be ready with their complaints, which should be heard in the absence of the local officers. The Viceroys and Governors ought to spend their time in faithfully discharging their duties and not in enjoying themselves. It is to be regretted that they are encouraged in spending their time pleasantly by some of our wealthy persons, who hanker after empty honours and who in order to gain their object do not scruple to flatter them and to spend municipal funds lavishly for giving splendid receptions to them.

Duties of Viceroys and Governors.

7. In alluding to the recent tours of their Excellencies Lord Lansdowne and Lord Harris, the *Rájyabhakta* (124), in its issue of the 18th November, observes :—The visit of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to several Native Princes and Chiefs has pleased them, but we think that they have hardly received any substantial benefit therefrom, since the idea of an Indian Sandhurst has been neglected by him. Most of the Native rulers of old during their tours paid due attention to the real grievances of their subjects and exempted them from certain obnoxious taxes, and the tours of English Viceroys and Governors in former times proved more beneficial to the people than at present. His Excellency Lord Harris's tour in Gujarát has disappointed the people because he has refused to lend pecuniary support to many desirable schemes on

Recent tours of their Excellencies Lord Lansdowne and Lord Harris.

the ground that the funds at his disposal are not in a satisfactory condition. We are however glad to see that His Lordship is a plain-speaker. We request His Lordship during his visit to Káthiáwár to advise the Chiefs of that province to make their subjects happy and to bestow his careful consideration upon the question of abolishing the Káthiáwár Political Agency, as it is utterly useless.

His Excellency Lord Connemara as Governor of Madras and his resignation.

8. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—The news of Lord Connemara's resignation of his satrapy of Southern India has been received with a pang of regret throughout India. The retirement of an able and liberal-minded Governor or Governor-General even after the completion of his full period of five years means a great loss to the country. The first one or two years of a Governor's career are unavoidably spent in learning the rudiments of Indian administrative life, and by the time his knowledge and experience become mature enough to inspire him with confidence in his own judgment and to encourage him to act in accordance with his own unofficialised impulses, a Ripon, a Reay, or a Connemara has to make room for a new-comer, and even though such rulers rarely fail to impress the administration with their individuality even within the limited time at their disposal, their departure from India inflicts irreparable loss on the country. The services of our Governors are expensive, but when they resign, as Lord Connemara has done, just at the time when their labours are likely to be most fruitful and valuable, the province ruled over by them becomes the greatest loser. Lord Connemara has been a model Governor, who has, by his large-hearted sympathy with the people and by his readiness to hear their grievances, made himself honoured by all classes in the Madras Presidency. Nothing is precisely known about the considerations which have moved His Excellency to resign the great trust entrusted to him, and we are really sorry that our countrymen in the sister presidency should be thus prematurely deprived of an honest and conscientious ruler like Lord Connemara. Last year Lord Reay's services were cordially acknowledged by the Indian National Congress and next month the Calcutta Congress will do well to consider the advisability of passing a similar vote of national gratitude to the retiring Governor of Madras.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—Lord Connemara has been as popular in his presidency as his predecessor, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, was unpopular. Sir Grant-Duff was a very clever and able man, but he was entirely wanting in tact which should form a necessary part of the mental equipment of the Governor of an Indian province. He came frequently into collision with others and could please neither officials nor the Native public by his administration. On the other hand, Lord Connemara will carry with him the good wishes of the entire presidency. His rule has been sympathetic. His annual tours were productive of good, and in Mr. Rees, his Private Secretary, he had a recorder of his peregrinations whose descriptions have been full of interest even to people living beyond the borders of the Madras Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor's visit to Gujarát.

10. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 16th November, observes:—It is right that the provincial exchequer should not be drafted upon for local enterprise, but since Government have on several occasions shoved their own responsibility to municipalities and used municipal funds for imperial purposes, it would not be unfair to use a portion of provincial revenues for local enterprise. Surat stands much in need of pecuniary help, and if His Excellency had seen his way to promise some help in carrying out the scheme of water-supply, the Surat public would have been much pleased. When female education is starving for want of adequate support, it is to be much regretted that Government should have made a reduction in the grant made to the girls' schools of Surat, but His Excellency's encouraging remarks on that branch of education have raised expectations about more aid coming from Government. The present system of female education is very faulty and needs early improvement. The demands of the municipal commissioners of Nadiád are very reasonable and Government ought to inquire into the complaints of that city regarding the appointment of Honorary Magistrates. It is matter for surprise that the projects for the Kapadvanj and other railway

lines should still be under consideration. The Ahmedabad Arts College sorely stands in need of pecuniary help, but Lord Harris's reply on the subject and his views on the educational policy of Government are really disappointing. It is also to be regretted that Government cannot reduce the present number of liquor shops in the town of Ahmedabad. [The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 19th November, expresses similar sentiments.]

His Excellency Lord Harris's reply to the addresses presented to him at Surat.

11. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84) of Surat, in its issue of the 16th November, writes :— It seems from the speeches made by His Excellency Lord Harris during his stay here that he is much impressed with the cordial and enthusiastic reception accorded to him by our fellow-citizens. Though he has been amongst us only for two days he has made himself familiar with our city and realized to himself the poverty of the people. His replies to the addresses of the municipality and the local Anjuman-i-Islam, as well as his speech on female education delivered at the prize distribution ceremony on the 10th, confirm the belief that he is a plain-speaker. We need not remind the Government that it has been insisting upon large sanitary measures for years past and has only now plainly perceived that the city is unable to supply them unassisted. If in spite of this it does not see its duty to supplement local enterprise with a money grant, it will be open to the charge of selfishness. We very well understand the anxiety of the Government not to burden the general tax-payer for the sake of one locality. But as we do not wish to discuss this very fine point, we shall dismiss it with the hope that the peculiar circumstances of Surat and its claims on the regard of Government will induce His Excellency to make Surat an exceptional case. On minor sanitary matters His Excellency the Governor had sound advice to give to our Corporation,—advice which, we think, does not come a moment too early. His Excellency's reference to the Surat-Nandurbár Railway project will, however, have a damping effect.

12. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 16th November, writes :— His Excellency Lord Harris may be said to have well begun his first tour as Governor of Bombay. He has had the honour of being cordially welcomed by the progressive towns in prosperous Gujarát which he has visited; and like the courteous but cautious and conservative Englishman he has replied to the addresses presented by these towns in a spirit which, on the whole, may be termed sympathetic and fairly encouraging. Free from the rhetoric of the professional speech-maker and plain in their native simplicity, His Lordship's speeches may be commended for their matter-of-fact directness. There is no fencing at inconvenient statements or well-grounded grievances. Neither are his words so ambiguous as to leave any doubt with regard to their true significance. In short, Lord Harris says what he means. Thus, his speeches have about them a genuine ring of truthfulness and simplicity, and as such form healthy reading. Here and there we may, perhaps, find a faulty argument or an erroneous view. But that, we fear, is inseparable from the speech of any Governor, much more from that of a new one, not well-informed. The surrounding environments have much to answer for the errors he commits. Our conviction is that, but for such surroundings, oftener than not unhealthy from the popular point of view as well as from the standpoint of broad-minded and far-sighted statesmanship, Governors and Governors-General would administer their charges infinitely better and in greater harmony with the legitimate requirements and wishes of the people than they do. The beneficed bureaucracy of the land is really *deus ex-machina* which comes between the goodness of Governors and Viceroys and the humble aspirations of the most law-abiding, patient and enduring people on the face of the earth. The Indian National Congress may in the fulness of time break the back of such bureaucracy, provided it takes a new departure and works on lines which may lead to that consummation. Meanwhile let us take things as we find them. Lord Harris has in him, we are inclined to think, the germs of political sagacity to govern wisely and well, provided he has the manliness and the independence to rise superior to official trammels and official filibustering. Secretaries, like able advocates, often make bad judges. A Governor's principal function is to judge and act for himself fearlessly and impartially. Let him master the *pros*

and *cons* of every important public question which may come before him for consideration. By all means let his experienced advisers state their side of a case. But let him also bear in mind that in India, as in every other part of the civilized world, there are official and non-official versions. It is not always that the official version is correct. The Secretariat cannot be allowed to lay claim to infallibility; neither the people. But for an Indian Governor who desires to rule in a spirit of the strictest impartiality and with a due regard to the interests of the people and the State alike, it is highly essential to master both sides of a question and pronounce a decision on its intrinsic merit, remembering that in this country the only enlightened opposition is the criticism of the independent and unprejudiced press. We perceive in Lord Harris a latent common sense, which if well cultivated and applied may lead to the most beneficial results. We find the germs of such dormant sense in some of the speeches lately delivered, notably in the one made at Surat in reply to the address of the Anjuman-i-Islam. His Lordship was not slow to give some kind and wholesome advice to the Mahomedan community, who foolishly complained to him of the weakness of their opposition in matters municipal and their own helplessness in other matters. The whole passage is worthy of being well studied and remembered; and we trust that the advice contained therein will be faithfully followed by the Mahomedan communities in all the backward parts, not only of the Bombay Presidency but of India generally.

13. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—His Excellency Lord Harris has commenced his first tour with a visit to Surat, and the speeches which he has made up to now, in reply to the addresses presented to him, increase our respect for and admiration of him for his manly and earnest straightforwardness of character. He is not disposed to be all things to all men. He will not make promise to the ear and break it to the heart. He will not raise hopes which it would be difficult or impossible to satisfy. Every town that he will visit will have its wants and wishes, and will naturally try to impress them upon him as being the most necessitous and bearing quite a superior claim to the attention of his Government. Lord Harris is showing remarkable tact and caution in dealing with this part of the addresses presented to him, and his tact and caution make themselves particularly manifest where he gives shrewd admonitions to municipalities and other public bodies not to expect too much from Government, but to rely as much as possible upon local efforts and local resources. The Surat Municipality pressed its claim for substantial pecuniary aid from Government towards constructing water and sanitary works which they mournfully declared their inability to carry out with their own unaided resources. The reply which the Governor made to this appeal was most sensible, containing as it did an enunciation of sound principle. The Governor expressed equally sound and sensible views in replying to the address of the Anjuman-i-Islám.

14. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 20th November, writes:—Lord Harris's trip to Káthiáwár has been a series of address-receiving and speech-making, and in that connection, though we may miss very much his predecessor's profound knowledge and solidity of thought, we must say Lord Harris has come out well. His stay at Ahmedabad was most busy, and here His Excellency gave some insight into the policy he wishes to pursue as to the A'bkári and Educational Departments. The demand for funds or pecuniary aid was met with a cold shoulder, and though we do sympathise with His Excellency in this matter, we are not prepared to say that the provincial finances are so poor as to afford no scope for some useful grants. Lord Harris seems to favour the opinion that the sons of the well-to-do alone should enjoy the benefits of high education and high culture, not because the poor are quite incapable of its appreciation, but because their material condition does not admit of its reception. Government service is not the sole end and aim of the education we receive, and we are extremely sorry that Lord Harris should hold such an opinion. Are we to believe that the poor will be worse off for the education they may receive, or will all of them in a body ask for Government service and will do nothing by way of new lines of industry? Referring to tne remarks of His Excellency on compulsory education the paper observes:—Surely, nobody thought of the Compulsory Education Act of England for this country. The

central idea of the whole scheme is that Government ought to see its way to give every village community a school wherever a demand is made in that behalf, and to make the usefulness of such schools more certain to invest municipalities with powers to compel the attendance of boys and girls up to a certain age. The investment of such powers will take away the drawbacks of the British Compulsory Education Act so graphically described by His Excellency. It is really strange that while Government should be prepared to throw all their weight in the balance of compulsory village sanitation, it should stand back the moment the question of compulsory education is placed before it.

15. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (86), in its issue of the same date, observes :— His Excellency Lord Harris's reply to the request of the municipal commissioners of Surat for a branch railway line from Surat to Nandurbár is disappointing inasmuch as it has been based on the plea of financial embarrassment when it is certain that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company would very willingly undertake the work. It is not proper to refuse sanction to the project for the sake of showing undue favour to the G. I. P. Railway Company, who some time ago represented that the opening of the said branch line would be detrimental to its interests. We think the line will prove advantageous to the people of Gujarát and Khándesh, and request His Excellency Lord Harris to reconsider his decision.

Remarks on His Excellency Lord Harris's reply to the address of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

16. In noticing the reply of His Excellency Lord Harris to the address presented to him by the Ahmedabad Municipality, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 18th November, says :—It is to be hoped that the application for assistance for a suitable building for the Arts college will be favourably received, as the people of Ahmedabad deserve such consideration in the matter. Of course, the wealthy people of the city ought to give every encouragement to local arts and industries, but a technical college in that city will considerably speed their progress suited to the times. His Excellency was quite right in remarking that Ahmedabad was not yet ripe for free and compulsory primary education. Lord Harris's reply to the prayer of the municipality to allow local option for the opening of liquor shops in the city was not satisfactory, inasmuch as the reasonable requests of the public in the matter of ábkári are not favourably accepted by Government officials, whose opinions are given much weight to by Government.

17. The *Hitechchhu* (87) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 20th November observes :—His Excellency Lord Harris's reply on several points touched upon in the address presented by the Ahmedabad Municipality was unsatisfactory. It is very surprising that Government cannot extend their aid to the Gujarát College for the purpose of erecting a suitable building, and assist in the establishment of technical schools, on the alleged ground of want of funds, when they have already liberally patronized the Sind College and the two missionary colleges in Bombay. One cannot believe that fees for secondary education have been raised for the purpose of securing better teachers, because, if it had been so, able and experienced teachers like Messrs. Ambálál Sákarlál Desái and Jamsedji Ardeshir Dalál would not have left Government service. The present teaching staff is inferior to its predecessors. English education is yet in its infancy in Gujarát, and its blessings should not be confined to those who desire Government service. A smattering knowledge of the English language is necessary even to a villager to protect himself against certain risks which he runs by his ignorance of the language. The result of raising the fees in schools has been that the rich alone have been able to learn English, while the indirect pressure put on municipalities to discontinue grants made to private schools intended for the poor will perhaps give a wrong direction to the education of the poor. It is to be much regretted that only 10 per cent. of the population should receive education and that Government should contribute to education only 1 per cent. of the total State expenditure. His Excellency's reply in connection with local option as regards liquor shops is encouraging to those only who indulge in drink, and it is erroneous to believe that the people are prosperous because they spend much money on drink.

18. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 19th November, expresses hearty thanks to His Excellency Lord Harris for explaining in his speech at Rájkot to the Native Princes of Káthiáwár the advantages of a free press and the punishment received for a licentious use of the liberty at the hands of the intelligent public, and hopes that a proper lesson will be taken from His Excellency's words by such officers of this presidency as entertain proclivities for gagging the Native press.

His Excellency Lord Harris thanked for the sentiments expressed by him about a free press in his speech at Rájkot.

19. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 15th November, writes:—The vacancies in the Supreme Legislative Council caused by the retirement in rotation of Rája Durgácharan Law and Syed Amir Hussein have been filled by the nomination of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and Nawáb Asanulla of Dacca. Sir Romesh Chunder is a tried and seasoned veteran, and is certain to render good service to the country. Nawáb Asanulla's chief recommendation known to the public is his beneficence, and the lavish hospitality he shows to high dignitaries who happen to visit his part of the country. It is doubtful whether he will prove a worthy successor to Syed Amir Hussein, who, although a Government servant, has been an independent and useful member of the Legislative Council. If the Viceroy and his advisers want to have really capable men in the Council, they will have to break through the antiquated custom of looking for them in the titled classes. Men like Mr. Nulkar or Babu Kristodas Pal are worth more than a dozen nooding noodles who get periodically translated into the Legislative Council. The possession of wealth or the generous use of it or family position does not entitle a man to a position which can go only to intellect and talent by right. This is one of the reasons why the Indian National Congress is justified in making its first demand that there should be a number of elected members in the Legislative Council.

New members of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

20. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—The appointment of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, once the Officiating Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, whom the Native bar of Bombay honoured with a suitable reception only four weeks ago, as an additional member of the Viceregal Council, has given universal satisfaction. Declining health compelled him to retire from the bench, and we are grateful to Lord Lansdowne's Government for again placing him in a position in which his wide and mature knowledge and experience will enable him to render service to his country. We hear from a reliable source that the Honourable Mr. Scoble has already prepared a draft Bill for amending the rape section of the Penal Code, and we think Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter may be safely trusted to deal with the whole question when it comes up before the Council in that spirit of independence and thoughtfulness which characterised him as a Judge. It would have been impossible to select a better man for the responsible duties of a member of the Viceregal Council, and we feel certain that the nomination of such a distinguished Bengali gentleman will enhance its dignity and prestige in the eyes of the people at large.

21. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—The vacancies caused in the Viceroy's Legislative Council by the expiration of the terms of Syed Amir Hussein and Rája Durgácharan Law have been filled up by appointing in their places Nawáb Asanulla of Dacca and Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter. The Nawáb is said to be a man of great public spirit and benevolence, and is highly respected in East Bengal. Of Sir Romesh Chunder's nomination little need be said. His is a name respected throughout the country, and his appointment is a matter for sincere congratulation. The presence in the Council of a man of his sound judgment and experience is an element of strength to the Government and of confidence to the people.

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 17th November, says that the intimation conveyed by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at Ajmere that, since an Indian Sandhurst cannot be established, it is intended to give sons of Native nobility such military education at the Rájkumár Colleges as would remove some of the difficulties standing in the way of their entering the British military service, is not worth much, as it means replacing substantial benefit by a gift that is evidently the reverse of it.

Substitution of military education at Rájkumár Colleges promised by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at Ajmere, in place of the proposed Indian Sandhurst, not approved.

23. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—

The project for an Indian Sandhurst, its rejection by the Government of India, and a new plan suggested by the *Bombay Gazette*.

That is a political error which has discountenanced the project of the institution of an Indian Sandhurst, so carefully formulated by the Chiefs of the Deccan and so considerately supported by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The refusal of the Government of India to entertain it stands in marked contrast with its extreme zeal to organise an Imperial Service Corps from the selected armies of our Native feudatories. If the service corps is to be well organised and disciplined and kept in a state of the highest efficiency, it must be commanded by well-trained Native gentlemen. The proposed Sandhurst might have thus proved a means to an end in a limited way. The same principle which has led to the raising of the Imperial Service Corps underlies the establishment of military colleges for Native Chiefs at half-a-dozen centres; and if one important branch of that principle is put into working order, we do not see what prevents the Government from instituting the other branch. Really, it is like the question of school-boys and school-masters. Government have collected the pick of military school-boys; yet, in order to train and discipline them, it will not put over them a few trained school-masters taken from their own ranks! The inconsistency is transparent. We regret that Government should have given so unsympathetic an ear to the appeal of the Deccan Sardárs. The *Bombay Gazette* has, however, a way to show out of the *impasse*. Some hints which fell from His Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmere lead our contemporary to think that it is feasible to found a plan whereby young Native noblemen of a martial spirit may be brought up as excellent officers to serve their Queen. His idea is to allow the four existing Rájkumár Colleges to include as part of their aim and object the training of Native youths of chivalry in the military art, with a view to qualify them to enter the Native army and open a career of usefulness for them. The suggestion is not only practical, but prolific of the greatest good; and it is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and his military advisers will see their way to its adoption when the plan is formally submitted to them for consideration. Let the promoters of the Indian Sandhurst take fresh courage and ply their original suit in the modified form so well pointed out by our contemporary.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 17th November, says:—The report of the Bombay Government on the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been submitted to the Government of India. Though nothing is known and nothing will be known for some time about its contents, the Act has done more harm than good, and it is desirable that it should be repealed. If, however, Government wish to assist the agriculturists the desire is laudable, and to give effect to it they should open the banks proposed by Sir William Wedderburn as no loss will accrue therefrom to anybody.

Repeal of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act considered desirable.

25. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 20th November, writes:—

Abkári policy of the Bombay Government.

To say that the consumption of drink is not on the increase is simply a mode of protesting too much. If consumption were not on the increase, could any one ever expect men like Messrs. Caine, Samuel Smith and the Rev. Mr. Tailor to waste their energies in maligning a most advanced system of government? But though the Government of India be induced under pressure from above to do something in the way of check, the local Government does not deem it necessary to realize the extent of mischief done by this traffic. Bengal has almost adopted the local option system, but on our own side the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris thinks that it is unjust, nay ungenerous, to refuse to some four hundred people a cup of liquor because five hundred are dead againts its use. The local Government fails to appreciate the drift of the argument; local option never attempts an entire suppression, but contrives to confine the mischief to the people who are addicted to drink. No doubt, such opinions may encourage the Abkári Department to further its operations, but we have every hope that when Lord Harris finds himself disabused of his present opinions, though he may not condemn the traffic altogether, he will at least find the safe side of the shield in local option only. The most pertinent instance of how the

Abkári Department guides its operations, recently given by the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, may be adduced here for the edification of our readers. "Some short time ago the Abkári Department wished to establish a liquor shop in a locality within municipal limits and on the high road leading from this city to a certain mill situated outside the municipal boundaries. Against the establishment of this shop the Corporation strongly protested. The matter was represented to Government by the Municipal Commissioner, with the result that the site of the proposed shop was removed to a spot just without the municipal limits, but still alongside the mill highway." Who will not say after this that Mr. Caine was quite justified in saying, "There is an old English proverb that hell is paved with good intentions in the same way as the road to intemperance was paved with good intentions by the Government of India"?

Resolution of the fishermen and Dublás of the Umbargaon Peta of the Thána District not to drink toddy nor toddy spirit.

26. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 17th November, says that the fishermen and Dublas of the Umbargaon Peta of the Thána District have entered into a written agreement mutually binding themselves not to drink toddy nor toddy spirit, and that it seems that the severity of the Abkári Department has driven them to this resolution.

Remarks on certain forest rules affecting the district of North Kánara.

27. The *Kannadá Suvárte* (142), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—Certain forest rules affecting the district of North Kánara have been framed and will, no doubt, pass into law after 3rd January next, unless strongly opposed by those to whom they apply. These rules have been published in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd October last and we give a translation of them in Kanarese for the sake of our readers, especially for those who are interested in the matter. We do not know when the official translation will come out; although, surely, it will, sooner or later, as Government have called for the opinion of the public of Kánara on the subject. We only fear that the official translation will not be in sufficient time to give the rules enough publicity before being passed into law. We fear the time has come for the Kánara Vanadukhha Nivárani Sabha of Sirsi really to exert itself and send up an able protest against this set of most unwelcome rules. We, for our part, see in them much that is disadvantageous to the people, but we reserve our comments because we wish the people themselves to act and memorialise Government in one voice, laying bare the thousands of evils to which these rules would undoubtedly give rise if they were passed into law. Whether the above-mentioned Sabha take action or not, the people should not fail to join together and bring to the notice of Government at least such of the rules as are most objectionable. Let our Kánara friends not give way to the evil, but general notion, that Government does not, as a matter of fact, pay any heed to the request or requirements of its subjects when its own gain is concerned; but true to their interest, and in the true spirit of self-help, let them be up and doing what they can to avert an evil which otherwise will deprive them of what petty rights and privileges they at present enjoy and in the long run will prove the utter ruin of the agricultural masses of the district.

Sentence passed by Mr. Richardson, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in a certain case considered very lenient.

28. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—We are afraid Mr. Richardson, 3rd Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, was unduly lenient to the thief who tried to strangle a young lad and who bit his victim in the arm when he struggled to get free. Ráma Prema appears from the reports of the case which are published in the papers to be a very desperate character. His offence was tantamount to an attempt to murder, and yet the Magistrate sentenced the ruffian only to four months' imprisonment, which was an exceedingly light sentence, considering the savage brutality of the assault upon an unoffending child.

A complaint of the villagers of Upla, in the Ratnágiri Táluka.

29. Over the signature of "A rayat of Upla" a correspondent writes to the *Satyá Shodhak* (64) of the 16th November, to say that much oppression is being practised by one Mr. Redij of Harcheri on the villagers of Ulpa, a khoti village in the Ratnágiri Táluka belonging to one

Mr. Lála Khot, inasmuch as Mr. Redij, having taken a contract of the land revenue of the village from Mr. Lála for one year, wants to collect from the tenants more than double the revenue taken by Mr. Lála last year, and has therefore applied to the Mámlatdár of Ratnágiri to give him assistance in collecting revenue from 105 tenants though he has already collected from them two *khandis* more than the collection of the last year. The paper does not believe in the above complaint, because in its opinion it asserts a state of things which even surpasses that under the Moghal rulers and is impossible under the British rule, but at the same time requests the authorities to enquire into the matter.

An extensive theft in the Thána District and the alleged issue of an unfair order to Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Malhár Bokad, Police Inspector in Sátára.

30. While giving the particulars of an extensive theft committed at the house of a patel in the Murbád subdivision of the Thána District and of the way in which arrests have been made and investigation of the crime is being conducted by the Chief Constable of Bhiwndi under the direction of the District Superintendent of Police, the *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 16th November, states that a son of Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Malhár Bokad, Police Inspector in the Sátára District, has been arrested on suspicion in connection with this offence, hints that this arrest may have been made by the investigating police officer out of jealousy for the Inám granted by Government to Ráo Sáheb Bokad, and requests the Superintendent of Police to see that no such abuse of authority is committed by his subordinates. The paper also states that Ráo Sáheb Bokad, who has been for some time past staying at Murbád on sick leave, has been directed by his superiors not to live there but to go to Sátára, says that it is very unfair that such an order should have been issued rendering thereby Ráo Sáheb Bokad unable to give such assistance as his son, in his present difficulty, so urgently stands in need of for his own defence, and requests Government to take due notice of the alleged unfair order.

The salary given to police patels and the village Mahárs considered inadequate to the work they are required to do.

31. The *Satyá Shodhak* (64), in its issue of the 16th November, says :— The police patel is an important servant of Government and still he is paid from 6 to 30 rupees only per annum. Although the work assigned to him under the Police Act, No. VIII of 1867, is very little, he is saddled with work in connection with land revenue, vaccination, forests, abkári, examining survey marks, and several other matters of which Government may not probably be aware. Is is not proper then to pay him according to his work? The same is the case with Mahárs, who receive from 3 to 12 rupees per annum, in which amount there are generally three or four sharers. The Mahár is the only person who assists the police patel in discharging various duties. We learn that the reform of the Police Department is under consideration and have therefore brought these facts to the notice of Government in order that they may sanction such increase in their salaries as will encourage the police patel and the Mahár to discharge their respective duties properly.

Disapproval of the rumoured intention of Government to make a reduction in the Kaira Police.

32. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 19th November, disapproves of the rumoured intention of Government to make a reduction in the strength of the Kaira Police and to abolish the post of the Chief Constable of Mahudha, because, it says, the neighbourhood of Mahudha is inhabited by Bhils and other criminal tribes who commit dacoities and thefts on account of the insufficiency of the present police force, and thinks that the contemplated abolition of the Chief Constable's post will encourage the plundering tribes.

Faulty police arrangements made for the Bhuleshwar Street, Bombay, and a request to the Police Commissioner in the matter.

33. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 16th November, says :—There are about twenty Hindu temples in the Bhuleshwar Street, Bombay, which are visited by numerous men and women on holidays, and it is to be much regretted that not a single Police Constable is posted on duty there to keep order among them. Last Thursday was the Hindu new year's day and none but an eye-witness

can have a correct idea of the vast throng on foot and in carriages which was striving for early admittance into the temples. We are sorry to observe that there were several bad characters in the crowd and request the Police Commissioner to make better arrangements in future.

PART II.—*Education.*

Conduct of the educational authorities in connection with the Female Training College at Ahmedabad and the cause of female education in Gujarát.

34. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 17th November, says that since nothing has been heard about any steps having been taken by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., to reprimand Mrs. MacAfee, Lady Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Female Training College, for her reprehensible conduct towards her Hindu pupils, while he has punished the latter in various ways, it is natural to infer that he has screened the conduct of the Lady Superintendent, that if this inference be correct the educational authorities must doubtless be said to be behaving themselves in an oppressive and inconsiderate manner, and that if the Lady Superintendent does not express regret for her conduct or the authorities do not take her to task for it and do not make amends for their unfair and oppressive conduct to the pupils, female education, at any rate in Gujarát, will evidently receive a great shock. The paper, in conclusion, expresses a hope that Government will comply with the prayer of the Ahmedabad people, conveyed by them in a memorial, for a thorough investigation of the matter.

Mr. Agáshe, late Head Master, Dhulia High School, and his transfer to Thána.

35. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 17th November, says that Mr. Agáshe, late Head Master of the Dhulia High School, having by much hard work effected an improvement in the attendance and efficiency of that institution and thereby averted its impending closure, the people of Dhulia are much grieved at his transfer to Thána, and that taking into consideration Mr. Agáshe's services in connection with the Dhulia, Poona and Thána High Schools if Mr. Chatfield had confirmed him at Dhulia, there would not have been any serious injustice done.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

A request to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to widen the Bhuleshwar Street.

36. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 16th November, regrets that neither the Municipal Commissioner nor the members of the Corporation see the necessity of widening the Bhuleshwar Street, Bombay, which calls for their immediate attention. The paper finds fault with the representatives of this ward for not ventilating the question, and observes that this street is very densely thronged, particularly on Hindu holidays.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25th November 1890.

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(For the week ending 22nd November 1890.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 29th November 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
45	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
46	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
47	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
48	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
49	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
50	The Mahárashtrá Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
51	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
52	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
53	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
54	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
55	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	306
56	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
57	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
58	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
59	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
60	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
61	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
62	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
63	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
64	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
65	„ Satyá Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
66	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	290
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
97	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
123	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
129	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	....
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
140	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
145	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
157	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
164	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
165	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Dnyánodayá* (15), in its issue of the 27th November, writes:—No one can live in the districts without feeling the great importance of having the people governed by Christian officials. The corrupt lives of many English officials are the common talk of the people, and it makes one blush with shame to think that it is from such that Christian England is judged in their simple minds. On the other hand, it is with great pleasure that one listens to the praises of those Christian officials who carry their Christianity into their *kacheri*. A man like John Elphinstone, Esq., formerly Collector of Kolába, is always well spoken of, and it is such men whom the common people desire.

Importance of having India governed by real Christian officials.

2. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes:—Mr. Bradlaugh has, indeed, conceded a good deal to intelligent public opinion, and his new Bill will, we have little doubt, find many supporters. It must yet undergo a good deal of change before it can be acceptable to the majority. The Panjáb has very properly been placed outside the area eligible for the privilege of election, but the North-Western Provinces do yet figure to the detriment of the whole scheme in the new Bill. Is it not, we ask, shutting our eyes to present history? Is it not cutting the ground from under our own feet to seriously propose that a province, whose Legislative Council has not met even once, should possess the privilege of election? Pandit Ayodhyánáth may really be a very able man, but how many such Pandits are there to entitle that province to that concession? Without going into this question further, we may be permitted to point out that the principle of election should be recognised in the statute for the older provinces, and it ought to be left to the discretion of the responsible Government to extend it to the other provinces as circumstances permit. In the amended Bill Mr. Bradlaugh has very properly left it to the discretion of Government to declare the constituency from which members of the Council should be elected; but in this clause there are two points to which reasonable exception can be taken: one point is about the representation of minorities, and the other is the proposal that a certain percentage of population should possess the right of voting. In suggesting these limitations we regret to observe that sight has been lost of the principle of fitness to elect. It is contrary to common sense and to all principles of democracy that the choice of representatives should be restricted by rules. If electors or persons elected cannot set aside for a time their caste-feeling while voting or legislating, we believe that the privilege now asked for cannot be claimed. Our experience of election is that caste prejudices do not stand in the way of making a fair choice. Hindus, we have seen, vote for Mahomedans and Mahomedans for Hindus, provided they know that the candidate is one that ought to be elected. The suggestion that legislative provision should be made for the representation of minorities implies a slur upon our intelligence and upon our powers of judgment, and we are not prepared to let the suggestion go uncontested. We are quite prepared to admit that accidents at elections are not an impossibility, and in subscribing to the principle of leaving the power of nominating a part of the Council in the hands of Government we make more than ample provision against such accidents. We have always contended, and we adhere to the contention still, that the privilege should, in the first instance, be bestowed upon those only who by their education and general advancement are expected to exercise it properly. There will be ample time to extend it to the lower strata of society when we are accustomed to the exercise of it. It will thus be evident that we are not in favour of the idea of bestowing the privilege on any percentage of the population. Let it be bestowed upon such as can exercise it intelligently, and we are prepared to leave it to the good sense of Government to fix this standard of intelligence. Without being suspected of saying who are and who are not fit for the bestowal of such a privilege, we may be permitted to suggest that towns which possess an illiterate population over a certain percentage, or towns which are not corporate towns or which do not possess the system of trial by jury, should not possess the

Mr. Bradlaugh's new Bill and remarks thereon.

privilege of returning members to the Legislative Council. The principle which, we believe, ought to guide us in such matters is that rules for the obtaining of political privileges ought always to be so framed that they must operate as an incentive to induce people to endeavour to show that they earn the privilege by their own work rather than that they should get the privilege because their well-wishers secure it for them. We believe it is an admitted fact that if legislation is kept in advance of society there is little chance of political ambition thriving, and hence it is always desirable to create a demand and to supply it rather than give privileges before they are asked for. The number of petitions to Parliament for the reform of Legislative Councils is, indeed, very large, but it is a question if a petition-map of India would show that the demand is general. Tracts of country can be seen from whence the demand has not gone, and so long as there are such tracts it is not desirable that they should get the privilege. Should Mr. Bradlaugh and our political reformers take note of these little facts, we are sure they would subscribe to everything that we have said.

Remarks in connection with the visit of the Czarewitch to India.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes :—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Pioneer* hints that the visit of the Czarewitch to India is not without political significance. He says that the object which seems most obvious is the desire to open up some communication with the feudatory Chiefs of India, and in support of this theory he mentions the projected appointment of a certain diplomatist, well up in oriental experiences, Mr. Onon, Russian Ambassador at Athens. For our part, we fail to see any connection between the appointment of an aged diplomatist, high up in the ranks of the service, as one of the members of His Imperial Highness's suite and the sinister object of undermining the allegiance of Indian Chiefs to the Paramount Power, which the Russian mission is supposed to have in view. Even if the Czarewitch or any member of his party were supposed to be capable of perpetrating such treachery and such gross abuse of the hospitality that will be accorded to them, it is hard to conceive that it would be possible for any of our distinguished and presumably honourable visitors to open up secret communication with Indian princes. The escort which the British Government will take very good care to supply will render any such attempt on the part of the travellers impossible. But apart from the possibility of carrying out such dark design, we must credit the visitors at least with just sense enough to perceive the utter futility of such an attempt. It is said that such is the ignorance of Russia about India that it is believed there that a Russian of consequence has only to set his foot on our shores, and the Natives will crowd to him and welcome him as a representative of the coming race. Such ignorance would be very strange, at all events in the personages of eminence who are going to pay us a visit. But even if they could be credited with the absurd idea which, we are told, prevails in Russia, their minds would be utterly disabused of it, soon after they have started on their tour in this country.

The idea of the Deccan Sardárs to establish an Indian Sandhurst as a memorial of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

4. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes :—There is a wrong impression gaining ground that the Deccan Sardárs have given up the idea of establishing an Indian Sandhurst. The impression is altogether unfounded. On the contrary, we learn from a reliable source that a memorial is being prepared for submission to the Secretary of State, and, if need be, one or two gentlemen will be deputed to England to place the subject before the English public. The *Bombay Gazette* has suggested a compromise between the two. Our contemporary suggests that the Rájkumár Colleges at Rájkot, Indore and other places might be developed. The idea is good, and if Government promises to develop one of them into a military college and consent to call it the Connaught College, the committee of the Connaught memorial might be induced to give up their idea of a separate college.

Official tours and official speeches disapproved.

5. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes :—The plague of the cold-weather tourists from Europe has some positive virtues about it which are not unappreciated. We wish we could say the same about

the plague of official tours and official speeches—good, bad, and indifferent,—which, by a curious coincidence, overtake almost the whole country simultaneously with the advent of the winter-globe-trotters. Viceroys and Governors and the minor deities descend from their respective Olympus to receive the homage of their worshippers. *Pujáris*, high and low, from Mahárájas and Rájas to the humblest rayat, fall on their knees and loudly sing cantata of praise in their honour. The Indian atmosphere for the time is surcharged with the fumes of the incense of unmitigated adulation burnt at their exalted shrines; while the Indian ear is deafened with the din of barbaric pomp with which these ephemeral deities are greeted by the towns and cities they visit. It is the season of address-grinding and speechifying run-riot. Empty platitudes in high-flown periods, almost sickening in their after effects, regularly follow pompous addresses of welcome, garnished with all the powers of rhetoric and interspersed with all the extravagance of oriental imagery which local address-grinders may have at their command. They are, indeed:

"Burst of drums bethumped in vain;
Windy bags of words bombasted, blown to collapse again."

This sort of brilliant burlesque in high quarters goes on very nigh for two months, till addresses, parades, dinners and speeches become a very evil unto the flesh. Tired natures in exalted position, like the glittering heroes on the stage, fall asleep awhile till fresh strength is acquired to ascend the snow-capped hills and once more enjoy the breezy heights, while millions toil and swelter in the sultry plains below. Thus is the government of the country carried on year after year. Lakhs of rupees are annually spent on official tours by which nobody but these exalted tourists are benefited. Ostensibly meant for the benefit of the people, they have simply degenerated into a kind of annual saturnalia for the special enjoyment of Viceroys and Governors and their personal *entourage*. Is it not time that Parliament should interpose its authority and put an end to this annual extravagance enacted at the expense of the tax-payer? It is one of the minor evils of what may be called Absentee Government. And we repeat that if we were asked to make our choice between the plague of the cold-weather tourists and the plague of so-called administrative tourists, accompanied by high-sounding but hollow speeches which cost nothing and mean nothing, we should prefer the harmless plague of the Pagets and the Plantagenets to the harmful plague of Viceregal and gubernatorial tours as conducted in these degenerate days of the Government of India under the Queen.

Sentiments in connection with His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's recent tour.

6. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 27th November, is glad to note that a change for the better took place in connection with His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's recent tour, inasmuch as the long practice of Native Princes and Chiefs meeting the Viceroy with expensive welcomes and festivities was departed from to a certain extent, and His Lordship freely gave advice for the reformation and advancement of those parts which were visited by him. His Excellency's speech, continues the *Jáme*, at the Darbár held at Agra, where were assembled noblemen and gentlemen of the Rohilkhand, Agra and Meerut divisions, was appropriate and happy.

His Excellency Lord Harris's tour in Gujarát and Káthiáwár.

7. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 27th November, says:—His Excellency Lord Harris, has completed his tour in Gujarát and Káthiáwár and has gone to Poona. These peregrinations, as is generally the case with gubernatorial movements, have ended only in formal visits to cities and towns in the mofussil and festivities in honour of the event, and His Excellency is as ignorant of the wants and desires of the agricultural and other classes as he was before he commenced the tour. This is the result of the defective arrangements made in connection with the tour by which municipalities alone enjoyed the right of presenting to His Excellency addresses which excluded all political and other important matters and noticed only municipal subjects. To make the gubernatorial visits beneficial to the general public, it is desirable that arrangements should be made to enable the public of different places to present addresses to His Excellency, communicating their wants and grievances.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—

His Excellency Lord Harris's public utterances during His Lordship's tour in Gujarát and Káthiáwár commented upon.

On two or three points the words of His Excellency Lord Harris in his speeches in Gujarát betoken the thorough-going official. To the complaint made by the Ahmedabad memorialists about the excessive costliness of education, His Lordship replies that high fees are levied to ensure efficiency. The answer is a good one so far as private institutions are concerned, but what about Government institutions? Surely, they do not need any test of efficiency of that sort. The fact is that Government wants to make revenue, and to make the people pay for their own education, and because high fees are levied in Government institutions, like fees are insisted on in private ones. But the complaint of the people of Ahmedabad was not confined to the fees levied in private schools. They protested against the general policy, and to that Lord Harris's explanation hardly afforded a sufficient answer. As regards free and compulsory education, we agree with His Lordship that it is not yet a question of practical politics in India. At the same time it must not be forgotten that in most European countries, including England, the tendency is towards making popular education free and widely distributed, whereas in India the fixed policy of Government is to make it as dear and unattainable as possible. Lord Harris's observations on the ábkári question are still more objectionable. They are apt to be taken by those who may be so minded as a distinct encouragement to drink. His Lordship, indeed, winded up with the assurance that he would give any needful help in a proper case when the local authorities declined to assist. But the assurance is so vague and the refusal of the prayer for local option so vigorous that it gives colour to a supposition that His Lordship cherishes inwardly a longing that the sphere of liquor-consumption should widen rather than be contracted. We hope we do His Excellency no wrong, but we think his words at Ahmedabad indicate that in his estimation the revenue interests of the State are of paramount importance when they come into conflict with the moral interests of the people. His Lordship is evidently out of sympathy with the temperance cause, and there is little to expect on that question from a Government presided over by such a supporter of the Abkári Department as Lord Harris shows himself to be. We do hope, nevertheless, that our ábkári reformers will not be slack in their warfare against the department.

9. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—

What His Excellency Lord Harris said in reply to the address of the Ahmedabad Municipality on the 13th instant on the subject of free and compulsory rudimentary education is decidedly more frank and outspoken than the advice given by Lord Reay to the Poona Municipality early in December last year in reference to a similar subject. At that time the School Board of the Poona Municipality had formulated a proposal for introducing a system of compulsory primary education in Poona and had laid it before the corporation for consideration and approval. About that scheme Lord Reay said, "I am not sure whether you realise what compulsory education would mean." His Lordship then proceeded to add that even if the proposed system were confined to boys only, fifty more schools would be necessary, which would require additional funds; and he therefore advised the municipality to improve its existing schools before dreaming of the proposed scheme, being content in the meantime to "leave that question of compulsory education to Mr. Námjoshi and Professor Scorgie for further development." The Poona Municipality practically shelved that question soon after, because it was satisfied, we believe, that it was too premature to think of requesting Government to empower the municipality to introduce a scheme of that character. And even if rudimentary education were made free—which is, however, very doubtful, considering the financial aspect of the question—it would be a hardship to poor parents to compel them to send their children to school on penalty of being fined for their failure to do so, especially when these children contribute their small mite towards the expenses of the family. The instance given by Lord Harris in his Ahmedabad speech is very important for the instructive moral it teaches; and it is to be hoped that those who have this question on their brains, *i.e.*, the question of making rudimentary education free and

compulsory, at all events in the existing condition of the masses, will ponder over that moral very seriously before ventilating their crude notions on the subject. We feel no hesitation in saying that neither Poona nor Ahmedabad is ripe for it now, or will be so for a generation to come.

10. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes:—Assistance is the primary duty of the State towards all struggling municipalities. It may be that a provincial administration cannot afford, in these days of mad and wasteful enterprise and extravagant outlays on subjects whose utility may be problematical or questionable, to find a pittance to enable a town here and a táluka there to get its pure supply of water. But what is there to prevent the Government from making an advance on substantial security and at a reasonable rate? Of what use is the Public Works Loans Act if it is not to be utilised for such purposes as these? We are sorry that Lord Harris should have failed to offer encouragement in this direction to the municipalities of Gujarát which approached him with their representations on the matter. He may have acted wisely, from the point of view of the hostile Secretariat, in informing them that they need not rely on Government to give them a slice, however small, of its provincial allotment; but, we think, he might have better exercised his wisdom and judgment by coupling this robust *non possumus* with a word of encouragement, with a ray of hope, that their appeal for financial aid, if made under the Local Loans Act, would meet with an affirmative response. We sadly miss this expression of opinion in all His Lordship's replies. But possibly Lord Harris may have no knowledge of the existence of such a piece of legislation. If so, it is to be hoped that his advisers will soon acquaint him with its details or that His Lordship will read the Act for himself and render the struggling municipality that assistance which they humbly and respectfully seek at his hands.

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—During the course of his speech on the occasion of the ceremony of investing the Nawáb of Junágad with the insignia of G. C. I. E., it was natural that Lord Harris should have referred in glowing and enthusiastic terms to the successful prosecutions by the Bhávnagar Darbár and its officials of their defamers in the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette*. The aforesaid subject naturally led His Lordship to speak on the subject of a free press and its responsibilities, as well as on the allied subject of the uselessness of adopting any repressive measures for checking any attempt at misuse of the privileges of a free press by those who exercise them. We venture to think that the observations made by His Lordship on the threefold subject mentioned will commend themselves generally to all right-minded persons. The observations of Lord Harris on the subject of the uselessness of repressive measures like the notorious Vernacular Press Act of 1878 remind us of similar sound advice given to Lord Lytton's Government by the then Conservative Governor of Madras, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the only ruler of that period who was opposed to the passing of that measure. The sound common sense of the advice given by Lord Harris to the Princes and Chiefs in the province of Káthiáwár, for their discharging their duties and responsibilities towards their subjects and for finding in the consciousness of having done so the needful protection against all vile attacks, is unquestionable; so also is the advice unimpeachable that when they find that these attacks on any occasion exceed all bounds not only of decency but even license, they should find the needful protection in the administration of justice by the law courts of the country.

12. A correspondent, writing to the *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 23rd November, observes:—If there is one trait more than another which characterises the pronouncements of the present Governor, it is the transparent frankness that runs through them all. However people may differ as to the views he may entertain on any particular subject or subjects, they cannot but acknowledge that there is not the slightest attempt therein to conceal the meaning behind a cluster of words, phrases and sentences, and this is to no small credit of His Excellency. Lord Harris, whenever he has spoken, has spoken out, and not the slightest effort is required on the part of the hearer or the reader to understand what he means, simply because he says what he means, and that, too, directly.

Another distinguishing mark of his speeches is that he generally seems to take what is ordinarily called the common-sense view of the matter whenever he has to deal with a special subject. It should, however, be observed that some people speak and write as if they consider common sense as necessarily opposed to philosophical reasoning based on close observation. This, we imagine, is hardly the case, however much the methods of philosophy and that of so-called common sense may apparently differ. When, therefore, it is asserted that the speeches of the present Governor are distinguished by strong and broad common sense, we hope it is not thereby implied that they thus present any material contrast with those which his noble predecessor was so very famous for. If any such contrast is to be formed after all, we should feel inclined to assign the palm of superiority to those who combine, as is necessary to do, strong and broad common sense with deep observation and sound reasoning. Woe to that common sense which prides itself on its divorce, real or imaginary, from true philosophy! We remark with pleasure the extremely sound advice that His Lordship gave to the Mahomedan community at large. It was as business-like and plain-spoken as it was friendly. Recognising, as the Governor does, in common with many others, the great value of the special efforts on the part of the enlightened and generous-hearted leaders of that powerful but educationally backward community, he was careful enough to point out that they must depend more upon self-help and less upon special boons and privileges, no less in political matters than in educational ones. It was therefore extremely opportune, we believe, on his part, when, dwelling upon the complaint on the part of that community in one place that it was not properly represented on the municipal board, to remind them of the homely truth that the removal of that complaint rested more with the community itself than with Government or anybody else. As well might the apathetic Hindus of Bombay grumble against the patent fact that proportionately they have fewer representatives of their community on the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee than the energetic Pársis or the influential Europeans. While Government may properly do, and is actually doing, all it legitimately can to remove such inequalities, their thorough remedying obviously lies with those whose direct interests are primarily at stake.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes :— It is not often that the Governor of a presidency gets the chance of exchanging ideas on a variety of public questions with a number of public men in their own centres of activity as Lord Harris has had during the past few weeks in Gujarát and Káthiáwár. The tour has proved much more than a passing ceremonial. In Gujarát the municipal commissioners stood before His Excellency on their best behaviour. But although wearing a holiday attire so far, the practical Bhái Sáhibs missed no opportunity of airing a grievance or insinuating a request. Amid all the loyal demonstrations got up for the occasion, the Bhái Sáhib had an eye to business. This is as it should be. Not a few of the commissioners learnt more about public affairs during the fortnight, we think, than they could have in the course of a year, if left to the usual procedure of our mofussil municipalities. The Governor met them everywhere in a cordial spirit, and where he could not concede His Excellency did the next best thing—put the requisitionists in the way of obtaining their wishes, explaining at the same time why Government could not possibly meet them. Lord Harris was, indeed, as frank as he was friendly. He realised the situation in time, thanks to the presence of his official guides, and knew how to adapt himself to it. So far the tour in Gujarát ought to prove a valuable stimulus to the progress of self-government, and His Excellency in Council ought to be prepared in future to handle any of the knotty questions of finance and conservancy that may be sent up for his final decision. In Káthiáwár Lord Harris appears to have been equally at home. This is saying a good deal for a new Governor. Much of what he said before and after the long deferred investiture of His Highness the Nawáb Sáheb of Junágad appears to us to have been appropriate, and dictated by practical good sense. The advice to the Rájkumárs was of special value, as valuable in its way as the advice given to the agriculturists of Nadiád.

14. In noticing the interview between His Excellency Lord Harris and the grain-dealers of Broach, at which the latter complained that the municipality

of that town had raised the duties on corn and His Excellency explained how they should act in regard to their complaint, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 29th November, says:—It seems that the complaint of the grain-dealers was not considered unfounded or undeserving of a remedy by His Excellency, who advised them to arrange matters in consultation with the municipality. But the advice is not likely to avail, since the request of the grain-dealers to reduce the enhanced duty has been negatived by the corporation, which is not likely to grant the request at a further interview, and hence the disappointing result of the prayer made to His Excellency is to be much regretted. The other piece of advice given by His Excellency to the grain-dealers was about their exercising the right of local self-government properly. But this right is only nominally enjoyed by the corporation of Broach and many other mofussil towns. The Collector is the president of the Broach Municipality and the official element preponderates in the corporation, and hence the right of self-government is not properly exercised by the rate-payers, and, to make matters worse, Government put pressure on the corporation to execute works that Government like. This state of things makes the advice tendered by His Excellency appear in the light of a taunt to the people. His Excellency also explained to the deputation that the corporation must meet the growing expenditure by enhancing taxes. But it must be remarked that unnecessary haste is being made in regard to municipal improvements, which did not attract attention so long as municipalities were managed by Government before the concession of self-government, and this has considerably increased the burden of municipal taxation. A heavy load of taxation appears to be the price of, or rather the punishment for, the concession of local self-government.

Alleged meddlesomeness and high-handedness of the police in India, and suggestions in connection therewith.

15. A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes:—In India the meddlesomeness and high-handed and extortionate procedure of the police have been the subject of much complaint. Their *esprit de corps* often causes much detriment to the people. The policemen are taken from the least educated and sometimes the lowest portion of the community, and the officers from persons who, as subordinates, have all along lived in an atmosphere of corruption. With difficulty it is that men of education find employment or men of honesty flourish in this important branch of the public service; and instead of being considered as the guardians of liberty or as servants of the people, the police are dreaded in a way not to be seen elsewhere, and woe to the man who gets into their clutches. People are tortured into making confessions, evidence is manufactured, often to satisfy private spite; a complainant going to the police is as much harassed as an accused person, and if one can help it, he would rather suffer loss or injury than be subjected to police oppression. Their *esprit de corps* frequently precludes criminals from being brought to justice. The subordinate magistrates are often bullied into convicting people, because acquittals mean discredit to the police. To incur the displeasure of a policeman means, in some cases, ruin and misery, and I have heard people, victims of police oppression, blaming the Government for it. In cases of crimes of a serious nature, if the real culprits are not forthcoming, persons are tortured into personating the accused, and instead of a hundred guilty men escaping rather than one innocent man should be punished, the maxim of the Indian police is just the reverse. So much has the evil grown rampant that the High Courts have repeatedly drawn the attention of Government to it, and even such cautious statesmen as both the late and the present Viceroys have admitted the necessity of reform in this respect. No institution of the Government affects the welfare of the subject so largely as the police, and none lowers Government in his estimation more than its inefficiency or corruption. Reform in this branch of the administration could not, therefore, come too soon. I would have the department recruited from better and more honest men, as well as the salaries and the prospects of the lower officials raised, so as to attract men of education and principle to its ranks. In this way alone will it be possible to make the police the servants and not the masters of the people, to bring the criminal to justice, to protect the innocent, and to save the Government from much undeserved odium. I would have the posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors filled partly by promotion from the lower grades

of the service, and partly by selection from men of good family and fairly good educational qualifications. If the proportion be fixed at one-third for the former and two-thirds for the latter at the outset, and, as the lower grades of the service improve, at about one-half for each, these important posts would soon be filled up by men far superior to those who hold them at present. Men of education and family will not be wanting to be trained as candidates for such posts, and I would have them trained not only in the general duty of detection and investigation of crime under competent Inspectors, but also insist upon their passing an examination in criminal law and the law of evidence before their being appointed Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors. For the post of Inspectors an F.A. certificate, for the post of Sub-Inspectors an entrance certificate, and for the post of Head Constable a middle class certificate would seem to be fair preliminary educational qualifications, in addition to the necessary qualifications of sound health and good physique tested by medical authorities. The pay allowed to constables is not sufficient to attract men from the higher sections of the Native community, and I would slightly raise it in order to induce people of other than the lowest castes to find their way into the ranks of the police. I would also have a separate and a more efficient section of the police for the duties of conducting investigations into crime, and would not only offer them better salaries than are allowed at present, but also rewards for special services. A great complaint regarding the police is that it always overrides the provisions of the law regarding accused persons not being kept in custody for more than twenty-four hours. The twenty-four hours may mean as many days, and the mere suspicion, or whim, or spite, or desire for extortion is sufficient for anybody being so detained. It is a common thing with the police to assemble and detain a large number of people for inquiry, and to harass those whom they find it to their interest to harass. There is no other remedy for such a state of things, except severe departmental punishment as well as prosecutions for wrongful confinement on the part of the injured party. I would, moreover, limit the recruitment in the village and town police to those castes whom the community do not otherwise shun or treat with contempt. Now-a-days it is not uncommon to find sweepers and *chámárs* wearing the Queen's uniform to use it as a means of bullying their betters. To recruit the police from these people is to lower the Government in the eyes of its subjects. Only the other day a Mahomedan tálukdár told me of how a sweeper or *chámár* chowkidár could ruin him by making false reports, and how a man who was otherwise looked down upon and shunned by the community could have his revenge upon his superiors through the police uniform. Evil also results from the combination of judicial and executive functions in our District Magistrates. The police believe that their actions will be supported by the magistrate on the ground of their being necessary to preserve the public peace, and in practice such action, even though not right or legal, meets with support. The remedy lies in the separation of judicial and executive functions as well as in the public bringing its influence to bear upon the action of the police. The Native public do, I believe, show more interest in this matter than formerly, and the time ought not to be distant when its influence will be strong enough to be felt by the police and the executive. But, as matters stand, it would be unsafe for an outsider in a mofussil town or village to give evidence for the prosecution of an accused, contrary to the wishes of the police. If, however, the latter's *morale* is improved, the public will not be remiss in performing this share of the duty. In England or elsewhere, where people come forward as witnesses for the prosecution of an accused in the interests of public justice, police persecution is not or can never be directed against them. In India it will be the inevitable fate of one who attempts to do so. To blame the public for the inefficiency of the police is, therefore, neither right nor proper, nor would it be proper to say that because the people are apathetic they deserve no better police than they have at present.

A Cotton Frauds Act desired.

16. In referring to the sentiments expressed by His Excellency Lord Harris concerning the adulteration of cotton alluded to in the address presented to His Excellency by the municipality of Broach, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 26th November, says that the baneful practice of adulteration has

grown enormously large, as mentioned in his letter by Mr. James, Commissioner, N. D., to the Cotton Association and Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of trade and public revenue Government will, after consulting other mercantile interests, enact a law for the suppression of adulteration.

Advice to Government in respect of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

17. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 23rd November, says that the protest made by newspapers conducted by Bráhmans against the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is due to many Bráhman money-lenders having been losers under the operation of that Act, that Government should pay no heed to their protest, and that if they wish to ascertain the results of the Act they should appoint a commission to enquire into its working.

Government of India's instructions regarding libels on public officers.

18. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 22nd November, writes:—The instructions issued by the Government of India on the subject of libels on public officers deserve to be publicly discussed. The Government have decided that, "in the first place, no officer is allowed to have recourse to the courts for the vindication of his public acts, or of his character as a public functionary, without the special permission of the authorities under whom he serves. If such permission is given, it will also be for these authorities to decide whether the costs of the prosecution should be paid out of the public funds or by the officer himself. In the latter event, if the case is decided in the officer's favour, the local Government has again the power to decide whether it will bear the whole or part of the expenses." From the experience of many cases in which prosecution has been based on Government sanction, it can be safely inferred that the accused are heavily handicapped by a Government resolution against them. The case is different when the matter goes before a High Court, but before ordinary Magistrates and Judges a Government resolution has great weight. The first thing to do when sanction is applied for is to make an inquiry into the circumstances under which a libel is alleged to have been made. The representations made to heads of departments are not always accurate. Then there is no reason why Government should bear the expenses when an individual officer prosecutes for defamation. This enables the complainant to go from court to court without any expense, while the accused has to incur fresh expenses in every court. If Government always decide, as the Panjáb Government did in the case of Mr. Warburton, that the complainant should bear his own expenses, applications for permission to prosecute newspapers would not be so frequent as they are now, and public officers would learn to be a little more thick-skinned than they are at present.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 24th November, expresses disapproval of the Government of India delegating to Provincial Governments its power to authorize the prosecution of newspaper-writers for libels on Government officers and to sanction payment of the cost of such prosecution from the Government treasury, either partly or entirely according to the circumstances of each case, and says this is one of the several attempts that have recently been made to gag the press and that Government seem desirous of letting their officers behave just as they like, adding that this is wrong and that a free press is very beneficial to the country and should be utilized by Government.

Proposed establishment of a brewery in the Madras City.

20. In alluding to the report that the Madras Government has granted a license to establish a brewery in the Madras City, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 29th November, says:—The mistaken abkári policy of Government has lessened the use of innocent toddy and pure country liquor, encouraging the consumption of poisonous inferior Europe spirits and the establishment of breweries in different parts of the country. In the Bombay Presidency the consumption of toddy has considerably lessened, while the people have learnt to use the slow-working poison called "brandy" and to drink beer. Certainly, this does not mean decreasing intoxication as asserted by the authorities. Who dare say that toddy is injurious to health and beer is not? This mistaken abkári policy has placed diverse restraints on the former which forms one of the ingredients of the food of the poor people, and has encouraged the use of spirits and beer.

21. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 23rd November, condemns the abkári policy of Government for having increased the number of liquor-shops and thereby encouraged the drink traffic. It observes that the public find fault with the Honourable Mr. Pritchard for having, through motives of self-aggrandisement, induced Government to adopt measures for increasing the abkári revenue, and no attention is paid to the complaints of the people. The paper says that the Honourable Mr. Pritchard has succeeded in his motives, inasmuch as he has been made a C. S. I. and a member of the Executive Council.

The abkári policy of the Bombay Government.

22. The *Vártáhar* (22), in its issue of the 23rd November, highly approves of the resolution which, owing to the alleged oppression of the punitive police, the fishermen and Dublás in the Umbargaon Peta of the Thána District are said to have unanimously passed for not drinking toddy or toddy spirit, and says:—If it is at all possible for our people to unite, they ought to do so for such purposes. Had it not been for the oppression of the punitive police, these men would never have given up a vice to which they have long been addicted. We heartily thank Government for the police oppression, as it has produced a very good result.

Teetotalism in the Umbargaon Peta of the Thána District.

23. A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 23rd November, says that the Dhodias of the Chibhadkach village in the Párdi Táluka of the Surat District have, at a public meeting, passed a similar resolution, and that other villages intend to join the movement. He also says that the inhabitants of those villages where there are punitive police posts have decided not to drink liquor till the posts are removed.

24. The *Phœnix* (5), in its issue of the 22nd November, writes:—Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., whose appointment as Commissioner in Sind has just been gazetted, left for England on three months' leave on the 20th instant, two days after the marriage of his daughter with Mr. Jenkins, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind. Although Mr. Trevor has yet had no occasion to inaugurate any important administrative reform he has inspired general respect for his character as an official and a gentleman, and his confirmation in his present office will be hailed by the public with pleasure. Mr. Jenkins has proved a valuable Assistant to Mr. Trevor, and is already regarded as one of the best informed and most capable officers in the province.

Mr. Trevor, C.S., as Commissioner, and Mr. Jenkins, C.S., as Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

25. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 19th November, writes:—The high estimation in which Mr. Kennedy, the District Superintendent of Police, is held by the public requires a public recognition on the occasion of his departure on leave. Before Mr. Kennedy's arrival the Karáchi police had gained a most unenviable notoriety for incompetence. Offences against property were becoming alarmingly frequent in the town itself, and an officer of Mr. Kennedy's energy, watchfulness and skill was badly wanted. In a very short time he succeeded in restoring public confidence and in creating a greater sense of security among the people. He has not been equally popular with his subordinates. The reason is obvious. During his predecessor's time the laxity of supervision helped the growth of carelessness and malpractices among the subordinate officers of the police. Mr. Kennedy never gave any quarter to these men and hence the dissatisfaction. But the public have every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Kennedy's vigorous and vigilant efforts to suppress crime.

Mr. Kennedy as District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi.

26. With reference to the proposal submitted by the Bombay Government to the Government of India to reduce the salaries of the Bombay Police Magistrates and from the savings thus effected to appoint an additional Police Magistrate who is urgently needed, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 24th November, says:—It is asserted in some quarters that if a Police Magistrate's salary be reduced below Rs. 1,000 he would not be so unapproachable, nor would the justice

Suggestions in connection with the proposal to appoint a fourth Police Magistrate at Bombay.

dispensed by him be so pure and undefiled as is the case at present. This objection is not worth consideration as it is more sentimental than real. As suggested in the *Bombay Samáchár* of the 31st July last and since recommended by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, if the work of the police courts be distributed among the different Magistrates so as to entrust the two senior Magistrates with long and important cases and to leave the two juniors to dispose of short and petty cases, there would be no objection to paying the latter smaller salaries commensurate with the nature of the work required of them, the former continuing to draw high salaries. It is also stated that small pay is likely to make the Magistrates corrupt, but the public and the English and vernacular press at the presidency are quite able to exercise strict supervision over the Magistrates and to duly protect the public interests. If Mámlatdárs and other low-paid Magistrates dispense proper justice in the mofussil, no fear need be entertained of small-salaried Police Magistrates succumbing to temptation.

Salaries of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay.

27. The *Arunodayǎ* (23), in its issue of the 23rd November, disapproves of the objections raised by the Bombay English dailies to the proposed reduction in the salaries of the three Presidency Magistrates in Bombay with a view to provide for a fourth Magistrate, and says that it will do to fix their pay at Rs. 500 per mensem and that it is not creditable to the British administration to say that the Magistrates are likely to be tempted to swerve from the right path if their salaries be reduced.

Damage done to some land in three villages of the Válva Táluka by the Krishna Canal.

28. The *Pratod* (59), in its issue of the 24th November, says:—The bed of the Krishna Canal being above the level of the land in the villages of Narsingpur, Kola and Shirta in the Válva Táluka, nearly 150 acres of land in these villages has been rendered uncultivable for the last 10 or 12 years owing to percolation of water from the canal. The people of these three villages have been sending petitions to the revenue officers, requesting them to remedy the evil or to remit the land tax on those 150 acres, but no notice was taken of these petitions for many years and now they are told that the evil does not exist at all. Even an uneducated man cannot deny the existence of the evil after visiting the places, and we request Mr. Candy, the District Collector, to oblige the rayats by personally seeing the lands and enquiring into their grievance.

Meetings of the Mahomedans at Dhárwár and Hubli to protest against the performance of the play of Prophet Mahomed on the English stage.

29. A correspondent of the *Káside Mumbai* (114), in its issue of the 26th November, says that a public meeting of the Mahomedans, mustering about 400, was held on the 21st instant at Dhárwár to adopt the memorial of the Anjumane Vayáz Islám of Bombay protesting against the performance of the play of Prophet Mahomed on the English stage, and that the memorial was unanimously adopted by the meeting and a committee was appointed to have it numerously signed. Another correspondent of the same paper, in its issue of the 28th November, observes that nearly 800 Mahomedans of Hubli assembled in a public meeting on the 23rd instant, adopted the same memorial and appointed a committee for a similar purpose.

A grievance of passengers travelling by coasting-steamers plying between Bombay and Goa and intermediate ports.

30. A correspondent, writing to the *Native Opinion* (18) in its issue of the 23rd November, observes:—Having had occasion to travel recently from Dábhol to Bombay by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer, I found that the orders of Government in respect to embarking and disembarking passengers by different gang-ways, though published in August last at page 860 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* are not observed by the company's servants, nor enforced by the customs authorities at different ports. Will you, therefore, kindly bring this fact through your paper to the notice of the authorities concerned, in order that immediate steps may be taken for the enforcement of the rules issued by Government for the convenience of the public?

Part II.—*Education.*

31. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 27th November, writes as follows regarding the last meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University:—Mr. Hart, the Lord Bishop, Dr. Mackichan and Mr. Justice Telang said that the passing of Mr. Mehta's resolution and the framing of rules for the guidance of the Syndicate in the matter of examinations were tantamount to a vote of non-confidence in that body. We entirely fail to see the soundness of this extraordinary proposition and are not a little surprised to find it coming from such eminent men. Was the appointment of the Education Commission, of which Mr. Telang was a distinguished member, a slur on the educational authorities of India? Are all the courts and laws which limit the discretion of judges to be considered to imply non-confidence in those high functionaries? Nothing of that sort. This fallacious position taken by these gentlemen was cleverly exposed by the Venerable Archdeacon Lewis, who in his able speech took a very dispassionate view of the situation. We cannot help joining with the Archdeacon in expressing surprise at the members of the Syndicate burking an inquiry instead of courting it. In this connection we cannot help adverting with feelings of regret to the action of Mr. Telang and Dr. Mackichan in refusing to work on the committee if Mr. Mehta's proposition were passed. We cannot find fault with their sticking to their honest, though mistaken, conviction about the matter and opposing the motion, but their action in refusing to carry it out after it was passed was, we must say, both unconstitutional and ungraceful. When once a proposition is passed by a body like the Senate it becomes the resolution of the whole body and every one of its members, including those forming the minority who opposed it are bound to carry it out. It would therefore have been more graceful on their part, and more in accordance with the zeal for the welfare of the University that they have hitherto shown, to have remained on the committee and guided its deliberations rather than to have indignantly severed their connection with it. We shall be very sorry to lose the guiding counsels of the gentlemen from the committee, and yet hope they will think better of it and continue on the committee. We have no hesitation in asserting that the labours of the committee, armed with the extended powers given to it, will be productive of vast and beneficial reforms in the present system of University examinations, about which there is enough and legitimate cause for complaint. In conclusion, we heartily congratulate Mr. Mehta on the exceptionally brilliant success he has won, and expect him by his labours on the committee to effect lasting and memorable reforms in the University, for which he has paved the way by inducing the Senate to accept his proposition.

The Bombay University examinations and the motion brought before the last meeting of the Senate by Mr. P.M. Mehta.

32. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—When Mr. Pherozshah Mehta next impeaches the University Examiners for their vagaries he will find ample justification for his charges in the subject for essay-writing set this year to the M.A. students who desired to take that degree in languages. These students were asked to write an essay on (would it be believed?) the following subject:—"True literature describes sorts, varieties and permutations, by delineating the type of each sort, the ideal of each variety and the central marking trait of each permutation." Remarks are, of course, unnecessary. The Examiners who proposed this subject were the Lord Bishop of Bombay and a Barrister of the Bombay High Court.

Subject set for an essay to the students who desired to take the M.A. Degree of the Bombay University in languages this year.

33. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (88), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes:—Dr. Gray may be a very learned man. He may also lay the flattering unction to his soul that he is the cleverest surgeon in the presidency, if not in all India. He may boast of his friends in the press who would apotheosise him so long as he happens to be connected with the medical department of our little Pedlington. He may be conceited enough to imagine that he stands on a pinnacle where few Indian surgeons may stand. We have nothing to say against all these vauntings,

Dr. Gray's attitute against the whole class of medical practitioners, graduates, and licentiates in medicine disapproved.

For, as Rouchefaucald has observed, it is given to every man that he should be vain of himself. So far we have no quarrel with the good doctor. But when as Principal of the Grant Medical College he fulminates against the whole class of medical practitioners, graduates and licentiates in medicine, and holds cheap their surgical knowledge, we are bound to differ from him. Nay, we protest against his uncharitable remarks and his still more uncharitable innendoes touching their surgical qualifications. Now, we are not going to defend these most useful members of society, because we think they are capable of defending themselves. But what we object to is the tone and attitude of the learned Principal. It is far from conciliatory or even friendly. His strong prejudices and antipathy are more at the bottom of his fulminations than his facts, which have yet to be completely verified. It was not in this mood of mind and temper that the ever-to-be-remembered Dr. Morehead addressed his students. Neither was this the case, so far as our experience goes, with the predecessors of Dr. Gray in the same chair. They never displayed that strong animus against Native medical practitioners which he has shown. Admit for argument's sake that the surgical knowledge of Bombay medical graduates is deficient. May it be asked whether the spirit in which he referred to the defect in his address was the proper spirit and a wise one? Again, is there not a fallacy involved in the good doctor's allegation? Really, there is a begging of the question. If the graduates are deficient in practical surgery it is not *their* fault, but the fault of the Government and the fault of those who represent the chair in practical surgery at the College. Is the College capable of imparting those lessons which Dr. Gray would inculcate? Is it well manned and well equipped for the purpose? How many out of the hundreds of students who throng the anatomical room are fortunate in gaining a tittle of the art of practical surgery under the conditions prevailing at present? Dr. Gray would earn the gratitude of the rising graduates and of the people of Bombay generally, if instead of vainly venting his spleen on the poor practitioners he drew up a feasible scheme for the consideration of the Government with a view to remedying those defects in the teaching of practical surgery which are now so patent. It is not by academic addresses like the one delivered the other day that the good cause he has at heart can be attained. That is not practical sagacity. Neither is it dignified to the honourable profession of which he is a member. Let Dr. Gray agitate for reform in the right direction, and we are sure that the enlightened and fair-minded public will be only too grateful to acknowledge his services.

A recommendation to Government to depute several officers of the Educational Department to England to get an insight into the training colleges of that country.

34. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 27th November, says that about thirty years ago Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám, C.I.E., Principal of the Training College, Ahmedabad, was sent to England, at the expense of Government, to get an insight into the training colleges of that country, and that this visit has proved beneficial to the institution under him. The *Darpan* adds that as Ráo Saheb Mahipatrám is about to retire from the service, Government will do well to send to England one who will get the Principalship of the Training College, as also the Principal or Vice-Principal of the Rájkot Training College and the Vice-Principal of the Ahmedabad Training College.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Sufferings from a water famine in some parts of the Native town of Bombay.

35. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 27th November, writes :—While Dr. Blaney is pointedly moralising over the duties of individual members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to their constituencies in regard to the Tansa water-works, some portions of the Native town are suffering from a water famine. The Corporation spent nearly eight lákhs on the Pawai lake to prevent a water famine, but before that eventuality has actually come, the people in parts of Girgaum are put on famine doles of water even when the rainfall has been sufficiently copious and there has been no stint in the storage of water in the several lakes. Under these circumstances how are we to account for the shortness of water-supply in these parts? If we are not misinformed, several communications are said to have been sent to the

municipal officers concerned, but no notice seems to have been taken, and the pinch for water is so keenly felt that in places people have to use well-water against their will. Do not the members of the Corporation know this state of things in the town? We can hardly believe they do not, and yet we see them voting away large sums of money for our water-supplies. What are the people to think of such a Corporation? How can it command public confidence? Where is the Rate-payers' Association? Has it gone to eternal rest only to start up into life at the general municipal elections? Will not the people move in a body and make an appeal to the municipal executive to remove this grievance?

Proposal of the Bombay Municipality to increase the duty on corn disapproved.

36. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 24th November, says that a strong protest ought to be made against the proposal brought forward before the Bombay Municipality to raise the duty on corn from two to four annas per candy, as it is not right to impose a heavy tax on the bare necessities of the poor, and that it would be well to give up the present duty of two annas per candy, making up the loss arising from such abolition by a tax on boots, spirits and other Europe articles used by the wealthy and well-to-do, and exhorts the Native members of the Corporation and the Rate-payers' Association not to allow the proposal for increasing the duty on corn to be adopted. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in its issue of the 28th November, expresses similar sentiments.]

Partiality alleged to have been shown to a municipal commissioner by the Surat Municipality.

37. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujarát Darpan* (84) in its issue of the 27th November, complains that the managing committee of the Surat Municipality has taken no action in regard to an encroachment made on the public road by a municipal commissioner in building a house, and says that it is not right to connive at the offence of a municipal commissioner when due notice is generally taken of a small fault committed by a poor person.

Complaint against the municipality of Gadag-Betigeri in the Dhárwár District.

38. The *Rasik Ranjani* (146), in its issue of the 20th November, says that the municipality of Gadag-Betigeri is practising oppression on the people by asking them to pay the house-tax for the next year in advance when it is not even two months since the payment for the current year was made, and that this course is such as will cause much inconvenience to the poor tax-payers. The paper also complains of the municipality being anxious to appoint officers who are not Hindus and consequently frequently dismissing its servants, such as inspectors, &c., and requests the attention of the president to this state of things.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Alleged mismanagement in the Native States of Rádhanpur and Pálanpur and a request to Mr. H. E. M. James, Acting Commissioner, N. D.

39. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 24th November, complains that half-educated men have been employed on small salaries in posts of responsibility in the Native States of Rádhanpur and Pálanpur, and says that this will prove injurious to the people. It further observes that the Nawáb of Rádhanpur has not proved a good and wise ruler and is misled by some of his selfish and uneducated officers. The paper adds that several complaints against the mismanagement of the Nawáb were made to the authorities some time ago and it is glad to hear that Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner, N. D., has recently directed his attention to them. It requests him also to look into the legal machinery of the State of Pálanpur and put it on a sound basis.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd December 1890.

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(For the week ending 29th November 1890.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH NOVEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 21st November, writes:—

The question of raising the limit of the age of consent.

The question of the age of consent has been very warmly discussed by men of all classes of the Hindu community. With a view to raise the limit of age from ten to twelve years an attempt has been made by the Indian Social Conference. Before submitting their memorial to the Government of India on the subject, the conference invited the opinions of the leading gentlemen of the Hindu society in order to ascertain the attitude of the Native public mind. An impetus has been given to the agitation by the decision of a case by the Calcutta High Court. We are not in the least inclined to support the protests that are being made by some men against the proposed legislation. We think that legislation is not calculated to do much harm. On the contrary, we believe that interference on the part of the State would remain a dead letter so far as amendment of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code is concerned. The promoters of the said reform aim at affording legal protection to immature girl-wives from the violence likely to result at the hands of their inconsiderate husbands. According to the resolution passed at the last session of the Social Conference, a representation signed by the chairman has been addressed to Government and it is understood that the Government of India is seriously considering it. Some infer that the proposal is sure to share the fate of its predecessors. Our impression is that legislation is expected to do neither good nor evil. Those who are opposed to the proposed change do not realize the position of the reform suggested by some gentlemen especially of the Hindu community, and this, we believe, is due to want of sober thought.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 22nd November, writes:—The example set by Poona has been followed by Benares and Madras. Meetings of the orthodox members of the Hindu community have been held to protest against legislative interference in social and religious matters. We do not suppose that anybody is taken by surprise

Remarks on the meetings held to protest against the proposed increase in the age of consent.

at the holding of these meetings. It is the same story told over again. Misunderstanding, misrepresentation, baseless foolish fears, disinclination to move, incapacity to grasp higher truths, callousness to the miseries of others, form the staple of the talk in the "holy" city in the North as in the "intellectual" centre of Brahmanism in the Deccan. Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo has effected a "right about face" in social matters as in political, and nobody can feel much surprise. It is painful to see the falling off of this veteran and accomplished public man.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd December 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 49 of 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 6th December 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ Á'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Karmanuk	Poona...	Do.	...
45	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
46	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
47	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
48	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
49	„ Mahárashtrá Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
50	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
51	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
52	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
53	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
54	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
55	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
56	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	306
57	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
58	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
59	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárai	Do.	350
60	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
61	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
62	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
63	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
64	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
65	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
66	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Sumant and Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
72	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	290
73	„ Vanapriya...	Chikodi	Fortnightly ...	...
74	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	180
75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
76	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
77	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
79	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
80	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
81	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
82	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
83	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
85	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
86	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
87	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
88	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	769
89	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
90	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
91	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
92	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
93	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
94	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
95	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
96	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
97	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
98	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
99	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
100	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
101	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
102	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
103	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	984
104	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
105	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
106	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
107	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
108	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
109	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
110	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
111	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
112	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
113	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
114	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
115	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
116	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
117	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
118	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
119	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
120	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
121	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
123	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
125	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
128	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
131	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
134	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
135	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
142	, Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
147	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	MARA'THI AND KA'NARESE.			
150	The Shri Siddheshvar	Bágalkot	Weekly ...	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
151	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
152	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
153	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
154	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	ANGLO-URDU.			
155	The Mahomedan Herald	Bombay	Weekly ...	...
	URDU.			
156	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
157	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
158	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
159	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
160	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
161	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
163	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
164	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
168	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
169	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the new Indian Councils' Reform Bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.

1. With reference to the new Indian Councils' Reform Bill brought forward by Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., the *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 30th November, observes :—The object of the Bill is apparent, but we doubt if even in this form it will be adopted. Mr. Bradlaugh is anxious to introduce representation into our Councils, but we are strongly of opinion that a large majority of people in British territories in India are yet unfit to exercise electoral franchise, which, if given, we are sure will not be properly exercised, as we find to our great dismay it is the case in our municipal elections. If it is thought desirable to introduce the elective principle at all in India in order to satisfy the cravings of the political enthusiasts, it should be done in a very cautious manner, giving the right to such bodies alone as Chambers of Commerce, Municipalities, and Universities. Before this right is extended to the whole of India, education must prepare the masses to exercise it properly, and a healthy public opinion must be created to watch its progress.

Remarks on some of His Excellency Lord Harris's recent public utterances.

2. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 30th November, writes :—It is a sign of the times that the practical speeches of His Excellency the Governor, enunciating his views on the various subjects alluded to in the addresses presented to him in Gujarát, are attracting a good deal of attention, and, what is more, of discriminate attention. So, in a way, the comments on his utterances are as frank and impartial as the speeches themselves. For instance, though every one approves of the Governor's views on the question of free and compulsory education as far as the element of compulsion is concerned, it is freely pointed out that there is no objection whatever to making it free. Similarly, the line of argument which His Excellency seemed to follow while dealing with the ever-vexing question of liquor traffic is certainly open to grave objection. He seemed to defend the increase of revenue on the very plausible ground that such an augmentation was not incompatible with diminution of drunkenness. Lord Harris, we are afraid, here betrays an excusable ignorance of the habits and practices of the ordinary Indian. While his inference is perfectly justifiable in a country like England, where, so to speak, drinking has become a rooted habit of centuries, leading in many cases to drunkenness, it has not much application to a country like ours. Here our efforts are directed not so much towards weaning people from excessive intemperance,—the last stage in the baneful malady,—as towards preventing people from taking to drink, as they seem inclined to do, and reclaiming even those who may have taken even the first lesson in that dismal science. In such a country, we say, there is only one inference that can be legitimately drawn from the prosperity of the abkári revenue, and that is that people whose ancestors never touched the forbidden liquid, and who themselves never dreamt of doing so, have yielded to the temptation, perhaps in a moment of weakness, perhaps at the instigation of a too officious friend, perhaps deeming it as the fashion of the day. But even leaving all these facts aside, what should we think of a very high authority, whom ignorant rayats regard as almost semi-divine, seeming to sanction even the most modest indulgence in a vice (the generality of the people do regard it as a vice), which can never do good, but which is always fraught with so many evils, present and prospective, potential and actual? If we are thus relunctantly obliged to find fault with one of the deliverances of Lord Harris, we return the more willingly to another occasion when His Lordship was almost at his best. We refer to the excellent advice which the Governor gave to the princely students at the Rájkumár College. Nothing could be better in taste, loftier in conception, kindlier in treatment, or sweeter in delivery. His exhortation to the young Chiefs, at once earnest and eloquent, was as suitable to the occasion as happy in its style.

3. Alluding to the observation made by His Excellency Lord Harris at the Darbár held at Rájkot that Government did not wish to take into their own hands the administration of the Native States in which justice ruled, tyranny

found no room, and the wants of the people were attended to, the *Shubh Suchak* (69), in its issue of the 28th November, says :—The statement is, no doubt, highly valuable and worth being repeated daily by the Chiefs. But we are led to believe that there is one thing noticeable underlying it, that Government would have no hesitation in setting aside the Chiefs and assuming the administration of their States if they did not act up to the advice it conveys. Some may doubt if the British administration is carried on on the basis of this advice ; but there is no use in raising such a doubt. For, the relation of the British Government to the Native States is just what a mother-in-law bears to her daughter-in-law, who by her subordinate position cannot well find fault with the mother-in-law. The mother-in-law is, however, ever ready to punish even the slightest irregularity committed by the daughter-in-law. We request the Chiefs to be attentive to their duty, bearing in mind the recent chastisement of the Nawáb of Cambay by Lord Harris.

4. In noticing His Excellency Lord Harris's reply to the address presented to him by the Ahmedabad Municipality, the *Samsher Bahádur* (127), in its issue of the 28th November, observes :—His Excellency made a fitting reply on the subject of the drink question. It is wrong to assert that the vice of drinking is spreading among the working and other lower classes in this country, since a smaller number of persons is prosecuted every year for assault and disorderly conduct during the Moharram and the Holi holidays than before. The vice is increasing in the higher classes and the leading members among them ought to be able to suppress it. It is also wrong to suppose that the increased number of liquor-shops has been the sole cause of the growth of the vice ; the municipal commissioners should have requested His Excellency to abolish the present system of giving contracts for the sale of liquor and toddy.

The report of the Indian Factory Commission reviewed.

5. In noticing the report of the Indian Factory Commission, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 4th December, says :—The Commission having confined their enquiries to the mill-labourers and neglected to consult the employers of labour, it was feared that improper recommendations would proceed from the Commission ; but it is gratifying that their report has done nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it makes out that the legal enactment desired by the selfish cotton manufacturers of Manchester would very probably injure the Indian cotton industry, reducing to indigence thousands of mill-labourers, and that the mill industry is thriving, the male and female workmen appearing to be quite satisfied. Great credit is certainly due to the Commission for recording the recommendations they have done. If, however, their recommendation to fix the working hours of female labourers at 11 were adopted, it would induce the mill-owners to compel women who, as stated by the Commission, are employed to the extent of 80 per cent. from 9 to 10 hours, to work for the fixed number of hours, and in such a case the female workmen might exclaim, "Oh, save us from our friends!" The Commission have acted wisely in suggesting that 11 hours should not be fixed in the case of the remaining 20 per cent. of the female hands who work so long as the mills are working, that is, more than 11 hours. Thus there remains no necessity whatever to fix the hours of labour for female labourers. If, according to the recommendation of the Commission, the maximum age of children be raised from 12 to 14 years, and in place of nine hours the extreme limit of their work be fixed at seven, they would roam about half the day and fall in bad company and contract evil habits in the absence of ability to pay fees and attend the existing schools. It is therefore to be hoped that this point will be duly considered by the authorities before legislating on the subject. The Commission deserve credit for desisting from recommending a limit of working hours in the case of the male adults, while there is no objection to their suggestion for a weekly holiday being adopted. On the whole, there is no necessity for enacting even a short law in regard to mill-labour.—The *Jáme Jamshed* (113) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (96), in their respective issues of the same date, commend the Factory Commission for submitting their report with despatch, approve of the different recommendations and suggestions made in it, and express a hope that an enactment embodying them will be soon passed.

6. The *Jáme Jamshed* (113), in its issue of the 5th December, says:—It is to be much regretted that there should not be a single Native member on the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act. Large interests of the Natives are involved in this matter, and when there are a few non-official European members on the Commission there could be no objection to appointing a few Natives in order to ascertain the feelings and wants of the Native public. Similar disregard has been shown by the Bombay Government in regard to the Commission appointed to enquire into the necessity of increasing the police force of Bombay. Due consideration ought to be shown by Government to Native feelings in matters that largely affect their interests.

The Native Passenger Ships Act Commission and its composition.

7. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 4th December, observes that the fact of very few farmers applying for agricultural advances may reasonably be ascribed to the existence of Government of India's Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 and the favourable terms on which these loans are made not being known to the farmers, since if these laws were widely known the agricultural classes would not neglect to take advantage of them and would not fall willingly into the meshes of the astute and exacting money-lenders, and requests Government to spread information about these laws through the vernacular press and by notifications in the different vernaculars, freely distributing them among the agricultural classes. The paper solicits the Bombay Government to publish an account of the agricultural advances made in this presidency last year, as is done by other Indian administrations.

Agricultural advances under the Government of India's Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884.

8. The *Dnyánodayá* (14), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—The more we learn of the Bombay Salt Act, the more we regard some of its provisions as the very height of oppression on the poor. Two cases that have just been decided on appeal by the Bombay High Court are good illustrations in point. A woman named Devki was convicted by a Second Class Magistrate at Ankola in Kánara for *manufacturing* salt. Her crime was that her child having poured some water into the pot in which she kept her salt, she put the brine on the fire and evaporated the water so as not to lose her salt. For this she was sentenced on a charge of manufacturing salt. Another woman named Malamma bought some dirty salt in the bazar, and in order to clean it dissolved it in water, removed the dirt, and then boiled it down until she got clear salt. For this she was sentenced to a fine. If this is not carrying a law to most absurd and oppressive lengths, we do not know what is. The Bombay High Court, though lessening the fine imposed on these women, considered their acts to be in violation of the new Salt Act of 1890, which, as Justice Birdwood remarked, "contains a new definition of the word 'manufacture,' which will apparently convert into crimes some perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes." Hereafter the rich and poor must remember that any one who *cleans* his own salt, or *dries* it if accidentally wet, violates Section 11 of the Bombay Salt Act and is punishable under Section 47. The rich can laugh at this, for no sepoy will peer into their cook-room to see what the cook is doing, but what about the poor, such as Devki and Malamma? A little less revenue from salt and a little more consideration for the poor will not hurt the Government of Bombay. [Several other papers disapprove of the passing of the sentences in the cases above referred to, and request that the Salt Act should be amended.]

Alleged oppression on the poor by the Salt Act.

9. In alluding to the correspondence between Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner, N. D., and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Liverpool Cotton Association on the question of false packing of Indian cotton, the *Jáme Jamshed* (113), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—To enquiries made by Mr. James an answer has been received from the Chamber and the Association that a legal enactment alone can effectually suppress

The action taken by Mr. James, Commissioner, N. D., in connection with false packing of cotton approved, and a wish expressed for the revival of the Cotton Frauds Act.

the adulteration of cotton that has been largely carried on in recent years. This reply is very considerate and duly conserves the interests of the Indian rayat and the cotton consumer in England. Here the question naturally arises, why was the Cotton Frauds Act of 1863, which was passed at the time of the American Civil War, repealed when it effectually put down adulteration. The reply is not far to seek, the facts of the subject being patent. A costly department, that required an annual expenditure of two and a half lákhs of rupees, was created, and the cost was recovered by imposing a duty on cotton bales. This duty raised the price of cotton and handicapped the trade in this staple, inflicting losses on the exporters, who were moreover harassed by the improper use made by the petty officials of the Cotton Frauds Department of the powers they held under the Act. The honest traders made an agitation to get rid of this infliction and the dishonest ones joined them in their own interests. The suggestion made by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to revive the Cotton Frauds Act of 1863 in a simpler form, with certain amendments, is worth adoption, and it is to be hoped that a short Act will be passed, due arrangements being made to put it into force, and the cost of the enforcement being largely paid by Government and to a limited extent contributed to by the trade.

10. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:—

'Impracticability of legislation to effect social reform against public opinion.

Although we are convinced that early marriages are pernicious and early consummation the more so, we fail to see what good can come out of a petition signed even by two thousand ladies. The reformers are always harping on the same string and say that as in England the law does not recognise the consent of a girl under thirteen as valid, the legislature of India should not recognise the consent of a girl under twelve as one coming from a free human being. We understand all this, but we fail to see how legislation would or could mend matters. In England social opinion is more advanced than the law itself and therefore any violation of the law gets the offending parties into trouble and thus the law is effective there. But here in India we are demanding a law far ahead of social opinion, and the great difficulty in effectually carrying out the law would be that of detection of the crime. The parents of the boy would not go to court and hand over the culprit to the Magistrate. The injured party, that is, the wife, unless she is mortally hurt, would be the last person to go to the Magistrate. We do not enter into the question of details, but we give out once more our firm conviction that so long as the majority of the society have not understood the evil consequences of the barbarous system, so long legislative enactments would fail to bring about the desired end. This is a work to be done by education. And again one thing that we do not understand is this. Why are the reformers beating about the bush? Raising the age of consent from twelve to fourteen does not remove the evil. If the machinery of legislation is to be moved at all, then let those who wish to reform combine together and ask themselves a law that would put a stop to marriages under sixteen. A reform like this cannot be achieved by single individuals, we know; we also know there are many who wish to go to this extreme. Now, let all these come together and let them form themselves into a registered company under certain pledges. The practical good that they would bring about would be then placed in broad daylight and many waverers would flock to the standard of this new sect. But who is to bell the cat?

11. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 4th December, finds fault with the reformers of Hindu society for asking Government to make a law prohibiting early consummation of marriages and thereby restricting people's liberty, and says that if they properly read the Hindu law as laid down by the ancient sages they will find that, though with a view to avoiding several distinctions of sons born of unmarried women, the sages direct early marriages, they do not at all permit early consummation, but, on the contrary, prohibit it under certain penalties, that a law made by Government will not be better observed than these old religious injunctions of Hindu law, and that the only remedy which the reformers can adopt without incurring public odium is to educate public opinion.

'Reformers of Hindu society found fault with for asking Government to make the early consummation of marriage penal by law.

12. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 30th November, does not consider that the insanitary condition of Indian jails is the chief cause of the large mortality prevailing therein, and says that the ill-treatment to which prisoners refusing to work are subjected, the large powers vested in jail authorities, the selection of improper persons to superintend the jail administration, the system of appointing some of the convicts as inspectors over their fellow-convicts, and the hard work which the prisoners are forced to do even when they are sick, are its real causes. Although the sanitary condition of jails, adds the paper, may be unsatisfactory as stated by the Government of India in their resolution, it must certainly be far superior to that of the quarters wherein the classes of people to which the convicts generally belong reside. The present administration of Indian jails is very discreditable to a civilised Government like the British, and steps should at once be taken to reform it in the directions pointed out above.

Unsatisfactory condition of Indian jails and necessity for its reform.

13. The *Hitechchhu* (89) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 4th December, observes:—From the Indian jail reports published by Government, one finds that there are fourteen criminals among 2,000 Europeans, while there is only one Hindu, one Mahomedan, one Eurasian and three Native Christians in the same number of their respective communities. This shows that the Natives are superior to Europeans in point of morality, although the latter arrogate to themselves higher morality. It is to be much regretted that in spite of these statistics the Natives are denied the concession of some privileges on the ground of lower morality. We are also sorry to find a large number of criminals amongst Native converts, but this is due to their association with Europeans. Europeans are not devoid of good qualities and Natives ought to copy only their good parts. The *Indian Mirror* and some other Calcutta papers have severely commented on the above statistics, and we endorse their views.

Indian jail reports and the morality of Europeans and Natives.

14. The *Dnyánodayá* (14), in its issue of the 4th December, gives a description of the Konkan hamlets as follows:—The little clusters of thatched houses that nestle among the hills of the Konkan have a great deal of interest to one who is concerned for the welfare of the hard-working but poorly-fed beings that inhabit them. Possibly, the life of the Konkan people seems more monotonous to us than it really is to them, for these little hamlets have their excitements, their tragedies, their tales of joy and sorrow. A very common excitement is the sudden advent in one of these villages of the police belonging to the staff of the Collector Sáheb, the Forest Officer, the Revenue Surveyor, or the no less important Mámlatdár Sáheb. What has he come for? His pay is seven rupees a month. This is not enough. If Government does not give him all he needs, the people must. The people tremble as they see him, for they know that some offering must be given ere he departs. If this important personage belongs to the Forest Department he boldly enters a house, and if he sees there a suspicious log of wood he accuses the house-owner of having robbed the Government and demands five rupees for himself as a representative of that same Government, or else he will report the same to the Sáheb and it will cost him more than five rupees to get free. The humble villager, knowing that the poor and ignorant have but little chance of justice, pays the five rupees, only thankful that his unwelcome visitor did not ask for more. Here is another instance, the truth of which has been vouched to us. The sepoy of a certain Sáheb needed rice. Seeing a defenceless woman with a basket of rice on her head, he seized the same in the name of the *sarkár* and left the woman bewailing her loss. Another party of sepoys came along intent on justice to the poor and downtrodden, and promised to see that her rights were granted her, provided she paid them some money. She had no sooner done so than their tone changed and they drove her away, threatening to make trouble for her if she made any trouble for them. Or again, as another example, a crime is committed and the police officer and his sepoys hasten to the scene. The first act in the investigation is to seize those whom they suspect and give them a good beating until they confess,

A description of the Konkan hamlets.

or rather until they promise something to compensate the officer for the trouble he has taken in discharging his official duties. The village also is in terror, for he threatens to report the case as a very serious one unless his desires are appeased by a feast on their goats and chickens and a friendly gift of money. They know what a serious case means, and money paid now is cheaper than to have the case go before the *burra sáheb* at Alibág. It is a great pity that the poor villagers see with no pleasure the white tents of the district officials pitched in their midst. It means a raid on their chickens and the kids of their flocks. The Sáheb must have his fresh meat, and his butler and sepoys supply their master's table and fill their own pockets as well. The method is simple. Though there are no chickens visible they are hidden somewhere, and threats can bring them out of their hiding place. The owners are paid one anna or nothing for the chickens and the Sáheb charged five annas, as chickens are dear. The Sáheb either does not know of the *zulum* practised by his sepoys or is indifferent, or, more than likely, knows no way to check the evil which, he knows, prevails. Those Natives who are intelligent know that it is not the Sáheb who oppresses, but the very ignorant cannot be expected to know this, and they have very confused notions of the goodness of Government on the one hand and the *zulum* on the other. However, the above are only passing excitements that come and go, but it is very mournful to notice their desponding and really hard lot as the soil passes out of their hands into those of the *sáwkár* or *khot*. That the people are to blame in many instances is only too evident, but they know no better and hence need pity rather than blame. For example, a village burns up,—no hard thing, as every house is thatched and all are close together. People must eat, better lose house and land than starve to death. Hence the borrowing of money on exorbitant interest of 75 to 100 per cent. the mortgaging of their land, and if they have no security, then the signing away of their lives for a period of ten or twenty years, to receive in return a certain amount of rice and a blanket per year. Here in the Konkan, under the very nose of Government, a slavery as real as that anywhere known exists and continues from year to year without redress from the Government, that is supposed to care for the interests of the poor. A large part of the land is now in the hands of the *khots*. The people till the soil and promise a certain amount of rice per acre to the *khot*. If the harvest is good, the *khot* by hook or by crook manages to get a larger share than he had bargained for. If the harvest is poor the poor toiler is held to his bargain and bears all the loss. Education is not making much progress, important as it is to their interests. There are Government schools, but they exist more for the interest of the school-master than for the people. The school-master works hard to keep on the rolls at least the number of scholars that there must be to ensure the continuance of the school, and pays the fees himself so as not to fail of drawing his scanty pay.

15. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 30th November, writes :—

Alleged inadequacy of the sentence passed by Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on certain swindlers.

There will be no protection against the downright swindling which has been systematically carried on in Bombay for some time past by a gang of sharpers if Magistrates award inadequate punishments. Their swindling is managed in such a clever way that several cases of it which recently came before Magistrates had to be dismissed for want of evidence. A Pársi China merchant was done out of his fourteen thousand rupees, a Multani out of his ten thousand rupees, and the ex-proprietor of an English daily of rupees eight thousand within a few months, and in two of these cases the same swindlers played the *rôle*. Mr. Karsandás Chhabildás's case against eight of this gang, which was tried by Mr. Richardson, was a most daring attempt to steal a box which the swindlers supposed contained two thousand rupees. After hearing the case, the Magistrate convicted six out of the eight accused, and instead of passing exemplary punishment, to our great astonishment sentenced them to two months' imprisonment, notwithstanding that one or two of them were "old offenders." Mr. Richardson, who has had magisterial experience of some years, would be so good as to tell us if such a light sentence can possibly have any deterrent effect upon these incorrigible characters, and how frequently Government have drawn the attention of Magistrates to the necessity of awarding

severe punishments to persons who have been convicted of offences several times. Mr. Karsandás, we should say, has done a public service in prosecuting the eight swindlers, but what a poor consolation it is to him and to the public to see that they have been let off so very lightly by the Magistrate? Many a good citizen has been in this way successfully swindled by this notorious gang, and the swindlers have escaped unpunished because the people have not the courage or the means to prosecute them, or they probably think that it is not worth their while to waste their time in Police Courts, where justice is dilatory and uncertain. We are inclined to think that this is a case in which the High Court, under the revisionary powers which it has, might send for the papers, and, if dissatisfied with the sentence passed enhance it in order to put a stop to such impudent crimes in Bombay.

Alleged corruption among land surveyors in the Válva subdivision of Sátára.

16. The *Pratod* (60), in its issue of the 24th November, says that land survey and measurement operations are going on throughout the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District, that the principal subject of talk among the people meeting in the bazar is the extortion of money by land measurers and classers from the poor cultivators under threats of doing harm in case of non-payment, and that though the common talk may not be thoroughly reliable it cannot be entirely without foundation and is certainly a matter into which the authorities concerned should enquire and remove all cause of popular complaint and discontent if any exists. The same paper, writing on the same subject in its issue of the 1st December, observes that the law on the subject of bribery being overstrict, corruption has been very rife in almost all the departments under the State with two or three exceptions, that people cannot prefer complaints against officers for fear of bringing themselves into trouble, and that if Government wish to relieve the poor people from extortion they should appoint able and honest detective police officers and get a few corrupt men duly punished.

Complaint against Assistant Surgeon K. S. Engineer, Acting Civil Surgeon, Kánara.

17. The *Sumant and Satya Sudha* (71), in its issues of the 25th October and 8th November, but received at the end of last month, very bitterly complains against Assistant Surgeon Kaikhosru Sorabji Engineer, Acting Civil Surgeon, Kánara, and hopes that the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay will take notice of the complaint and relieve the people of Kárwár from their difficulties. The principal complaints are:—(1) That Dr. Engineer charges heavy fees for various reasons, such as fee for an interview, fee for examining, fee for medicine, reward, &c.; (2) that he treats alike all his subordinates from the Hospital Assistant and Jailor down to the meanest servant, that the patients have no permission to consult the Hospital Assistant, and that his jail subordinates are so much disgusted with him that they all intend either to resign the service or get themselves transferred; (3) that Dr. Engineer is on terms of anything but cordiality with officers of other departments such as the police, the municipality, the Collector, the contractor, &c.; and (4) that on account of the sordid conduct of the doctor some men have lost their situations and some have had to give up all hopes of getting employment under Government. In conclusion, the paper says that while Dr. Dixon was in medical charge of the station the people suffered only in one respect, while at present they are suffering in every respect, that the conduct of the Acting Civil Surgeon is differently accounted for by different people, some thinking that he has been sent by the Surgeon-General with a view to punishing the Kárwár people for their complaints against Dr. Dixon, and others surmising that Dr. Dixon may have asked his *locum tenens* to treat the people as he was doing, and prays that whatever may be the motive of Dr. Engineer's behaviour, the Surgeon-General should pity the poor and redress their grievance, even if necessary by sending back Dr. Dixon, whom with all his faults the people prefer to their present Civil Surgeon.

Suggestions to the Collector of Sátára for establishing a dispensary in the Jávli Táluka.

18. A correspondent, writing to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (10) in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—A sort of fever has been prevalent during this month in the Jávli Táluka, which is generally colder than other parts of the district; but nothing has been done by Government as yet

towards giving medical aid to the sufferers though the people have often made complaints. We are at a loss to know why the Government should not provide means for preserving the health of the public when they exact money from the people under the name of local funds expressly for the purpose of maintaining departments useful to the public. The poor people have no sufficient clothing to protect their bodies from cold and rain. They are even denied the poor comfort of warming themselves at a fire by the rigidity of the forest rules, under which it is difficult for them to procure fuel sufficient to cook their food with. We leave it to Government to imagine the miseries and feelings of the poor rayats, and hope that the present Collector of Sátára will make some arrangements at Medha for giving medical aid to the people of the Jávli Táluka and thus earn the credit of having performed his duty.

Indecent utterances at a public meeting at Bombay.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 1st December, publishes certain indecent utterances reported by a correspondent to have been given vent to at a meeting of a moral improvement society in Bombay, and condemns them as utterly disgraceful and degrading.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Approval of the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882, introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council.

20. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (88), in its issue of the 30th November, approves of the Bill introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by the Honourable Sir Andrew R. Scoble to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882, by authorising the trying Magistrate to direct the payment by the prosecutor to the accused of compensation not exceeding Rs. 50 if the Magistrate be satisfied that the accusation was frivolous or vexatious, and says that by this provision Magistrates will be saved from trying vexatious or malicious prosecutions and the people from such annoyance.

Part III.—*Education.*

A protest against the system of teaching in public schools in India.

21. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes :—A cry comes from all quarters that the system of education pursued in public schools—we mean, in schools in England as well as in this country—is most defective, and so it really is. The last report to hand of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency deals principally with two things, viz., how far education in this country is self-supporting, and how many boys are manufactured annually in the different manufactories; but there is not a word about the system pursued in public schools, whether the system in force has proved beneficial or disastrous to the boys themselves, and whether there is any necessity for a change in it. For this none but Government and its responsible officials can be held answerable. Most of the education imparted in our public schools is theoretical, and in practical results not at all commensurate with the cost it entails on the people. As it is, boys come out from schools as a sort of automata fit for no practical purposes of life except that of a school-master. Utopian schemes for higher theoretical education which produces most bigotted and narrow-minded boys should at once be discouraged and a thoroughly practical system introduced instead. The system of education adopted in our schools shatters the physical and mental constitution of the boys, and produces a sort of intellectual idiots suffering from mental paralysis before they attain manhood. Some of our prominent men in Bombay have of late interested themselves in the system of examining. This is good, but they should as well interest themselves in the system of teaching in public schools. The other day, in his speech at the Rájkumár College, the Governor said that Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, was asked to report on the system of education adopted in that institution. Does His Excellency know what system of education is prevalent in our public schools? Has he ever inquired how far it has proved beneficial and whether it stands in need of a change? The Governor in his speech said that Mr. Giles advocated the careful study of history and biography. We should like to know from Mr. Giles how history

and biography are taught in the high schools in his circle. We entirely disapprove of the present system of teaching history in our public schools. We are teaching boys what they might well forget, or what they can well afford to forget, in after-life. As a rule, they know more about William the Conqueror and his sons than about George IV and Queen Victoria; they know more about the Star Chamber and the Mad Parliament than about the present Parliament; they know more about the Constitutions of Clarendon than about the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils or Parliament. It is to be inferred from the way history is taught at present that current history is reserved for boys of future generations to learn, when it becomes old and obsolete and might well be forgotten. We have heard that for a few years the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, has not examined the high schools in his circle though he sometimes pays a flying visit to these institutions and examines some boys at random. Why so? How are the head-masters to know what defects there are in the system they pursue, and who is to point these out to them? When the public are often dissatisfied with the results of University examinations they cannot be expected to be quite satisfied with the results of public school examinations taken by the head-masters themselves. This is a point to which the attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be drawn. As we have non-official Inspectors of Jails, so we should have non-official Inspectors of Schools to see that schools are useful and beneficial to the public at large.

Low castes in India and the Government schools.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:—It is very hard on the so-called low castes in India that though in theory they are equally eligible with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects for the benefits conferred by a civilized Government, they should practically be debarred from most of these by being treated at school as something less than ordinary school boys. We are hardly in favour of indiscriminate education. Education has often a tendency to bring out the qualities inherent in a pupil, good or evil. Heredity has something to do with it, as also environment. But that is not the question at issue. Every boy in the country is entitled to instruction at our public schools under stated conditions. His being high-born or low-born has as little to do with this matter as with his travelling by rail, provided he pays for his ticket. We can allow for the caste scruples of the majority in both cases, but we do not share the apprehension that the presence of "low caste" persons would be the signal for others leaving the school-room or the railway carriage *en masse*. Do the authorities think such combination would last? If they do, they ought to make special arrangements for these despised classes, and get men to contribute towards them. We have heard Bráhman friends say the upper classes would try to meet the requirements of the case. This offer of a compromise compares favourably with the position of a Government that professes to be guided by principles of equality, but is not. If this sneaking partiality is tolerated long enough, we should not be surprised to hear of a High Court Judge declining to do equal justice as between a Bráhman and a Shudra, simply because the former is pleased to look upon the latter as low-born. Signs are not wanting altogether to justify the apprehension. It is curious to observe in this connection that some of our heroes of history in India, including religious leaders, have been the sons of potters, fishermen, and so on.

The honour proposed to be done to Professor Wordsworth by the Bombay University considered well deserved.

23. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:—It is not merely on the distinguished position which Professor Wordsworth now holds in the University or merely on his profound scholarship that the claims of our present Vice-Chancellor can be based, but on the fact that Professor Wordsworth's life has been the life of the student, of the scholar and of the philosopher. The breadth and fertility of his literary knowledge and knowledge of history have been acknowledged by eminent persons. Moreover, Professor Wordsworth's keen interest in his students and wide sympathy with the people have created for him respect and admiration in the minds of the educated people of the presidency. We are therefore inclined to think that a better and fitter person can scarcely be found on whom the University can confer its honorary degrees. The Senate has done well in

choosing Professor Wordsworth as the second recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. [Several other papers have written praising Professor Wordsworth and expressed their approval of the decision of the Senate.]

Remarks on the appointment of Mr. Prior, Head Master of the Poona High School, as an Examiner in English at this year's University School Final Examination.

24. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 4th December, says that although it has nothing to say against Mr. Prior, Head Master of the Poona High School, personally, it was surprised to see him appointed an Examiner in English at this year's University School Final Examination, when it is said that the appointment of Professor Váman Shivrám A'pte as an Examiner in Sanskrit at this year's Matriculation Examination was cancelled because he taught the students of the New English School at Poona that subject. The paper does not understand why there should be different rules for Europeans and Natives.

A complaint about an irregularity at this year's University School Final Examination and the annoyance caused to some of the students thereby.

25. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 4th December, takes the Registrar of the Bombay University to task for not notifying to the candidates for the University School Final Examination that the paper on Botany could not be set on the day originally appointed and thereby having put the candidates to unnecessary trouble. The paper points out mistakes committed last year by Mr. Woodrow, the Examiner in Botany, and asks why he should have been re-appointed this year.

A complaint against an educational officer in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

26. The *Bakul* (25), in its issue of the 30th November, complains of the conduct of a high educational officer in the Southern Division towards his subordinates as being childish and disrespectful, and says that while Natives aspire to get high posts under Government, those that have already got them make a very unworthy display of a spirit of independence by ill-treating their subordinates, when they themselves are meek like cats before their own superiors.

A suggestion in connection with the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

27. The *Hindusthán* (112), in its issue of the 30th November, observes :— Many Native Chiefs and Princes of Káthiáwár have received their education at the Rájkumár College, but they have not been benefited to the extent they ought to, since they are lavish in expenditure and have contracted other ruinous habits. This is due to the faulty system of education followed in that institution, the aim of which ought to be to turn out model rulers. The College is closed twice a year, each vacation extending over two months, and the authorities should send the students to their native places to live with their relatives only for a few days and should utilize the rest of the vacation in enlightening the minds of the students by taking them all over India and showing them well-known places of historical importance, factories, and British courts. This course is sure to prove beneficial to them and their subjects when they are entrusted with the administration of their respective States. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (94), in its issue of the 2nd December, says that the Rájkumár College should be abolished as it has failed to benefit the princes, and that they be sent to the public colleges, where they will come in contact with the children of the people and will learn a wholesome lesson by competition.]

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Complaints about insufficient water-supply in the native town at Bombay.

28. The *Jáme Jamshed* (113), in its issue of the 3rd December, says that notwithstanding the fact that the expenditure of an enormous amount of money on the construction of three large tanks for supplying water to the city of Bombay has been incurred, there have been of late loud complaints that no water could be had on the fourth storeys of buildings in the native town, where there are numerous edifices with four and five storeys, that it is to be regretted that proper attention should not have been paid to this complaint at

the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday last before which it was brought by Dr. Barjorji Shroff who made some appropriate suggestions on the subject, and that it is to be hoped that the Commissioner will be good enough to remove the complaint, as it affects the vital question of the preservation of the health of the rate-payers, to whom a sufficient supply ought to be assured for household purposes before water is used for gardens or roads.

29. The *Gujaráti* (87), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:—As an illustration of the systematic manner in which the inhabitants of Bombay are being harassed by the continuance of the present irregular and capricious water service, we may point out that on Wednesday last, when thousands of Hindus had to bathe in the evening owing to the eclipse of the moon on the full-moon day, the pipes were opened at about 5, while water is usually let out at 4, and closed at about 7 P.M. The result was that well-water had to be brought into requisition even for drinking purposes. A feeling of deep dissatisfaction with the existing arrangements is naturally growing in native quarters, and it is very likely that measures will be shortly taken to move the Corporation on the subject. Will not Mr. Acworth, who is so highly spoken of for his readiness to redress grievances, take the matter in hand by laying down uniform rules for the guidance of the subordinate officers? There are one or two wards which are supplied with water for *twelve* hours; while there are others which are treated to a provokingly insufficient and irregular water service. We again hope the Municipal Commissioner will intervene in time and do away with all causes of complaint.

PART V.—*Native States.*

30. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (67) of the 2nd December disapproves of Native States entrusting their armies to the British Government for the purpose of defending the frontier, saying that though the Paramount Government professes to consider the feudatory Chiefs to be its allies and friends it is not wise for the latter to trust the professions of the former and part with their armies, since there is no saying when the Paramount Government may cease its friendly relations and assume those of a superior and depose Native Chiefs for slight errors, as it did in the case of Kashmere and Cambay, and says that if the Chiefs are disposed to aid the Paramount Government they should obtain sanction to entertain new armies and to hand them over to the latter, but should by no means render themselves defenceless.

The plan of handing over their armies to the Paramount Government by Native Chiefs disapproved of.

31. The *Kannada Suvarte* (144), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—Will ever Kashmere be restored to the unfortunate Mahárája, its former ruler? Vain thought, if at all any one feels that such a thing will come to pass! Nevertheless, every one is convinced of the injustice done to the Mahárája and the cruel treatment he has been receiving at the hands of British officials. It is therefore the more desirable that endeavours should be made to expose the wicked policy and the undignified measures adopted in the case of this innocent Mahárája, or until Government feels and admits the wrong which it has wantonly and for selfish motives caused to him. That the action of Government has been throughout quite mean and mischievous is proved by the fact of Government not having up to the present moment come forward to defend itself from the several serious allegations so publicly and boldly made against it, and which have been so often, and with redoubled force, repeated not only in India but in England and other countries. The Mahárája has, it is said, been living literally in bitter misery, and this misery was, no doubt, brought on him by those in whom he implicitly confided and by Government.

Injustice alleged to have been done to the Mahárája of Kashmere by the British Government.

32. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:—If it is not presuming too much, we would say that the memorial recently submitted to the Government of Bombay by Mr. Jagmohandas Vandrávandás and others, in connection with affairs in Cambay, deserves careful notice. A perusal of it impresses us with the

Remarks in connection with the memorial sent to the Bombay Government regarding Cambay affairs.

necessity of an investigation more or less on the lines suggested by the memorialists. No peasantry or populace is more contented than that of Gujarát. It would, as a rule, take too much to try the people so far as to drive them into active and organized opposition to the authorities. This is what an English officer finds so difficult to understand. We do not blame him for it. But he must see that he does not aggravate by hasty or ill-considered measures the very discontent he is anxious to remove.

Major Ferris, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, complimented on his assiduous work.

33. The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 5th December, expresses great satisfaction at the manner in which Major Ferris, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, has worked zealously to bring to book dishonest officials of the Agency, who, it says, have long indulged in nefarious practices with impunity, and observes that it is no small merit to Major Ferris that he should have detected them. The paper recommends Colonel Scott, the permanent incumbent, to follow in his footsteps.

Satisfaction given to the people of Rádhanpur by Mr. Anantprasád, Acting Diwán of that State.

34. The *Hindusthán* (112), in its issue of the 30th November, says that Mr. Anantprasád, who has been acting as Diwán at Rádhanpur for the last six months, has introduced several reforms into that State and has given satisfaction to the people.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th December 1890.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 13th December 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Karmanuk	Poona...	Do.	...
45	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
46	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
47	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
48	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
49	„ Mahárashtra Koki	Sátára...	Monthly	279
50	„ Mahárashtra Mitr	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
51	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
52	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
53	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
54	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
55	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
56	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
57	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
58	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
59	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
60	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
61	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
62	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
63	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
64	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
65	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
66	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	...
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Sumant and Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
72	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
73	„ Vanapriya...	Chikodi	Fortnightly ...	90
74	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	180
75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
76	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
77	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
79	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
80	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
81	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
82	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
83	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
85	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
86	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
87	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
88	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
89	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
90	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
91	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
92	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
93	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
94	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
95	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
96	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
97	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
98	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,550
99	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
100	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
101	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
102	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
103	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
104	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
105	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
106	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
107	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
108	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
109	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
110	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
111	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
112	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
113	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
114	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
115	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
116	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
117	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
118	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
119	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
120	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
121	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	316
123	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
125	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
128	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
131	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
134	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
135	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
142	, Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
147	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	MARA'THI AND KA'NARESE.			
150	The Shri Siddheshvar	Bágalkot	Weekly ...	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
151	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
152	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
153	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
154	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	ANGLO-URDU.			
155	The Mahomedan Herald	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
	URDU.			
156	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
157	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
158	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
159	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
160	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
161	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
163	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
164	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
168	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
169	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Coming visit of the Czarewitch to Hyderabad, Deccan.

1. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 8th December, pointedly refers to the coming visit of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch to Hyderabad, Deccan, and to the probable expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000 on his reception by His Highness the Nawáb as an instance showing how the British Government gets its guests richly entertained by weak rich Native Princes, and says that this is a matter worth noticing, especially by those Native Princes who did not receive proper treatment in 1887 at the hands of the Paramount Government.

Report of the Factory Commission.

2. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (90), in its issue of the 7th December, writes :—The celerity with which the Factory Commission has submitted its report to the Government of India is most commendable. It bespeaks well of the energy of its individual members and the complete grasp they had of the subject which they were appointed to investigate. It is also clear on the face of the report that the enlightened criticism of the press has had its educating influence on their deliberations. There is a complete absence of that personal prepossession or prejudice on the subject which the more prominent members are well known to entertain. In justice to them, it must be acknowledged that the Commissioners have dealt with the various questions in a manner remarkable as much for the spirit of fairness as for the strong common sense displayed in their treatment. With a singleness of purpose they have conscientiously endeavoured to weigh impartially in the scales the evidence of the operatives themselves and the evidence recorded by the two previous Factory Commissions on behalf of the mill-owning interests. The wisdom which directed the inadvisability of preparing an elaborate analysis of the crude evidence elicited from the majority of the workpeople is also much to be commended. Such an attempt might have landed them in the Sylla of doubts and the Charybdis of contradictions, to extricate from which would have proved a most uphill and formidable task. The course resolved upon obviously owes its origin and inspiration to the healthy criticisms of the press on the doubtful expediency of collecting what the *Bombay Gazette* correctly described as the evidence of "babes" and "sucklings." However justified the Commissioners from their own point of view might have felt in twice blessing their own procedure with regard to the taking down of evidence, and even expatiating on the sagacity which dictated it, it may be candidly stated that the course has scarcely met with approval from the enlightened public. On the main points, it may be observed that the conclusions arrived at by the Commission are sound and therefore most likely to meet with general approval. In fact, it has once more confirmed the resolutions arrived at by the Factory Commission of 1884, some of the more important of which have all through been widely quoted in its report. This fact is worthy of notice inasmuch as it is a frank recognition of the soundness of the conclusions of the previous Commission and an indirect acknowledgment of the partial inutility of its own appointment. Though the present Commission has travelled over a somewhat different ground, it has evidently established nothing strikingly new which was not brought to the notice of the Government in 1884, neither has it suggested proposals which were not touched upon before or which the mill-owners themselves were not willing to adopt.

3. The *Gujaráti* (87), in its issue of the 7th December, says :—The Factory Commission seem to have set about their work in a thoroughly business-like spirit, as is amply borne out by the fact that they were able to present their report within a month and a half, as required by the resolution constituting the Commission. This report is, on the whole, so satisfactory that people who looked upon the constitution of the Commission and its method of investigation with a good deal of suspicion will find to their agreeable surprise that the recommendations therein made are of an extremely moderate and reasonable character and have received almost the unanimous approval of all the members on the Commission.

4. The *Rást Goftár* (91), in its issue of the 7th December, writes :—The Factory Commission's report is published with commendable promptness, and

it will generally be regarded satisfactory in this country, as, in fact, everywhere outside Lancashire. We hope it will put a stop to the fallacies, exaggerations and pseudo-philanthropy of persons interested in the Lancashire industry. The Commissioners have recommended the raising of the age of juveniles from 12 or 14, and limiting their hours of work to 9 per day. The half-time system for juveniles will enable them to evade the Act by working half-day in one mill and the remaining half in another. The English Factory Act recognizes the class of young persons as standing between juveniles and adults, in order that the transition from the light labour of juveniles to the heavy full-time work of adults may not be abrupt. In this country the transition period from boyhood to maturity is neither so marked nor so slow as in cold climates, and consequently there is here no great necessity for any special provision in regard to young persons. The Commissioners unanimously favour Sunday closing of the mills. All the mill-hands who have given evidence before the Commission have earnestly prayed for Sunday rest, and there is reason to believe that, if the Commission had been permitted to take the evidence of masters as well as of men, there would not have been any serious conflict of evidence on this subject. The Commissioners arrive at the deliberate conclusion that it would be a great calamity if by any injudicious recommendations or unnecessary restrictions the prosperity of the textile industries of India were endangered. Over this sentiment Mr. Holt Hallett and others who are like-minded with him may pause and ponder. We should think that Government have now sufficient materials before them to work into a legislative enactment and to pass their long-deferred Factory Act. [The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 7th December, adds:—The sooner the Government of India carry out the recommendations of the Commission by amending the Indian Factories Act the more will the amendment please the mill operatives. If the Act had been amended in 1885 several of the grievances of mill operatives which have been brought to the notice of the recent Commission would have escaped notice, as the evidence then collected was of mill-owners alone.]

The non-appointment of a Native member to the Native Passenger Ships Commission protested against.

5. The *Jáme Jamshed* (113), in its issue of the 9th December, says:—It seems that the frequent complaints about insufficient accommodation on board the ships for Native passengers have led to the appointment of the Native Passenger Ships Commission now sitting at Calcutta; but it is astonishing that there should not be a single Native gentleman on the Commission to ascertain the wishes and feelings of the Natives on the subject. The labours of a Commission thus constituted are not likely to give satisfaction to the Native public, by whom a protest ought to be made immediately against its constitution, accompanied by a prayer for the appointment of a Native gentleman on it. The Presidency Association ought to do this work without the least delay. [The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 7th idem, expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks on the O'Shea and Connemara divorce cases.

6. In alluding to the recent O'Shea and Connemara divorce cases, the *Gujaráti* (87), in its issue of the 7th December, observes:—The keen sense of morality in English society is commendable, as it wants to excommunicate Mr. Parnell for his connection with the O'Shea case, although he has been the life and soul of the Home Rule party. Lady Connemara has recently obtained a decree for divorce against Lord Connemara, the popular Governor of Madras, on charges of cruelty and adultery, and His Lordship has been obliged to resign his office. Mr. Parnell and Lord Connemara have been victims of the excessive liberty given to English women, but it speaks very highly of English society that it has not scrupled to discard them from all public life, though their retirement will cause a heavy loss to the public. This is akin to the code of morality which obtained among the old Aryans; and it is a matter for regret that at present no such strict moral law is observed in India and that people are freely allowed to enjoy public titles and honours and to take part in public and private gatherings although branded with adultery and other serious charges. It is very difficult to expose such men in courts of law as there is no law of divorce amongst us, but the public opinion about such men ought to be a sufficient test.

7. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (88), in its issue of the 7th December, writes:—It is indeed a pity that such a glorious administration as that of the late Governor of Madras should have come to a deplorable close. One feels compelled to exclaim in this way and to heave a sigh at the sad fate which Lord Connemara has met at the hands of his better half. That a nobleman of high rank, a statesman of considerable experience, the Governor of an extensive territory, nay, a gentleman of venerable advanced age, should have suspicion hanging over his head is not an insignificant fact. In spite of the immense popularity which he enjoyed as Governor of Madras this unpleasant occurrence carries with it its own condemnation. If Governors, from whom India has to learn much in nobility and probity, should succumb to the vices which are apt to tempt ordinary mortals, what hope is there for moral improvement? If our Governors are devoid of that moral fibre which is the most essential ingredient of statesmanlike qualities, what hopes can be entertained for the moral tone of the *personnel* of British Indian administration?

Remarks on the private and public character of Lord Connemara, late Governor of Madras.

8. The same newspaper observes:—It is to be much regretted that a popular Governor like Lord Connemara should have been obliged to resign office on account of the decree for divorce obtained against him by Lady Connemara for cruelty and adultery. From the fact of His Lordship's at once handing over charge of his office to the Acting Senior Member of the Council and declining to receive a public demonstration in his honour, it seems he repents his past conduct. Men of keen sensitiveness sometimes commit suicide to avoid shame, and hence it is desirable that the Government of India should keep a strict watch over His Lordship's movements till he reaches England.

9. The *Dnyán Ságar* (34), in its issue of the 8th December, expresses sympathy with Lord Connemara in the degradation which the exposure of his private character by his wife has brought about, asks Mr. Malabari if Lady Connemara is not an educated lady, if she was not married at mature age and by her own selection, and says that no married woman among the Hindus of the higher castes would for the world degrade her own husband in the estimation of the public, even if he were a very vicious and cruel man. In writing on the same subject, the *Mahárashtra Mitrá* (50), in its issue of the 11th December, observes:—What a shameful spectacle it is that the wife of a man holding the exalted position of a Provincial Governor should, by bringing a divorce suit against him, ruin him in reputation, status and pecuniary prospects! It is very good that Indian reformers, who wish to give a lift to our women by giving them education and to make them drive fast, have had some experience in this very country. Is not this the result of the liberty given to women? Would it have unfavourably reflected on the education of Lady Connemara if she had pulled on quietly with her husband as she found him? The real cause of the inconsiderateness of modern Indian women is the direction received by them from the West. Our reformers talk of the evil effects of early marriage and recommend late marriages of love. But were not Lord and Lady Connemara married at a ripe age by their mutual consent? Why then have they thought of injuring each other's reputation? The moral of all this is that the Hindu gentlemen who desire to be happy should follow their own time-honoured customs and should not give their women undue liberty.

Connemara divorce case and the liberty to women sought for by Hindu social reformers.

10. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—We are convinced that the proposed amendment of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code will do nothing more than bring the provisions of the criminal law of the country into greater accord with the prevalent approved and respectable practice in this respect. If the promoters of the movement in favour of the proposed amendment expect any more substantial results to follow from it, they are grievously mistaken. This was clearly shown by the late Sir M. Melvill in a letter addressed by him about a year before his death to Mr. B. M. Malabari. Sir M. Melvill wrote:—

Proposed amendment of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code considered quite useless.

"If consummation could be prevented before the age of 12, it would certainly be most desirable. But could the law effect this? At present the consummation of marriage before the age of 10 is punishable. *But in the whole course of my experience, I have never known such a case brought before the criminal courts.* Why is this? The explanation must be either that such cases do not take place or that they are not discovered. The first explanation, I think, you do not admit, and therefore you must fall back on the second. But if it is impossible to prove that the law is broken when the girl is under 10, it would be equally or even more difficult to prove it, when the girl was between 10 and 12. I say 'more difficult,' because the visible injury to the girl herself would be less serious and less apparent. *It seems to me that it would be impossible to enforce the law, except by means of an inquisitorial investigation of the most private affairs of domestic life which would be considered intolerable. In the absence of complaint by the wife (and she would never complain), how could any one be allowed to go into a man's house in order to ascertain whether he had consummated his marriage before his wife was* apta viro? And then there is the difficulty, to which I have already referred, that in most cases it is almost impossible to prove conclusively whether a girl is 10 or 11 or 12 years old." The italics are our own. Nothing could be more clear than the opinion expressed in unequivocal language by so high a judicial authority as the late Sir M. Melvill. If anybody thinks that the proposed amendment would put a stop to cases of violence on girls above 10 and below 12 in the event of such cases actually occurring, they are grievously mistaken, as Sir M. Melvill has clearly pointed out in his letter of 1886. But we deny in the most emphatic terms that such cases occur, at least in this part of the country.

The system of marriage among the Hindus and Englishmen and the proposal to raise the age of consent for girls in India.

11. The *Jagadádarsh* (40), in its issue of the 7th December, compares the Hindu and English systems of marriage and says that the former safeguards the chastity and happiness of women, while the latter aims at their happiness without due regard to their chastity. The Hindu reformers, adds the paper, should not single out any one of the customs of the Hindu society for attack, but should consider them in a body, and if disliked, should better give them up all at once and adopt the English system of late or love marriages and suffer the evil consequences, such as suits for divorce and breach of promise, celibacy of women, &c. The paper disapproves of the proposal for raising the age of consent from 10 to 12, saying that girls are already protected from rape up to 10 years by the existing law, and that their parents and other relatives are careful of their well-being, so much so that no reformer can pretend to be more so.

A proposed monster meeting of ladies at Poona to protest against the age of consent being raised.

12. The *Poona Vaibhav* (57), in its issue of the 7th December, says that as a counter-movement against the petition of two thousand ladies which the advocates of social reform among the Hindus have been able to submit to Government, asking for the age of consent being raised from 10 to 12 years, a few orthodox ladies in Poona held a preliminary meeting last week in a Hindu temple to concert measures to help their husbands who took part in the recent Tulsibág meeting at that town, and resolved to hold a monster meeting of ladies for protesting against the age of consent being enhanced, by sending to Government a petition signed by ten thousand women in support of the memorial of the men who have already declared their protest in the matter.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta as President of the coming Indian National Congress.

13. The *Jáme Jamshed* (113), in its issue of the 8th December, expresses joy at the offer made to and acceptance communicated by Mr. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta of the Presidentship of the coming Indian National Congress, observing that the choice is most happy since Mr. Mehta's distinguished abilities, great command over English, impressive eloquence, and discreet and judicious criticism mark him out as a fitting President to make a favourable impression on the minds of the English visitors and a large audience who would gather at Calcutta to witness this year's proceedings of the Congress.

14. The *Surya Prakásh* (93), in its issue of the 6th December, observes :—

Remarks on His Excellency Lord Harris's reply to the corn merchants of Broach.

His Excellency Lord Harris's recent tour through Gujarát has done no good to the people. The various municipal addresses presented to His Excellency described the real wants of the people, but His Excellency's replies thereto, though given with great care and caution, were not satisfactory, and the municipal commissioners could have, if they had desired, shown the unsoundness of his reasoning. We are glad that the corn merchants of Broach showed a spirit of independence in properly representing their grievances and meeting His Excellency by sound arguments, and regret that the corn dealers of Surat did nothing to revive the industry and commerce of their city, or at least to better their own prospects. His Excellency's reply that Government could not interfere in the management of local self-government is also not satisfactory, since Government have reserved to themselves the power of nominating the municipal president, and put pressure upon several municipalities to levy certain taxes or to introduce certain reforms, punishing those that failed to do so, as occurred in the case of the Mehmadabad Municipality.

15. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 8th December, writes :—

Disapproval of the attack made on the income-tax at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta.

The notable incident at the last St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta is the attack on the income-tax made by the Chairman, Mr. L. J. Mackay, who calls it "an irritating and obnoxious pest." We do not wonder that it is so "irritating and obnoxious" to him, since, as a high financial authority has stated, it is the only tax which reaches the official and non-official Europeans, and is paid by them according to their means. But it is precisely because it is so "irritating" that we think it is most desirable. One of the best merits of a direct tax is that it makes its pinch felt and puts the tax-payers on their guard to see that their money is not improperly spent by Government. Mr. Mackay argues that the limit of taxable income is fixed too low and that it should be raised to at least Rs. 2,000 a year for both Europeans and Natives. He graphically describes the misery of the low-paid clerks with incomes of about Rs. 50 a month. In this condemnation of the low limit we agree, although in our view the increased limit may for the present be put at Rs. 1,000. But we cannot concur in the further argument that when the exemptions he proposes are made the yield of the tax will be too small for the cost of collection and the worry and unpleasantness it causes, and that therefore the tax should be entirely abolished. One way to make the yield sufficiently handsome would be to make a sliding scale of the rate of taxation increasing with higher incomes. Perhaps an effort may be made to reduce the cost of collection. Every endeavour ought to be made to make the tax more paying and less burdensome to the poor. But it is highly desirable that it should remain a permanent element in our fiscal system.

16. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (90), in its issue of the 7th December, observes :—We do not sympathise with Mr. Mackay in his remark that only Anglo-Indians earning a salary up to Rs. 400 a month should be exempted from the income-tax, because Natives possessing similar income have also equally large liabilities to incur and would not like the idea that the former alone should be exempted from the burden. We are also opposed to the total abolition of the tax, as it is the only tax which the rich people from Viceroy downwards are called upon to pay in proportion to their incomes and can pay without hardship or inconvenience. It is desirable to reduce the enhanced duty on salt because poor people can hardly buy a sufficient quantity of it and their health is thereby injured. We cordially endorse Mr. Mackay's recommendation for raising the taxable minimum under the income-tax, but would suggest that this minimum should be fixed at Rs. 1,500 a year.—The *Hindusthán* (112) and the *Ahmedabad Times* (94), in their respective issues of the 7th and 9th December, express similar sentiments. The former adds that in order to make up the deficiency in the revenue which will probably be caused by raising the taxable minimum, the tax should be levied on Zamindárs and military officers who are at present exempted therefrom. It further observes that the income-tax may be abolished and the enhanced duty on salt reduced if no new tax which may affect only the Natives be imposed.

17. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 11th December, says that the income-tax having been avowedly imposed as a temporary measure to give some relief to the straitened finances of the country, should have been done away with long ago when the finances showed material improvement, and regrets that from the tone of the remarks made by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne last year at the passing of the annual budget of receipts and expenditure, it appears there is no prospect of the tax being removed for a long time to come. While writing about the manner in which income-tax officers calculate the amounts to be levied, the paper remarks that these officers act very high-handedly and oppressively in assessing small incomes, though they cannot practise similar oppression in the case of rich traders and other persons with large incomes, and that when appeals are made against the assessments the appellate authorities generally find no cause to lessen the amount of the tax fixed by the taxing officers. The paper has heard of a case in which a man was charged excessive tax through an oversight of the taxing officer, but when he appealed against the exorbitant demand, the appellate authority admitted that the tax was excessive, but said that in the two hundred or more appeals which he had disposed of he having confirmed the calculations of the lower officers, he could not well rectify the oversight complained of by the appellant. The paper is struck with surprise at this decision and requests Government to see that no such vagaries are indulged in either by the taxing or appellate authorities, and says that if Government are compelled by circumstances to impose a tax at all, it is their duty to see that the arrangements made for its collection are perfect and that no sort of injustice is done to the poor, the well-to-do people being strong enough to look to their own interests.

The income-tax and the way in which its amount is fixed.

18. The *Pratod* (60), in its issue of the 8th December, complains of the proprietor of the paper having been this year mulcted in a sum of Rs. 15 as income-tax, though last year he was, on appeal, completely exempted from the tax, and says that the assessment was made by Mr. Pánse, Assistant Collector, himself, though neither the village officers nor the Mámlatdár had included the name of the proprietor in their lists, remarking that the assessment is unjust and may be owing either to Mr. Pánse's idea of justice and appreciation being wrong, to his mind being prejudiced by an enemy of the proprietor, or to his desire to make the paper pay for the harsh writings it occasionally indulges in.

Alleged wrong assessment of the income-tax by Mr. Pánse, Assistant Collector, Sátára.

19. The *Praja Mat* (125), in its issue of the 6th December, observes:—An income-tax of Rs. 416 was levied on one Chhagan Bháichand by the Mámlatdár of táluka Sánand in the Ahmedabad District, but on appeal to Mr. Maconochie, Assistant Collector, the tax was reduced to Rs. 125. We are surprised to see such a large difference between the original assessment and the amount fixed on appeal, and fail to understand the principle on which the Mámlatdár acted. This officer is said to have been offended with Chhagan for having appealed against his decision, and to have threatened him with prosecution. Another appellant, a Bania of Chorwarodra of the Sánand Táluka, stated before the Assistant Collector that the Mámlatdár had promised to exempt him from the income-tax if he subscribed a certain sum to a fund for sinking a public well. The Assistant Collector has sent for the Mámlatdár, but if the latter officer did make a promise to the applicant as stated above, it ought to be kept, as otherwise nobody will trust Government officers.

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Sánand, in the Ahmedabad District, regarding the assessment of the income-tax.

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 11th December, says:—The complaint about the rapid spread of intoxication in India and the advocacy of teetotalism have led the Indian Government to make stringent abkári laws and to impose a heavy duty on country spirituous drinks, remarking that the heavy tax is levied not in the interest of the State revenue but for the good of the people themselves, since dearness of drinks effectually restricts their consump-

Denunciation of the abkári policy of Government.

tion and checks intoxication. This plea for heavy abkári taxation has been proved to be flimsy. Contracts for the sale of liquor have been freely given away, thereby, if not increasing, at least not diminishing its consumption. The abkári duties have become a source of large revenue, making the labouring classes poorer to the same extent. Of late Government have adopted the policy of granting permission to multiply beer distilleries in the country. Hitherto permission has been accorded to open these distilleries in the hills, but latterly they have been allowed to be established in the plains and sanction has been recently given for erecting a beer distillery at Madras. It might be said that beer being a mild drink there was no objection to make facilities for its consumption. But toddy is as mild a drink as beer, and is moreover a healthy beverage, and yet great hindrances have been created in the way of its consumers by stringent regulations and a heavy duty.

Disapproval of the advocacy by Mr. James, Commissioner, N. D., of the revival of the Cotton Frauds Act.

21. In alluding to the letter of Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner, N. D., and to the reply to it from the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce regarding the adulteration of Indian cotton, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 13th December, says:—The Chamber has arrived at a resolution to impose strict control over the Indian cotton merchants, but supply of cotton is a matter that is best arranged between the vendor and the purchaser and no one else has a right to interfere in it without good grounds. But Mr. James has expressed an opinion that Government ought to interfere in the matter of the evil of mixing long and short stapled cotton, on the ground that the mixing has lowered the price of cotton, thereby producing a bad effect on the profits of the cultivator and threatening to injure the prospects of land revenue. But it ought to be remembered that the agriculturist best consults his own interests in raising a crop, and so long as he does this within the bounds of law the State ought not to interfere in his right to raise any crop he likes. If State interference in this matter is once conceded, Government would be possessed of unlimited power to direct the agriculturist to raise such crops as would benefit the land revenue, in complete disregard of his pecuniary and other abilities. It is highly gratifying that His Excellency Lord Harris holds views opposed to those entertained and put forward by Mr. James in his letter to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. In his reply to the address presented by the Broach Municipality in his recent tour through Gujarát, His Excellency remarked that, like the merchant, the agriculturist best understood whether it was profitable to raise long or short stapled cotton, and acted accordingly, and that neither the State nor any one else had a right to interfere in the matter. There is therefore reason for sanguinely expecting that the undesirable step of reviving the Cotton Frauds Act for preventing adulteration will not be resorted to.

Adulteration of cotton at Bombay how to be prevented.

22. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (96), in its issue of the 9th December, says:—In connection with the active measures taken by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to put down fraudulent packing and adulteration with inferior staple practised in the Indian cotton exported to England, a Native cotton merchant of Bombay who says he has long experience of the trade in this staple writes to say that the European houses at Bombay make large agreements with the Native traders there for Bombay-pressed bales, on the condition that the bales should contain cotton of the same description as the sample, and that if they contain inferior staple the vendor should make so much reduction in the price as may be fixed by the agents in England. The Native dealers here mix inferior with superior staple while pressing bales at Bombay, on the calculation that if the fraud is not discovered through negligence or oversight of the purchaser, they are so much the gainers for it. The adulteration is in some cases made to such a large extent that a difference of Rs. 25 per *candy* is made in the price of the staple thereby. If, on the other hand, the fraud is discovered by the purchaser, the seller is not a great loser for the same. The above-mentioned cotton merchant here suggests that the agreement system should be done away with, and that the European houses should get cotton pressed into bales at Bombay on their own account under strict personal supervision.

23. In noticing the resolution of the Bombay Government on the report of the Sanitary Department for the year 1889, the *Jáme Jamshed* (113), in its issue of the 10th December, says:—The birth-rate in the city of Bombay is given in the Sanitary Commissioner's report at 19¾ per one thousand of the population, while the inference arrived at by Government from the birth registers for the whole presidency is that the normal rate should not fall below 45. The Commissioner and Government have in previous years expressed their regret at the defective registration of births at the presidency town, and if a similar expression had been recorded for the last year's figures, the Bombay Municipality would have been compelled to devote its special attention to remedying the shortcoming in this grave matter. In several parts of the presidency the death-rate among new-born babes is registered at about one per cent., while for the city of Bombay it is recorded at 12 per cent. It is to be regretted that this heavy death-rate among infants did not attract the attention of Government. It is very desirable to know if this heavy mortality is due to closely packed population, residences without proper ventilation and bad sanitation of the Native quarters of the town, and the Sanitary Commissioner ought to be called upon to explain it.

Remarks on the Government resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1889.

24. A correspondent, signing himself "Bháskar Rámchandra Sahasrabuddhe," regrets in the *Dnyán Ságar* (34) of the 8th December that no member of the family of the Chief of Kolhápur should have hitherto been honoured with a title on the occasion of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress's birthday, and hopes that Government will be pleased to confer the title of Maháráni on Ahalyábái Sáheb of Kolhápur, who is said to be a type of virtue, gentility and nobleness of mind, as will be testified to by Mr. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary to Government, who is acquainted with the lady, just as they have honoured Jamnábái Sáheb of Baroda with that title.

Ahalyábái Sáheb of Kolhápur recommended for the title of Maháráni.

25. In alluding to the enhanced sentence passed by the High Court on Mr. Hill, Executive Engineer, Tansa Water-works, for assaulting Mr. Shivlál, a municipal clerk, the *Gujaráti* (87), in its issue of the 7th December, observes:—We are glad of the enhancement and hope that hot-headed Europeans will take a lesson therefrom, and the High Court will reprimand Mr. McCallum, the Magistrate, who did not allow the prosecution to be represented by a pleader and passed an inadequate sentence on the accused. We recommend the Municipal Commissioner to take departmental notice of Mr. Hill's conduct by asking him to pay Mr. Shivlál's legal expenses, and the Corporation to see that no injustice is done to Mr. Shivlál for the bold and spirited manner in which he carried on the prosecution, as we hear that he has by this step incurred the displeasure of several European officers of the municipality. [The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 12th December, expresses similar sentiments.]

Approval of the enhanced sentence passed by the Bombay High Court on Mr. Hill, Executive Engineer, Tansa Water-works, and a request to the municipal authorities in the matter.

26. The *Hitechchhu* (89) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 11th December, observes:—Several mofussil Magistrates form their judgments in some cases before going through the evidence, do not give proper hearing to Natives when they are opposed by Europeans, and otherwise act arbitrarily. We concur in the opinion of the *Bombay Samáchár* that the High Court exercises some check on such Magistrates, but as mere censure passed by the Court does not seem to produce due effect on them, the Court should degrade them or take such severe notice of their conduct as in the circumstances of the case may seem meet.

27. The *Snehă Sindhu* (133), in its issue of the 5th December, observes:—The present Civil Surgeon of Kaira is a European gentleman who does not understand either Gujaráti or Hindustani well, and Mr. Máneklál, the Hospital Assistant attached to the local jail, has to act as an interpreter between him and his patients at the Civil Hospital. This arrangement puts the patients to great inconvenience, as they have

Inconvenience caused to the people of Kaira by the appointment of a European Civil Surgeon there.

to wait till Mr. Máneklál has finished his own work at the jail. Mr. Máneklál works hard and it is to be hoped that his services will be properly rewarded, but it is not fair to appoint a European medical officer at Kaira for the convenience of three Europeans, when the Native population of it numbers about 12,000.

Appointments made by the Commissioner, S. D.

28. The *Sumant* (71), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—We do not understand why the appointments made by the Commissioner, S. D., should be irregular after Mr. Crawford's rule is over. We can point out a number of instances, but we mention here only one fresh instance. Mr. Náráyan Venkatesh, Mahálkari of Bhatkal in Kánara, was first appointed, and rightly too, to act for Ráo Sáheb Deshpánde, Mámlatdár of Ankola, who has gone on short leave; but, to our surprise, the appointment was afterwards cancelled and one Mr. Vináyak Bápuji Khare, whose name stands in the list far below that of Mr. Náráyanráo, was sent from the Ratnágiri District as Mámlatdár of Ankola. We do not ask for the cancellation of this appointment, but request the Commissioner not to imitate Mr. Crawford in his unjust mode of making appointments, as it gives rise to needless clamour.

A protest against certain appointments in the Revenue Department in the Ahmednagar District.

29. The *Jagadádarsh* (40), in its issue of the 7th December, complains of injustice being done in filling up certain vacancies in the Revenue Department in the Ahmednagar District and requests Government to make enquiries into the matter. The paper refers this week to the promotion of one Keshavráo Rámráo Chának from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 and says that there were several abler men in receipt of Rs. 45 available for the vacancy. Other instances of injustice the paper proposes to give in its next issue.

Alleged corruption among the land measurers of the Survey Department and the complicity of the village officers in the Válva subdivision of Sátára therein.

30. The *Pratod* (60), in its issue of the 8th December, repeats the allegation made by it in its previous issues about corruption being rife among the land measurers who are said to be working in the Válva sub-division of the Sátára District, and says that it has heard that in some villages the village officers have made a common cause with the survey employés and are extorting money from the rayats, even by having recourse to violence and assault if necessary. The paper cannot vouch for the truth of its information, but hopes that the rayats being ignorant and poor, Government and the survey authorities will look into the matter and take steps to remove the cause of complaint, if there be any.

A complaint against the Bombay Steam Navigati n Company.

31. A correspondent, writing to the *Jagan Mitrá* (41) in its issue of the 8th December, complains of the inconvenience caused to passengers by the running of only two coasting steamers a day between Goa and Bombay by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and expresses a hope that the Company will remove the inconvenience soon. He also regrets to say that though the boatmen are a little improved, the rules framed by Government for the convenience of passengers have not been brought into force.

Remarks of an indecent nature.

32. In expressing resentment at the utterance of indecent remarks by some members of a Moral Improvement Society in Bombay at a public meeting (*vide* paragraph 19 of the weekly Report on Native Papers, No. 49 of 1890), the *Dnyán Ságar* (34) of the 8th December itself indulges in similar remarks directed against the first utterers.

Part II.—*Education.*

Nomination of the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University in succession to Professor Wordsworth recommended.

33. The *Gujarát Mitra* (88), in its issue of the 7th December, writes:—We take this opportunity of proposing the name of the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood as a worthy successor to Professor Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. It is but meet to say that Mr. Birdwood has been working on the Senate for so many years with perfect zeal and good sense, always keeping the interests

of the student class at heart. As for his being an eminent scholar we need hardly refer to his learned decisions on the bench and to the rare distinction of LL.M. that he has won from an English University. We hope therefore that this suggestion of ours will be taken up in due course.

Remarks on the result of this year's L. M. & S. Examination of the Bombay University.

34. The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 12th December, says that the very small percentage of 22 of the number of candidates at the recent L. M. & S. Examination has successfully passed the examination, and that such a sad result was never witnessed before, and asks whether the Professors of the Grant Medical College were slack in giving instruction to their students, or a large number of the latter were dull-headed, or whether the examiners were overstrict. The *Satyavakta* also regrets that the University authorities should have discontinued the practice of furnishing the number of marks to candidates on payment of half a rupee per student, and requests the committee recently appointed to inquire into the working of the various University examinations to go into this question as well.

PART III.—*Railways.*

A complaint against the Southern Mahratta Railway.

35. The *Shri Shiváji* (68), in its issue of the 5th December, complains of absence of lights in third class carriages on the Southern Mahratta Railway and of the consequent inconvenience and risk to passengers, requests the railway authorities to pay attention to this complaint, and suggests that a fourth train should be run between Koregaum and Poona to prevent the present overcrowding of carriages.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th December 1890.

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(For the week ending 13th December 1890.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 20th December 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Fortnightly ...	500
13	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
14	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	375
15	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
16	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
17	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
18	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
19	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
20	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
21	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
22	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	600
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
28	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
29	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
30	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
31	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
32	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
33	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
34	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
35	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
36	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
37	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
38	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
39	„ Hunnar Uttejak...	Poona	Do.	...
40	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
41	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
42	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
43	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
44	„ Karmanuk	Poona...	Do.	1,000
45	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
46	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
47	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
48	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
49	„ Mahárashtrá Koki	Sátára...	Monthly	279
50	„ Mahárashtrá Mitr	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
51	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
52	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
53	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
54	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
55	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
56	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
57	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
58	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
59	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
60	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
61	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
62	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
63	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
64	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
65	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
66	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
67	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
68	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
69	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
70	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
71	„ Sumant and Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
72	„ Suryodayâ	Thána	Do.	290
73	„ Vanapriya	Chikodi	Fortnightly ...	90
74	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	180
75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
76	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
77	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
79	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
80	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
81	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
82	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
83	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	551
85	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
86	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
87	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
88	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
89	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
90	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
91	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
92	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
93	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
94	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
95	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
96	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
97	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
98	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,800
99	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
100	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
101	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
102	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
103	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
104	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
105	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
106	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
107	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
108	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
109	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
110	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
111	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
112	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
113	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
114	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
115	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
116	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
117	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
118	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
119	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
120	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
121	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	316
122	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
124	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number o Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
127	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
130	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
132	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
133	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
134	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
135	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
136	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
137	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
138	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
139	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
140	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
141	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
142	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
143	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
144	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
146	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
147	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
148	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	MARA'THI AND KA'NARESE.			
149	The Shri Siddheshvar	Bágalkot	Weekly ...	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvână Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
151	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
152	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
153	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	ANGLO-URDU.			
154	The Mahomedan Herald	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
	URDU.			
155	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
156	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
157	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
158	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
159	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
160	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
161	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
162	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
163	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
164	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
165	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
166	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
167	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
168	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 15th December, says that it would be of much use to Government if the next Indian National Congress were to discuss the grievances of the people in connection with the various branches of the public administration and to ascertain how far they are founded in truth. These complaints, it says, are:—(1) That the adjudication of suits by the Judicial Department is very costly and dilatory; (2) that rayats are, on account of oppression in the matter of the collection of land revenue, obliged to give up lands; (3) that the procedure followed by the police in investigating crime being tedious and high-handed, injured parties are unwilling to make complaints, and this leads Government to infer that crime is diminishing; (4) that the inclusion of many unnecessary subjects in the school curriculum leads to a proportionate neglect of useful subjects in schools, and that the expenditure of educational funds on Divisional Educational Inspectors is unnecessary; (5) that people cannot properly understand the aims of the numerous laws; and (6) that the local funds are not spent for the conveniences and education of the cultivators to a desirable extent.

Popular grievances against the public administration and suggestions to the Indian National Congress.

2. In alluding to the approaching Indian tour of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 18th December, says that many people in India are unable to understand how the British Government can welcome and do much honour to the Russian Crown-Prince as a guest if Russia is considered to be a steady enemy of British rule, and that while some persons apprehend evil results, others expect salutary consequences from the sojourn of the Czarewitch.

Reflections in connection with the approaching Indian tour of the Czarewitch.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 15th December, observes:—His Highness the Nizám cannot be supposed to be acting of his own accord in making the grand and costly preparations which are reported to be in progress at Aurangabad for the reception of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch, but must have been actuated by the Paramount Government. Perhaps, the latter wish to make a display of the loyalty of Native Indian Princes to the British Government with a view to impress the Czarewitch with the impracticability of a Russian invasion of India being undertaken with success. But the Czarewitch cannot be so simple as to mistake the Nizám's hospitality to be uninspired. He cannot, however, fail to see that the Indian people are happy under the British Government and that all attempts at alienating them from the British must prove futile.

4. In writing about Mr. Parnell, the *Gujaráti* (87), in its issue of the 14th December, says:—Those who are inclined to pick holes in English society will take note of the emphatic manner in which public opinion in Great Britain has pronounced itself against Mr. Parnell. This is as it should be. Our only regret is that the fall of the great Irish leader will not only postpone the solution of the Irish question, but will also exercise a retarding influence on the social and political progress of India, owing to the sensational disclosures of the Divorce Court and the inevitable confusion that must arise in the party politics of England.

English public opinion of Mr. Parnell after the O'Shea divorce suit.

5. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 14th December, writes:—When the Factory Commission was appointed to enquire into some of the important questions affecting the mill industry of India, speculation was rife amongst some of our contemporaries as to its real object and aims, and they went even to the length of doubting its *bonâ fides*. They thought that all this farce was apparently to be enacted to satisfy the Indian mill operatives, but that the real object was to sacrifice Indian interests to the good of Lancashire mill-owners. The report of the Commission is now out and no man in his senses can venture for a moment to say that the enquiry was slipshod, that

Approval of the report and recommendations of the Indian Factory Commission.

the opinions of the Commissioners on the several queries set to them are unfair or biased in any way, or that the recommendations made by them for the benefit of the operatives are unreasonable. We must say that the Commissioners have acted very fairly and justly between mill-owners and their operatives, and that they have left no room for the former to cavil at their opinions and recommendations. The mill operatives, on the other hand, have good reason to congratulate themselves upon what little they have been able to obtain by their constant agitation and representation of their grievances to Government in a loyal and constitutional manner. As the report of the Commission is now before Government we trust that no time will be lost in amending the old Act, which, properly speaking, ought to have been amended in 1885; but we need not regret the time that has been lost, because if the old Act had been amended five years ago, all the information which the Commission has now collected would not have been available to Government.

Comments on the report of the Indian Factory Commission.

6. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 14th December, writes:—The report of the Factory Commission has been already out, and in spite of the many forebodings that were expressed as regards the final issue of the somewhat narrow inquiries, their recommendations have substantially met with general approval. At one time fears were entertained,—and not unreasonably—that from the exclusive nature of the evidence, apart from the qualifications of the witnesses, the Commission would most probably be led to form one-sided opinions. But in the body of the admirable report that has been prepared with no less admirable despatch, there is sufficient evidence to show that from the beginning the Commissioners have been conscious of their position. As we pointed out at the time, the fact that only operatives, juvenile and others, were examined, was not at all the fault of the body itself, if at all a fault it was, as that of the Government of India; and as to their instructions on the subject, they were too clear and definite to admit of any misunderstanding. Most probably, the Government of India being in possession of the views of the other party, the employers of labour, as elicited and embodied in the labours of the Factory Commission of 1884, were desirous of having a record of those of the mill hands so as to effectually stop the mouths of Lancashire philanthropists. If this was their object it was admirably a wise one, and judging from the recommendations of the Commission they have apparently succeeded even beyond their expectations. It will be interesting to watch what those indefatigable gentlemen, Messrs. Hallett and Maclean, true to their own selfish interests, have to say now. We shall not be surprised if they question the competency of the body to perform the work. The Bombay Government have asked the Bombay mill-owners to place their views before Government in regard to the various issues involved. Briefly summarised, the recommendations of the Factory Commission amount to these: They are in favour of limiting the hours of work in the case of women to eleven, except in cases where such a limitation would work adversely to the pecuniary interests of the women themselves by being thrown out of employment. In the case of children, the limit of whose age is to be extended to fourteen, they recommend seven hours' work. Sunday is recommended as a general holiday or day of rest, exception being allowed in cases where any other religious or social holiday might fall in the course of the same week. In order to enable operatives to enjoy a full day of rest, it is pointed out that a specific provision might be made asking the employers of labour to have their machinery cleaned on Saturdays. They also recommend half an hour's respite at midday to allow the exhausted hands to refresh themselves for the rest of the day. The ordinary working day for all labourers should be from dawn to dusk as at present, and the mill-owners should be bound over to pay their workmen on the fifteenth of every month their wages for the preceding month. They also advise the municipal authorities of Bombay to co-operate with the mill-owners in opening schools for half-timers where they might receive elementary instruction. The proposals of the Commission are, on the whole, very moderate and thoughtful, except in the case of the limitation put upon the working hours for non-adults, in whose case, remembering the conditions of work in our country and the extreme poverty of their parents, an hour or two might have been usefully added to the somewhat

rigorous limit. We say this in full consciousness of the undoubted benefits of moderate work for constitutions that have yet to develop themselves. But it is the thought of the alternative of having to go without sufficient food that drives us to make these reflections. Of the two evils, over-work and under-feeding, the latter we imagine to be the graver one. There is also another risk involved in the seven-hours' limit, and that is, as pointed out by some, there is just the possibility of the same children being employed in two mills; so that, practically, what is intended to be averted, may actually take place in not a few cases with a vengeance. But in this matter, we trust, much can be done, and will be done, by the managers of the mills themselves.

Native Passenger Ships Commission and the exclusion from the scope of its enquiry the condition of the Bombay coasting traffic.

7. The same newspaper writes :—This is an age of Commissions. Just as the Factory Commission has submitted its report, we learn of another Commission being appointed to inquire into the condition of emigrant vessels in which Natives are carried to distant countries. The inquiry was necessitated by a difference of opinion which arose between the Bengal Government and the British India Steam Navigation Company. But we are sorry that this opportunity has not been taken advantage of to inquire into the condition of the Bombay coasting traffic. We hear loud complaints from passengers by these coasting steamers. We are informed that the condition of the third class passengers is very pitiable. There ought to be a statutory limit with regard to the space to be allotted to each individual passenger. At present they are crowded together like sheep. Some inconvenience is felt also with regard to latrine accommodation. These and other matters deserve to be inquired into and rules laid down for the greater comfort of third class passengers. We therefore support the suggestion of the *Native Opinion* to the people of Ratnágiri that they should send a representation to Government in regard to these and other grievances, and pray that they may be inquired into by the Commission now sitting.

Total abolition of the income-tax advocated by Mr. Mackay in his speech at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta disapproved and raising of the taxable limit recommended.

8. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 14th December, writes :—Though Mr. Mackay's speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta is not remarkable either for new ideas or for the solution of any intricate administrative problems, it drives home to the mind of the reader certain wholesome truths, the reality of which even the most muscular Anglo-Indian will dare not doubt. To every Anglo-Indian direct taxation was hitherto the most perfect of all systems of taxation; to him the abolition of the cotton import duties appeared as most certain to contribute to the happiness of the Indian consumer; to him, moreover, the disposal and disbursement of the Indian revenues by the India Office in England appeared to be the most just and economical financial administration. But this spell of official management, which kept carefully concealed the actual realities of our financial manipulation from the outside public, is now removed, and every Anglo-Indian must see, as Mr. Mackay has done, that if in spending Indian money Indian interests are to reign supreme, the power of the purse must entirely rest with the local Government, of course with such popular checks as may be quite necessary to repress extravagance. Though we may regret the circumstance that an Anglo-Indian public body could not so long see certain rampant evils in our administration until their own pockets were touched, we cannot help expressing our admiration for the bold stand Mr. Mackay makes in reference to almost all the subjects which he so happily touches in his long and able speech. Direct taxation has its own inherent evils, but we prefer it on the ground that it includes under it every official who under the license-tax escaped its levy, and it may therefore keep him on the alert lest a penny of the Indian revenue is mis-spent. Though the most highly paid servant on the face of the earth, he has had no tax to pay hitherto, and the income-tax in the place of the license-tax was welcomed because it was expected to give him some idea of the miseries of direct taxation. Our sympathies are, of course, in one respect with Mr. Mackay, and that is the feasibility of raising the limit of taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 a year, if not more. His remarks in regard to this question are so overpoweringly convincing that any Government would find a reason therein to raise it. The Hindu and the Eurasian is made of

the same blood and flesh, and it is absurd to say that the needs of the one are greater than those of the other. Owing to climatic causes there may be a little difference in their respective social needs, but that difference need not exceed the bounds of reason. That a person may spend more because he gets more, and *vice versa*, is the practice of life that ought to hold and does hold good in every society, be it Hindu or European. Though Mr. Mackay does not advocate two minima of taxation, he seems to favour the idea of some concession being made in the matter of taxation to the Europeans. Be that as it may, it cannot be denied that the minimum of taxable limit requires to be raised.

Disapproval of Mr. Mackay's remarks on the income-tax.

9. The *Sudhárak* (21), in its issue of the 15th December, writes :—There is nothing surprising in the fact that selfish merchants like Mr. Mackay are raising a cry for the abolition of the only tax which they have to pay for the proper government of the Empire. But what is surprising is that our own countrymen in Bengal, who fully understand the abject poverty in which the masses of the people are plunged, should also raise the same cry, although the salt-tax still remains as high as Rs. 2-8-0 a maund. It has been suggested by the Calcutta Committee of the Indian National Congress that this year's Congress should ask Government to abolish the income-tax. We hope the Congress will do nothing of the kind. The only grievance in connection with the income-tax which the Congress should press upon the attention of Government—and this has been done at previous meetings of that body—is with regard to the taxable minimum, which ought to be really raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 a year. A demand for the abolition of the tax would be unmitigatedly selfish, and we trust the coming Congress will not commit the folly of making such a demand.

Parliamentary interference in the matter of the dismissal of Mr. Drysdale, Police Superintendent, Panjáb, deprecated.

10. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 18th December, writes :—The dismissal of Mr. Drysdale, a Superintendent of Police in the Panjáb, for disobedience of Government orders against preaching Christianity, is likely to be brought to the notice of the House of Commons. Of course, to questions on this head Sir John Gorst will give proper replies, but that the mere touch to a European's hair should become a subject of debate in the House of Commons cannot but be surprising. The Government of India professes neutrality in religion, and all its servants are bound to obey its orders whenever strictly warned to do so. Non-interference in the religious beliefs of the Natives is the first principle of the British rule in this country, and if the authorities dismiss a servant of theirs for a breach of this cardinal principle, we do not think they can be rightly found fault with. Parliamentary interference in the matter must, therefore, be in contravention of Her Majesty's Proclamation, and of the declared policy of the Supreme Government. We are sorry Mr. Samuel Smith should undertake to take before the House a matter which is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Indian Government. If such paltry questions were made the subject of debate in the House, the independence of Indian Government would be seriously jeopardized. It will be better for responsible members of Parliament to consider this side of the question before Mr. Smith's motion is allowed to come in the usual way before the House.

Remarks in connection with filling up vacancies in certain high posts in India.

11. The *Gujaráti* (87), in its issue of the 14th December, writes :—Lord Connemara has left for England and his place is filled up by an English lord, about whom nobody knows anything. We are sorry for our friends in the sister presidency, who must, however, submit to the inexplicable decrees of Jove. Sir Andrew Scoble retires in April next, and he is to be succeeded by a legislator of unknown antecedents. It is certainly a pity that men of Sir Raymond West's legal attainments should have been ignored for considerations of party politics. Professor Wordsworth retires shortly, and we must say frankly that if higher education in this presidency is to be maintained on a high level, Government should engage first-class University men in England and not fill colleges with third-rate tutors. A thousand resolutions on moral education issued from the Secretariat are utterly useless as compared with

the abiding moral influence of a scholar like Professor Wordsworth, and we hope Government will do their best to recruit the present staff in the manner we have proposed and thus maintain the prestige of their institutions. In one of the Indian High Courts the Chief Justiceship will, it is said, shortly fall vacant, and here too we would ask Government to think ten times before they make any appointment. In no civilized country in the world have impatient Judges, even though they be unusually quick, been found to shine as brilliantly as they would otherwise do. Judges, extremely polite but not blessed with a strong individuality, hardly do better. A judicial tribunal with officialised impulses or with a strong bias is never desirable. But ignorance, even though it were assisted by a few platitudes from the learned judgments delivered by distinguished legal luminaries, is simply intolerable. Hence in all ages and countries profound learning, independence and integrity of character, and high intellectual merits have ever been prized in Judges, and as our Government have, on the whole, never been oblivious of this consideration in their judicial appointments we have no doubt that if any vacancy occurs in any High Court, every regard will be paid to the wider and far-reaching considerations that must naturally suggest themselves to a far-seeing Government in filling up the most responsible and dignified seat on the bench.

12. The *Gujarát Mitra* (88), in its issue of the 14th December, writes :—

Approval of the appointment of Mr. J. Nugent as an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Mr. John Nugent's elevation to the Imperial Legislative Council as an additional member is a decided honour to the Bombay Civil Service, of which he is a prominent member. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's Government could not make a better selection from the rank and file of this remarkable, but much pampered body.

13. The *Native Opinion* (18), in its issue of the 14th December, writes :—

Mr. Justice Birdwood recommended for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University after the retirement of Professor (now Dr.) Wordsworth.

With the retirement of Professor Wordsworth the question of importance in connection with our University will be the appointment to the vacant Vice-Chancellorship. This is an office of honour and must be conferred in turn on men who have championed the cause of the University, are zealous in its work, and prominent educationists. Among a number of those whose names occur to us are Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Honourable Mr. Latham, Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. P. M. Mehta, and Mr. Badrudin Tyabji. But many of these are juniors, and necessarily the honour must fall to some one of those who is in every way senior to them all. To our mind Mr. Justice Birdwood appears to be the person on whom the mantle of the Vice-Chancellorship should fall this time. He was twice Dean in the Arts Faculty and always took prominent part in all the discussions connected with every University question. In the world of science he is sufficiently known as a botanist and is a lawyer of long standing. In having such a person, full of every educational experience, for our Vice-Chancellor, the University authorities will not only honour him, but honour themselves. Like Professor Wordsworth, Mr. Justice Birdwood will retire, and it is but quite meet that we should have a highly seasoned educationist at the head of our University for some time to come. We have no doubt our proposal will be received with approval, and the Native press to which he is so well known will support his appointment.

14. The *Hitechchhu* (89) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 18th December, observes :—

Mr. Kálábhái Lallubhái recommended for the Small Causes Court Judgeship, Surat.

We recommend the Government of Lord Harris to appoint Mr. Kálábhái Lallubhái, a well-known and able pleader of Surat, to the Small Causes Court Judgeship at that station which will be shortly vacated by the retirement of Khán Bahádur Kaikhasru Hormasji Alpaivála. Mr. Kálábhai has done important services to the cause of education, particularly female education, and we think that his meritorious work came to the knowledge of His Excellency at his recent visit to Surat. If Mr. Kálábhái had accepted Government service when he was offered the post of a Subordinate Judge some years ago he would have by this time become a First Class Subordinate Judge. As it is advisable to have for a Small Causes Court Judgeship a pleader of long practice, we suggest that Mr. Kálábhái, whose prac-

tice extends over 20 years and who has won golden opinions of the successive District Judges, may be appointed to the post. The Small Causes Court Judgeship ought to be reserved for successful pleaders of long standing and not for a Subordinate Judge, because the latter has a chance to rise to the highest grade in his own line.

Suggestions in connection with the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency.

15. In reviewing the latest report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, the *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 14th December, writes:—It is quite possible that the posts of Divisional Inspectors proposed by Mr. Ozanne will be given to European subordinates of the Survey Department, and if this be done the department will be naturally looked upon with apprehension by the public. There is another danger also. It is proposed to place the District Inspector under the Collector. We beg to suggest that the Collector being an overworked officer, it is not desirable to increase his burdens. As revenue officers Collectors are not the fittest officials to be entrusted with the duties of protecting the agricultural classes. If an instance of the mischievous result of the system were wanted, we might point out the just complaint made by Mr. Ozanne in paragraph 22 of his report. Collectors, blinded by their over-zeal for protecting Government revenue, often misunderstand Government orders, and in a country where knowledge of official orders and Government policy is denied to the public, Collectors consciously or unconsciously defeat the objects of Government and give rise to great discontentment. We are constrained to observe that the system of supervision and control, which takes no notice of the conduct of a Collector who postpones remissions of revenue until the plantation has actually been formed, and all this against express orders of Government, is radically defective. To entrust the execution of beneficial measures to such officers is the most successful way of defeating Government objects. Another instance of the unsympathetic and indifferent conduct of Collectors is the execution of beneficial measures as seen in the matter of *takávi* advances. The unsympathetic manner in which these advances are made has grown to be a reproach on the department, and if we are not misinformed, Dr. Voelker has found good reason to make a strong grievance out of it. The Agricultural Association of Poona, in its recent representation to Government, touched upon this point and recommended that this beneficent power should be entrusted to the Agricultural Department. As a rule, revenue officers are unwilling to take any protective measures. They fancy that their efficiency consists in being most exacting and this they most religiously do. Whenever appeals to their generosity are made they suspect some treachery and are very unwilling to grant such prayers lest they might be imposed upon. To entrust the new duties to this class of unsympathetic administrators is therefore to court failure, and we hope Mr. Ozanne will try to represent to Government the necessity of keeping his department entirely free from the influence or meddling of the district revenue officials. In connection with this work of organization we have to make one more suggestion, namely, that, if practicable, it should be arranged to give preference to the system of imparting agricultural education through the vernaculars and to impart it to those who are likely to engage in agriculture. Money spent on agricultural classes in high schools and even at the College of Science is, we fear, a waste. This suggestion has also the advantage of being supported by the Agricultural Association. The next interesting portion of the report is that which treats of experimental farms. We are very much pleased to find that these farms are doing much good work in their way, but we cannot help observing that the work will be more usefully done by trying the system of grants-in-aid. We should suggest that Government should keep in its service competent advisers, whose duty it ought to be to help private gentlemen in acclamatizing exotics, in improving the quality of their produce, and doing such other things as are at present done on experimental farms. It would be of great help to the agriculturists if the *venue* of agricultural experiments were selected as near agricultural centres as possible, so that the agriculturists of the surrounding parts might find it easy to inspect the work from time to time. We suggest this, especially because we have heard people say that they cannot afford to spend money like water. They refuse to believe in the accounts

published and they remark that Superintendents of farms have recourse to methods which they will never divulge. These are prejudices, no doubt, but they must be overcome, and what we suggest is the best manner of getting them over. Besides, we know from experience that improvements made in this way spread very fast, as can be noticed in the fields round about the Native State of Sángli. There is a very interesting account given of experiments on various indigenous and exotic products, such as wheat, date, palm, arrow-root, indigo, divi-divi and strawberry. The experiments with divi-divi were very successful, indeed, and rich land-owners ought to take to the cultivation of it. Artificial manures must sooner or later be had recourse to, and we are glad to find that the utilization of bones for manure is attracting attention. We should like to suggest that Government should start a factory on its own account in a central place and teach the people to make bone-manure, and when the people begin to do that for themselves the Government concern may be closed. It is in this way only that small village industries can be popularized. A commencement in this direction has already been made in the starting of a working dairy near Poona. We hope tangible progress will be made in this direction and rural industries revived. The report before us is a substantial record of useful work done, and we notice with some feeling of pride and pleasure that Mr. Ozanne mentions in this report the fact that the department was under the conduct of Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái Kirpárám for nearly half a year, during which time the work done was not the less efficient. We congratulate Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái on this success and hope that the department may be permanently placed under him after Mr. Ozanne.

Comments on the report of the Sanitary Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1889.

16. In noticing the resolution of the Bombay Government on the annual report of the Sanitary Department for the year 1889, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 17th December, regrets the long delay that has occurred in the publication of the report, censures the people for failing to get every birth registered through various prejudices, and expresses much concern at the failure of Dr. MacRury to suggest some means for adoption by Government and municipalities to lessen mortality from fevers, the number of deaths from which were during the year nearly half of the deaths from other diseases and which are rightly held to be the great curse of India.

Approval of the enhanced sentence passed by the Bombay High Court on Mr. Hill, Executive Engineer, Tansa Water-works.

17. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (90), in its issue of the 14th December, expresses satisfaction at the enhancement of sentence by the High Court on Mr. Hill, Executive Engineer, Tansa Water-works, for assaulting Mr. Shivlál, a municipal clerk, and at the strong remarks made by the Honourable Judges on the conduct of the accused and the trying Magistrate. The paper, however, suggests that the High Court ought to take more severe notice of the vagary of the Magistrate in not allowing the prosecution to be represented by counsel and in not examining the witnesses for the prosecution. It also observes that it is not safe to empower young Civilians with powers of a First Class Magistrate, and recommends the separation of the Judicial from the Revenue Department. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (86) and the *Ahmedabad Times* (94), in their issues of the 14th and 16th December, respectively, express satisfaction at the result of the case.]

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Báláji Lakshman Oka on special duty in connection with forest matters in the Thána District.

18. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 14th December, approves of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Báláji Lakshman Oka on special duty in connection with forest matters in the Thána District, and says that Mr. Oka is a man who would not do an act that would benefit Government at the expense of the rayats with a view to obtain some title or other substantial reward for himself, and that those who appointed him to this work deserve praise. The paper advises the people in the Thána District to place their grievances and demands before Mr. Oka, who, it is said, will not fail to consider them favourably, if convinced of their genuineness.

19. The *Jagadádarsh* (40), in its issue of the 14th December, mentions the make-shifts said to have been resorted to in appointing certain outsiders to posts in the Revenue Department in the Ahmednagar District, in supersession of the claims of certain clerks and in contravention of the standing order regarding clerks to the Chief Constables in the district being provided for in the Revenue Department.

A protest against certain appointments in the Revenue Department in the Ahmednagar District.

20. The *Bakul* (25) of Ratnágiri, in its issue of the 14th December, says that various rumours are current in the town regarding Theebaw, probably owing to the discontinuance of the purchase of articles of food in the bazár for his daily use and the dismissal of his barber and washerman. It is also said that he is irritated at the sight of a Government servant and that he and his Superintendent, Mr. Manyps, are not on good terms. These matters, says the paper, did not reach the ears of the Collector of Ratnágiri, or else he would have at once set them aright.

Theebaw's life at Ratnágiri.

21. The *Praja Mat* (124), in its issue of the 13th December, observes:—Under the revised survey and assessment the land-tax has been enhanced in the Daskroi Táluka, and we find from the letter No. 266, dated 18th June 1890, issued by the Collector of Ahmedabad, that some concessions have been made in the case of 52 villages only, either because the inhabitants complained against the enhancement or for some other reason. We request the Mámlatdár of the Daskroi Táluka to represent the case of the remaining villages of the táluka to the Collector and obtain similar concessions.

Enhanced land-tax in the Daskroi Táluka and a request to the authorities in the matter.

22. In reference to the Government resolution on the report on the police administration in the town of Bombay for the year 1889, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 15th December, says:—There was a large increase in the offences of theft, murder and attempts at murder, and hurt by dangerous weapons, and it is to be regretted that it should be so. It is still more to be lamented that the proportion of the stolen property recovered was only half, and that out of the six murders perpetrated during the year only one was prosecuted with conviction, while the murderers in the remaining five cases are still at large. The failure of the police in regard to the last-mentioned crime is likely to have a bad effect on the mind of the *badmashes* and it is gratifying that Government have expressed their regret at this unsatisfactory result. It is to be hoped that less attention will be devoted by the police to offences against the Public Conveyance and the Police Acts, whose number is something enormous, and that more will be bestowed upon crimes of a serious nature.

Police administration and crime in the city of Bombay.

23. The *Jáme Jamshed* (113), in its issue of the same date, observes that it has been admitted by experienced officers of the Bombay police that on account of the industrial progress of the city, wages have considerably risen, and that hence the police cannot attract sufficiently intelligent men for the constabulary on the small pay of the policeman, that this state of things leads to frequent misunderstandings between the police and the citizens, that it is desirable to raise the salary of constables and to engage the services of educated young Natives in the higher ranks of the police, and that if this is done crime in Bombay, about the increase of which there has been a complaint of late, is sure to lessen, assuring better security to the citizens.

24. The *Gujaráti* (87), in its issue of the 14th December, regrets that the Bombay police should not be able to keep under proper check some swindlers, who have rented a place at Parel or Mátunga and are in the habit of tempting, by the offer of heavy interest and valuable gold ornaments in mortgage, money-lenders to go to their quarters with money and there robbing them of it. The paper observes that in a case of this kind that went before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on Friday last, Mr. Karsandás Chhabildás, barrister for the prosecution, requested the Court to issue warrants against the

Swindlers in Bombay and th local po lice.

accused, but the Court declined to do so, saying that it was the duty of the police to arrest them without warrants. The *Gujaráti* congratulates Mr. Karsandás on his taking an earnest interest in an attempt to expose the thieves whom the police has failed to arrest.

PART II.—*Education.*

Professorships in the Government Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (16), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—The retirement of Professor Wordsworth creates a vacancy in the literary professorships in the Arts colleges of Government. It is, indeed, hardly possible to expect that his equal in every respect could be found to fill his place, but at one time there was an idea to bring out from England a fresh first-class man. It seems now that the idea is given up and it is intended to appoint Mr. Waddington of the Gujarát College to fill the vacancy. We know nothing of Mr. Waddington and are unable to say precisely how far he is qualified for the post. But those who have had opportunities of knowing him are not satisfied that the arrangement will exactly carry out the first idea of the Government. We are sorry Government is breaking a good resolution it once formed. The professorial strength of our Arts colleges is notoriously defective, and this defectiveness is at the root of all the weakness of higher education. The University is striving to improve the courses of its studies and to raise all round the tone of its standards. But no effort on the part of the University to make our educational system a model one will avail at all unless the machinery which is to work the system is improved. The practice of promoting head masters of high schools to professorships has been found to be a failure in many notable instances. Professors must be men of superior culture, specially qualified in particular branches of literature and science, and capable of inspiring a high ideal in the minds of their pupils. Such men must be brought out fresh from England, and once brought as Professors they must not be drafted away to other work, but must be induced to look forward for promotion in their own line. The policy of the Government is to maintain a few institutions, but make them model ones. This policy cannot succeed unless the men to work the institutions are model men.

Suggestions to the Bombay University.

26. The *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 19th December, observes:—We are sorry to find that since the abolition of the system of giving grace marks by the Bombay University, several candidates have had the misfortune of being plucked for failing to earn half a mark to make up the required number of marks for passing. We therefore recommend the re-introduction of this system. It is also desirable to supply the candidates with the number of marks received by them on payment of a fee of half a rupee, in order that they may know their weakness and make it up. Some check ought to be exercised on such examiners as draw questions which do not fall under the prescribed standard, as was the case at last year's B. A. and this year's B. Sc. Examinations. The examiner in Botany at the University School Final Examination did not issue his papers on the appointed days and put the candidates to great inconvenience, and it is therefore not unfair to ask him to pay carriage hire for those days to the candidates. We hear that several examiners at the First B. A. and P. E. Examinations did not observe uniformity of standard at the *viva voce* examination. The University authorities ought also to be more particular in prescribing portions of text-books for the curriculum. Such irregularities create an impression that the University wants to discourage higher education, and this may be assumed from the falling off in the number of candidates at the last P. E. Examination. We are also sorry to find that no encouragement is given to a revival of the study of the vernaculars, and we request Mr. V. A. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, and his friends, to agitate the subject once more.

Marks in University examinations.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 17th December, observes:—The recently introduced practice of informing candidates of the number of marks they obtained at the different University examinations on payment of

a fee of eight annas is said to have been discontinued without the publication of any reasons by the University authorities. This practice, which was so beneficial in the case of the successful as well as unsuccessful candidates without any injury to the University interests, ought not to have been, if it has actually been, discontinued, and ought to be revived soon, since the discontinuance would make the public suspicious about the system followed in giving marks by the University examiners.

The new examination rules of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

28. A correspondent of the same newspaper, in its issue of the 15th December, observes that before the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was formally opened it was authoritatively announced that three years' course in the institute would make an ordinarily intelligent student a fair mechanical engineer capable of taking charge of engines and machinery, and that the institute had applied to Government for power to issue certificates of competency under the Boiler Inspection Act; it is desirable therefore to know if such power has been granted to the institution by Government as the students are anxious to know the result of the application. The correspondent also asks if the examination rules recently published, whereby only those who come in the first class will be permitted to style themselves Licentiates of Mechanical Engineering and nothing is settled about those who come under the second class or "pass," will be held applicable to the students now attending the institution, since these examination rules have been published only lately and it would be an injustice to apply them to these students.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

[Terrible disaster caused by the collapse of a building in Jámbli Street, Mándvi, Bombay.

29. In noticing the collapse of a building in Jámbli Street, Mándvi, at Bombay, by which more than thirty-five people have been killed and some forty badly injured, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—It has been incontestably proved that there are many jerry buildings in Bombay that have been built by persons desirous to earn a large amount of rent at a small cost with the ultimate object of selling off those buildings, and a stricter inspection of buildings than hitherto made by the municipality is indispensably needed for the safety of the people. The Municipal Corporation ought also to make haste to pass building rules under the Municipal Act. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (113) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (96) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

30. The same newspaper, in its issue of the next day, writes:—From enquiries made by the police in connection with the collapse of the house, it appears that the building was originally erected by one Ján Mahomed, a professional constructor of jerry buildings well known to the municipality. It was the duty of the Corporation to have exercised strict supervision over the erection of the building that has now fallen down, after permission was granted to the said Ján Mahomed to erect it, and its failure to do so is censurable. It is said that a short time ago information was received by the Corporation that the house was in a dangerous condition and the usual written notice was served on its owner to repair it; but a satisfactory explanation is said to have been rendered by the owner and the notice was withdrawn. If this report be true, the public ought to be informed of the nature of the explanation rendered by the owner that induced the withdrawal of the notice.

Smoke nuisance at Parel and Worli in Bombay.

31. A correspondent of the same newspaper, in its issue of the 15th December, says that the thick black smoke issuing from the chimneys of the factories in the neighbourhood of Parel and from the chimney of the pumping station at Worli at Bombay is injurious to the health of the residents of those quarters, and that it seems that if the Act for the abatement of the smoke nuisance is still in force at Bombay it is not properly enforced. The nuisance is attributable to the inferior coal used at these mills and would be abated if the owners of these factories used South Wales coal, which is tolerably cheap.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Mismanagement in the Nizám's State and a request to Government in the matter.

32. In alluding to the rumour that an expenditure of two lákhs of rupees on the reception of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch is to be made by the Nizám's State, the *Hindusthán* (112), in its issue of the 14th December, observes:—There is much mismanagement in this State. The Nizám is a guileless young man, whose officers are taking undue advantage of his simplicity. They lavish money on worthless objects and increase the burden of taxation on the people. The administrative machinery is defective throughout, and the agricultural classes are left uncared for. Large sums of money are spent on giving entertainments to British officers, and the Resident does not seem to take much interest in the welfare of the people. The Nizám is also indulging in luxuries. Under these circumstances the State can never improve. We therefore recommend Government to give good advice to the Nizám in the matter.

Proclamation issued under the instructions of the Bombay Government that Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud will not be re-employed in the service of the Cambay State.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—On the 13th instant a proclamation was issued under the instructions of the Bombay Government, informing the people of Cambay that Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud would not be re-employed in the service of that State. This information is not likely to satisfy the subjects of that State or the Native public, since a similar proclamation was issued when Mr. Laud resigned the Diwán's post some years ago and yet he was re-employed afterwards. It is urgently needed in the interests of the Cambay subjects that a public enquiry should be made into the sad occurrences of September last at Cambay, the reasons which gave rise to them and the regrettable consequences following them, but no signs of it are yet to be seen.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd December 1890.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH DECEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Legislative interference in effecting social reforms approved.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—The social reform agitation has lately assumed a different aspect. Men of sound judgment and vast experience propound that the leaders of the masses would do well to resort to State interference. It will be remembered that we have been all along advocating reforms, reasonable and proper, which have been suggested by thoughtful minds. After having considered the *pros* and *cons* of the question that has lent considerable weight to the topics of the day, we are inclined to believe in the advice to be found in the expressions and utterances of persons that claim respect and due regard from at least the educated portion of our community. Our interview with a few of the educated persons of mature understanding and sincere conviction from every-day life has resulted of late in our tendency towards a firm belief that the interference of the State would go a great way in checking the degenerating propensities of the present generation. Fears have been entertained in some quarters that legislation is not calculated to advance the general welfare of the Hindu community. The influence of Western civilization has unconsciously tended towards loosening the bonds of caste prejudices, and it is likely that legislation would accelerate the onward progress of the general welfare of our community. We are of opinion that legislative interference will in the end command greater sympathy and prove to be most effective in accomplishing the desired end.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd December 1890.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 52 OF 1890.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 27th December 1890.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	420
2	„ Indian Spectator...	Do.	Do.	1,000
3	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Daily	...
4	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Weekly	400
5	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	410
6	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	800
7	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
8	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
9	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
10	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
11	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	375
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	450
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	4,125
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	2,565
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	1,325
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	600
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	200
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Bhámini Prakásh	Poona	Do.	...
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	110
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	390
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Daivadnya Samáchár	Bombay	Monthly	300
31	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	...
32	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	850
33	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	315
34	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
35	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
36	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
37	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
38	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	392
39	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
40	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	265
41	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
42	„ Karmanuk	Poona...	Do.	1,000
43	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
44	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,300
45	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
46	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
47	„ Maháráshtră Koki	Sátára...	Monthly	279
48	„ Maháráshtră Mitr	Do.	Weekly	250

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Mahárâshtrâ Vritt	Sátára	Weekly	...
50	„ Moda Vritt	Wái	Do.	350
51	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
52	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	285
53	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	168
54	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	306
55	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,150
56	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
57	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bárai	Do.	350
58	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
59	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
60	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	130
61	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
62	„ Ratnákar	Kaládgi	Do.	...
63	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	325
64	„ Satyâ Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	273
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
69	„ Sumant and Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
70	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	290
71	„ Vanapriya...	Chikodi	Fortnightly ...	90
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	250
75	„ Vijay	Sháhápur	Do.	175
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	299
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	551
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
85	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Weekly	2,450
86	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	769
87	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
88	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
89	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,747
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	589
91	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	325
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,200
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,800
97	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	700
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	536
100	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
101	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Do.	Weekly	984
102	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	700
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
106	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	1,200
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,600
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	1,200
115	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	455
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	316
120	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	415
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
122	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number o Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
125	The Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	78
128	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	400
131	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	588
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	697
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	652
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	550
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	738
139	„ Vidya Kalpalatika	Jámnagar	Fortnightly ...	...
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Monthly ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	800
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	320
144	„ Lok Bandhu	Do.	Do.	150
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	308
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	260
	MARA'THI AND KA'NARESE.			
147	The Shri Siddheshvar	Bágalkot	Weekly ...	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	367
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	ANGLO-URDU.			
152	The Mahomedan Herald	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	21
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
157	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	850
158	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	160
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1,075
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	925
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	290
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	650
	ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.			
165	O Anglo-Lusitano	Bombay	Weekly	1,500
166	The Horas Vagas	Do.	Do.	...

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Visit of the Czarewitch to India and its supposed object.

1. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 21st December, writes:—The visit of the Czarewitch to India has supplied subject for mysterious speculation to some of our contemporaries, but it seems to us that to suspect deep political motives in the visit is as reasonable as to suppose that the proceedings of the Indian National Congress cover treason to the Government. Something of the kind might have been probable had the distinguished visitor passed through the country *incognito* and visited places favourable for political intrigue; but, we fancy, Russian diplomacy is too astute to associate such an object with the public travels of the heir-apparent to the Russian throne, nor can it be in want of secret agents for carrying out secret objects. Russia is an enemy of England and the latter is taking precautions against her warlike attempts on our frontiers; but the two countries are now at peace and there can be nothing strange in the Czarewitch being treated as an honoured guest by the Government, for that is a social amenity which even political enemies not at war are bound to show to each other, and even private life is not without its counterpart. It seems a London paper considers that the Anglo-Indians will feel the visit as the chickens take the advent of the fox in their own farmyard. That we take to be a jest; there is no ground at all for taking the matter seriously. Nor have the Native States any reason for apprehension even if the Czarewitch should visit any of them, for he is a guest of the British Government and will be attended by British officers. It is, therefore, unwise to raise a cloudy discussion on the subject, and thereby to confuse the minds of ill-informed persons.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch's Indian tour.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch's tour in India is to be hailed with great joy. His Imperial Highness is sure to be favourably impressed from personal observation with the progress which the people of India are making in civilization, their contentment and their loyalty to the British Crown, and to see that it would be sheer madness and a waste of time and money on the part of the Russian or any other European power to try to tempt the Indians from their fealty to the British Government. The liberty enjoyed by the people of India is certain to impress the Czarewitch particularly as something that he has not witnessed at home. It is to be hoped that the Indian authorities will give the Czarewitch an opportunity of mixing freely with the Natives, since the removal of the company of Native soldiers and substitution of European soldiers at the Government House at Malabar Hill during the short stay of His Imperial Highness in Bombay have given rise to some rumours in Native society.

The position of the sixth Indian National Congress.

3. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 22nd December, says:—The sixth Indian National Congress that shortly meets at Calcutta is surrounded with more difficulties than were met with by the previous Congresses. The continuous efforts of some of the Anglo-Indians and of a limited portion of the Mahomedan community to scandalize the Congress movement as opposed to the interests of Government and calculated to do harm to the Mahomedans, have gathered strength this year. The attempt of the Congress leaders to secure Mr. Gantz of Madras as President at this year's Congress meeting has ended in the Eurasian community of that presidency, that hitherto stood more or less in favour of the Congress, being estranged from the movement like the Eurasians of other parts of the Indian Empire. The heads of Governments at the different presidencies are this year men of conservative views, who would receive the movement with more dislike than was entertained by Lord Dufferin two years ago. The supporters of the Congress are not, however, unable to remove the ill effects of all this opposition. More serious difficulties have arisen in connection with the home affairs of the Congress. The very important questions of selecting a Chief Secretary for the Congress who will work heart and soul and devote his best energies to the advancement of the cause, and of setting aright

the financial position of the movement, have been closely pressing themselves on the attention of the Congressionists. It is said that as the Congress is growing in numbers and importance the influence and usefulness of the different political associations of the country are lessening, and that these bodies are experiencing difficulties in the advancement of local interests. If this allegation be correct, the associations ought to be freed from their difficulties without weakening the Congress in the least. The note of warning conveyed by the orthodox party at Poona against the National Social Conference being identified with the Congress in the matter of attacks on Hindu social customs is not less serious than the other Congress questions. The position of the Congress has thus become delicate for the time being, and it is to be hoped that sound discretion will be exercised in extricating this important national movement from the difficulties that surround it.

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India stopping rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes.

4. The same newspaper says :—The deaths of about twenty-five thousand persons are caused every year by the bites of venomous snakes, and the mortality from this cause alone is, according to the statement of Government officers, increasing every year. The reward of a few annas given for the destruction of a venomous snake is not sufficient inducement to bring about an extensive destruction of these dangerous reptiles so as to produce an appreciable reduction in the deaths caused by them, and hence the expenditure of Rs. 2,37,000 on rewards for the destruction of snakes during the last eleven years has not proved effective and the evil has consequently grown. Notwithstanding this, it has been decided to stop giving rewards any longer. It is also asserted that for the sake of rewards snakes are fed and fostered by some persons. This assertion is surprising; but whether it is true or not, it behoves Government to increase the reward and permit the use of firearms for the destruction of snakes.

Remarks in connection with the letter of 25th November from the Liverpool Cotton Association to Mr. James, Commissioner, N. D., on fraudulent packing and mixing of cotton.

5. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 23rd December, says :—The letter dated the 25th November last which the Liverpool Cotton Association have addressed to Mr. James, Commissioner, Northern Division, in answer to a communication from him on the subject of false packing and admixture of good and bad qualities of cotton, is to the effect that there are no reasons whatever for reviving the Cotton Frauds Act as desired by the English cotton merchants, and it is to be hoped that Mr. James will cease to ask for the enactment of such a law. It is, however, suggested by the Association that the Indian Merchandize Marks Act should be made applicable to cases of fraudulent packing and mixing. The suggestion is unacceptable. It is not right that the restraint of a law should be imposed on farmers and cotton dealers without just cause. If this be not granted, the question would be, why should no restraint be imposed by a legislative enactment on the use of clay and other objectionable substances in sizing English cotton cloth? But in our opinion such matters should be allowed to be settled between the vendor and the purchaser. The Liverpool Cotton Association themselves expect to put down the evil of fraudulent packing and mixing by the new rules made by them for sampling and purchasing, and the Indian farmers and cotton dealers should be allowed time to watch and protect their own interests.

A suggestion to Government not to interfere in Hindu social matters.

6. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 19th December, writes :—We are of firm opinion—and it is the opinion of all right-minded persons—that Hindu society does need reform, but not to the extent made out. Those who traduce the society do so because, perhaps, they have some object to secure quite independent of the amelioration of the condition of Hindu women. We exhort the Government of India to abstain from all legislative interference, unless it be prepared for a popular rising, for directly the masses learn that the Government is binding them down to do what is prohibited by their religion, their feelings will be excited and we shall have perhaps a repetition of the mutiny of 1857. Government officials will do well to abstain

from all public movements, unless they are prepared to take the consequences of the parts they may play in such movements.

Mr. Lionel Ashburner on Hindu marriage laws.

7. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 21st December, writes:—Our readers know the name of Mr. Lionel Ashburner but too well. He was the representative of a school which is, happily for us, passing away from our midst. It was he who always showed the greatest disrespect to the Sárvajanik Sabha, and as long as he ruled supreme at the head-quarters of Government the Sabha's representations were scarcely read. However, we have nothing to do now with that part of his career. Recently he has contributed an article to the *National Review* in regard to Hindu marriage laws which contains some very astounding statements. We mean to-day to notice only one of these. Regarding Hindu widows he observes: "The real reason why the Indian widow declines to be reformed by philanthropic legislation is that she is a chartered libertine. She is allowed greater latitude of conduct. Society is very tolerant of her frailties; they are ignored and condoned, and she is by no means inclined to relinquish the Bohemian freedom of an amateur member of the *demi morde*." Such statements, even if they were true, one would not be justified in publishing. They cause unnecessary pain. But in this case they have not even the merit of being true. They are gross and palpable falsehoods, and we wonder how any respectable English magazine could allow an article containing such statements to be published. The English people are very sensitive of their honour. They ought to know, therefore, what wounded honour means. Moreover, they are very fond of posing before the world as chivalrous people. Does it behove them, then, to allow such grossly libellous and utterly false charges to be brought against the helpless widows of India? If men like Mr. Ashburner fall into such errors can we wonder if a few young men in India form a low opinion about European society and European morals from what they read about them in sensational and other novels?

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 22nd December, writes:—If the knowledge of the country, its people, and their manners and customs, displayed by Mr. Ashburner in his article after 35 years' residence in the Bombay Presidency, is the kind of knowledge possessed by the average Anglo-Indian Civilian of this country, all we can say is that that knowledge is one on which they can hardly expect to be congratulated. Moreover, it must be said of such Anglo-Indians that they must have gone through life during their long residence in this country with their eyes and ears shut. It is only on this supposition, if the *bona fides* of Anglo-Indian writers like Mr. Ashburner is to be accepted, that their foolish writings can be accounted for. But if they should take exception to this supposition, the only other alternative supposition on which their foolish writings can be accounted for is that they are wilful and deliberate slanderers. Such are the horns of the dilemma between which they must find themselves placed, and, so far as we are concerned, they are quite welcome to choose either of the horns as they please. If they choose the former, Anglo-Indian writers of Mr. Ashburner's type, if they are retired Government servants, deserve to be summarily deprived of the handsome pensions they draw from the revenues of this country, for the simple reason that their knowledge of the country, its people, their manners and customs proves conclusively that they must have discharged their duties most perfunctorily, it being postulated that the gross ignorance that they display is absolutely incompatible with a proper discharge by them of their duties while in the service. In the other case they deserve to be horsewhipped and sent to jail for their wilful and deliberate slanders. It was Mr. Ashburner who in 1877 was one of the warmest supporters of the policy of the Vernacular Press Act; and it is very strange, indeed, that he, who used to be indignant at the alleged misrepresentations and slanderous and seditious writings of the vernacular press, should have surpassed the most scurrilous section of that press in this respect.

A donkey marriage at Poona.

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 22nd December, writes:—Poona is nothing, if not original. On Friday last a male ass about six months old and a female ass of about two months were united together in solemn

wedlock with all the pomp and circumstance of a true marriage ceremony. Mr. Gopál Vináyak Joshi issued invitations and there was a large gathering at his house to witness the ceremony. This marriage seems to have been celebrated by way of a protest against a marriage celebrated the same evening at Poona in high life, where the bride was seven years of age and the bridegroom twelve. One of the parties to the marriage is said to be a signatory to the paper of pledges circulated last year. The marriage is thus a typical case in all respects, illustrative of our vaunted progress in the matter of marriage reform.

A protest against the Social Conference holding its meetings in the Congress pavilion.

10. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 21st December, publishes the following letter from Mr. Sadáshiv Shástri Thatte, President of a meeting of orthodox Hindus held at Poona in Murlidhar's temple on the 14th December 1890, to the President of the Sixth National Congress, Calcutta :— Some of the people attending the National Congress who have little regard for their own religion have for the last three or four years commenced to hold meetings under the denomination of Social Conference in the Congress pavilion against Hindu religious customs, and create discontent and disquietude in the minds of the people by applying for legislative interference therein. As this practice is likely to be prejudicial to the Congress by creating a difference between the so-called reformers and those who are proud of their ancient religious customs, we beg you will not allow the Social Conference to be held in the Congress pavilion, and thus avoid a misunderstanding that the Congress and the Social Conference are one and the same thing. In the petition which we have forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General, requesting that there should not be any legislative interference with our social or religious customs, we have distinctly stated that the so-called reformers are not our recognised leaders in social or religious matters. We therefore hope that you will give due consideration to our request, and will favour us with a reply as to what course you mean to pursue in connection with the matter.

Honours conferred on his subjects by His Highness the Nizám on his birthday and their clashing with British honours.

11. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 20th December, writes :— The birthday honours conferred on his subjects by His Highness the Nizám have not apparently been generally approved. We never heard of Dukes made in a day under the British Government ; but we sometimes hear of Nawábs made in a day under the Government of its feudatories. Be this as it may, we are not particularly concerned with these. What we should like to know is what steps the British Government have taken to avoid honours such as Kháns, Khán Bahádurs, Rájas, &c., conferred by its feudatories on their subjects, clashing with such honours conferred by it on its own subjects. How are we to know that so-and-so is a British Khán Bahádur, and so-and-so is a Darbári Khán Bahádur ? By what special arrangements with the British Government do the feudatories confer such honours ? These questions are suggested by our noticing now and then Diwáns of some of our feudatories being addressed as "His Excellency." Now, by what right are such addresses authorized ? Fancy the Diwán of a feudatory and the Governor of a presidency both addressed as "His Excellency" ! How absurd ! We should think this as treating the position of the head of the presidency with scant respect.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. John Nugent to the Viceregal Legislative Council.

12. The *Din Bandhu* (11), in its issue of the 21st December, says :— Mr. John Nugent, C. S., Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, has been appointed an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. His connection with the Bombay Secretariat extends over twenty years, and no officer of Government has had such a vast experience of the Secretariat work as Mr. Nugent. We are very glad to hear of his nomination to the Imperial Council.

The Honourable Mr. John Nugent styled as material benefactor of University men.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 21st December, writes :— If Mr. Wordsworth has been the intellectual *guru* (preceptor) of our University men, the Honourable Mr. Nugent may be styled their material benefactor. Never since the days of Sir Alexander Grant has an

official taken a keener interest in their worldly advancement than honest John Nugent. The rules framed by Sir Richard Temple for the larger employment of graduates in the Land Revenue Department would have long since been rendered nugatory but for his and Sir James Peile's strong advocacy of the principles which underlie them. Good-natured Commissioners and Collectors, who had never themselves entered the portals of a University, had naturally a strong bias in favour of the class of men with whom they had grown grey in the service, and looked with a suspicious eye upon the interloper with claims to superiority and precedence, in whose inexperience they found a ready excuse for their prejudice. But Mr. Nugent, himself a University man, saw the potential benefits to the administration resulting from the employment of men of superior education, and consistently supported their claims with the weight of his authority. In other departments, too, besides that of Land Revenue, the influence of his opinion in favour of University men has, we believe, been felt. Our medical graduates clinging to the foot-board of the Grant Medical College coach had a true friend in him. In his own office he has employed, we observe, a large number of University men, many of them graduates. We can count amongst these a number of men who have graduated with honours, or distinguished themselves by carrying off scholarships and prizes in the University examinations. Our educated men as well as the dispensers of State patronage have much food for reflection in the quiet but solid work which Mr. Nugent has been doing in this direction, his harsh abkári or forest rules notwithstanding.

Praises of Dr. Wordsworth.

14. 'While writing about Dr. Wordsworth, the *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 21st December, observes :—Without any badge of official terrorism, without the means of distinction at his disposal, without any encouragement from the powers that be, Dr. Wordsworth has made conquests and has achieved successes more glorious, more lasting and more fruitful than the successes of Alexander, Cæsar or Buonaparte individually or collectively. He has killed fanaticism without any bloodshed. He has made converts to truth without bulls, anathemas or curses. He has conquered the Bombay Presidency in the interests of modern philosophy without the assistance of famines or plagues. His victories give joy both to the conquered and the conquerors. He has fought his battles without creating antagonism. His saint-like life and retiring modesty are more powerful than the bayonets of English soldiers. He has built up fortresses, not to be defended by swords and guns, but to be held by the silken cords of affection that will defy the onslaughts of time.

Alleged oppression on the poor by the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 and a request to Government in the matter.

15. In alluding to the cases of two women that recently came before the Bombay High Court in which the Second Class Magistrate at Ankola in the Kánara District had convicted them of manufacturing salt without a license, under Section 17 of Bombay Act II of 1890, the *Samsher Bahádur* (124), in its issue of the 19th December, observes :—This Act was hurriedly passed by the Government of Lord Reay on the eve of his departure, in spite of much opposition from the public. Mr. Richey and Sir Raymond West said, at a discussion in the Legislative Council, that any amendment of Section 17 of the Act as proposed by the public would result in pecuniary loss to the State. We think this is a good opportunity for the public to make a proper representation to the Government of His Excellency Lord Harris, and we hope the Honourable Sir Raymond West and the Honourable Mr. Pritchard will see fit to make the needful alterations. The harassing character of the section is plainly seen from the remarks made by Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, and Government will do well to expunge the section without loss of time.

Desires a change in Section 2 of Bombay Police Act XLVIII of 1860 which requires tea and sodawater shops to be licensed.

16. In noticing the decision of the Bombay High Court on a reference made by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, ruling that tea and sodawater shops required to be licensed under Section 2 of Bombay Police Act XLVIII of 1860, the *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 24th December, says :—The decision will bring in some money to Government as there are many such shops at Bombay,

but will not be satisfactory to the public. It is hard for the Natives to understand that a tea and sodawater shop is the same as a hotel. Mr. Hamilton has given another cause for not licensing these shops, and the third reason is that a great convenience has been created by these shops for the working classes, and a license fee would be a burden on these people, for imposing which there is no need at all. It is therefore to be hoped that a movement will be got up for obtaining due change in regard to these shops in Section 2 of the Bombay Police Act. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94) of the 22nd December express similar sentiments.]

PART II.—*Education.*

Vacancy in the Educational Department caused by the retirement of Dr. Wordsworth and remarks in connection therewith.

17. The *Mahrátta* (4), in its issue of the 21st December, writes:—The worthy Principal of the Elphinstone College will soon have left these shores. He has well earned his rest and all the appreciation that has been shown of his long services, professional and private. But the question now is, who is to be his successor, not, of course, to the Principalship, for that has long been settled, but to the vacancy in the professoriat that is sure to take place. There are rumours that it is intended not to indent for a fresh man from the English Universities, but to provide for a professor on the staff of an aided college in the presidency. We do not know what the qualifications of that gentleman are, but they are not highly talked of. But that question apart, is not Government, if the intentions attributed to it be well-founded, following a doubly false policy in causing inconvenience to an aided institution and discontent among the students of their own institution? If the principle of having model colleges is not given up, let it be put in practice by sending for a first-class man from England. As to third-class men, we have plenty on the spot among Indians and non-Indians in the Educational Department. Let the authorities either provide for the children of the soil out of their own money, or give them their money's worth.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Justice Birdwood as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

18. The *Gujaráti* (85), in its issue of the 21st December, says:—The nomination of the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University in succession to Dr. Wordsworth has met with universal approval. We have no desire to speak disparagingly of the merits of any of his predecessors, all of whom have worthily occupied the dignified post; but there is little doubt that if long educational experience and many years' disinterested labours in connection with the management of University affairs had been the governing consideration in the selection of Vice-Chancellors, the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood would have by this time been on the roll of the distinguished recipients of that high honour which has now been conferred upon him, unsought and unasked. The new Vice-Chancellor is one of those Englishmen who by their invariable politeness, kindly disposition, genuine sympathy and truly Christian life never fail to win the regard and affection of those amidst whom they live, and we are sincerely glad to see that his long services to the University have been fittingly recognized by Lord Harris's Government at the first opportunity that presented itself to them. [Several newspapers of the week express similar sentiments.]

19. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 21st December, writes:—With excellent reason we may congratulate the University on Mr. Birdwood's appointment as Vice-Chancellor. There are very few people whom we know to have taken such a keen interest in the administration of her affairs. Himself a University man of distinction, with a thirst for knowledge and an eagerness to diffuse it, Mr. Birdwood was delighted to give his spare time to the demands of higher education. But for this genuine interest and for love of work for work's sake he might have been Vice-Chancellor some years ago. We are glad he has now agreed to guide the deliberations of the Syndicate and to preside over the affairs of the University generally.

20. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 21st December, writes:—The *Bombay Gazette* announces the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood to be Vice-Chancellor of our University in succession to Dr. Wordsworth. The selection is a most happy one and we congratulate Mr. Justice Birdwood

on the honour which has been worthily conferred on him by Lord Harris. The new Vice-Chancellor has merited it by the assiduous and unflagging interest he has, in the midst of his other engagements, taken in the welfare and progress of the University, with which either as a Syndic or as a Dean he has been connected for several years, with credit to himself and advantage to the University. His industry, amiability of disposition, and learning ought to make him a successful Vice-Chancellor.

21. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 25th December, observes :— There will not be two opinions about the fitness of the honour conferred on Mr. Justice Birdwood as the successor of Dr. Wordsworth in the Vice-Chancellorship. The University, in the making and management of which he has borne such a conspicuous part, will be highly honoured and benefited by having the name of Mr. Justice Birdwood on the roll of its eminent Vice-Chancellors. The learned Judge has distinguished himself like his elder brother by his sympathy for the Natives. His sociable nature, kindly disposition and large-heartedness have won him not a small number of friends, whose circle is daily increasing. His Surat associations are of the pleasantest sort. We believe none of the Sessions Judges who succeeded him after his elevation to the High Court bench have won his popularity in the city. Many remember him as '*garibno beli*'—'the protector of the poor.' The people of Surat will feel glad that their former Judge has received a fresh academical honour.

Approval of Mr. Oxenham's appointment as Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 21st December, writes :— Mr. Oxenham had every right to the Principalship of Elphinstone College, and we are glad he becomes a permanent occupant of the chair. He is differently made from his distinguished predecessor, but we have no reason to doubt that he will make a thoroughly efficient teacher and controller. In fact, we expect Mr. Oxenham to make up the shortcomings in this direction, which the authorities could not, under the circumstances, avert.

The students and the Professors in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

23. "An Old Elphinstonian" sends the following communication to the *Mahrátta* (4) of the 21st December :—The letter from a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, drawing attention to a prominent notification on the notice-board of a Government college at Bombay, must have come as a surprise upon the outside public, but to one, like myself, acquainted with the inner life of the said college, the occurrence would not strike as in any way uncommon. That the Professor concerned has been compelled to cancel his unauthorised notice and begin his lectures at once is a matter for congratulation. While the incident will serve as a good warning to other defaulters in future, it will also be remembered as almost the last act of our popular Principal on the eve of his retirement, showing his sense of justice and solicitude for the welfare of the students. So far it is good. But what must have been the state of affairs where such a thing is even possible? A cry has often been raised in the press against the wanton mismanagement and utter disregard of duties which have been prevailing in the said institution for a long time, but Government have systematically turned a deaf ear to all such complaints, while the poor students have from year to year been obliged to suffer the consequences. The new generation of graduates, it is said, are not what they ought to be, and to remedy this the Arts course has been reformed and the whole examination system seems to be destined to undergo thorough overhauling. But this seems to me like applying external remedies to a patient while he has no food to eat. What is the use, it may be asked, of the finest curriculum and the best examinations, if the students receive no instruction worth the name, nor any other assistance in proportion to the heavy fees they pay? What can be, indeed, the product of a college where the Professors are either unwilling or incapable to teach, and where the pupils are obliged to depend solely upon themselves for passing through the examinations? Pardon me, Mr. Editor, if I am too strong in my expressions, but I speak so, because I was unfortunate to have been one of the greatest sufferers under the system. It may seem ungrateful on my part to disclose facts which might bring discredit on my *alma mater*, but I am ready to plead guilty to the charge if there is the least chance of any good being

achieved by such a disclosure. The notice incident which has brought the subject again before the public is only one of the numerous instances of individual vagaries, which are almost always connived at and which have of late become too common—so common that they have even ceased to be felt by the students. What will you think, for instance, of Professors who are not unwilling to get their difficulties solved by the students or those who cannot go on if they have not particular text-books with notes at the end, or those who are prolix more in promises of lectures than realities? And yet these things are all within the everyday experience of an Elphinstonian under-graduate. Two hours a week were used to be put in the time-table below the name of a certain Professor, and yet I know from personal experience that not a single lecture was delivered by him throughout the whole year. Two or three hours in the week are often found reserved for the M.A. students, though there is often no student ready to take benefit of them. I myself was once the only pupil of an only Professor and we read together one hour every day for the whole year; and yet, would you believe it, Mr. Editor, when after the examination was over I went to see him, the gentleman actually asked me if I was a freshman? If this is the sort of instruction imparted to students, what wonder is there that they remain imperfect to the last? Lord Reay said that the Government intended to make the College a model institution, but how is this to be done so long as it is thought a good place of refuge for sinecure holders, for barrister professors, and professorial collectors? If this is the education provided in exchange for the heavy fees exacted from the students, and if the students themselves are afraid to lay their grievances before the proper authorities, has not the public a right to call for an inquiry? The College, however, is soon to pass under the superintendence of a new Principal, who is already renowned for his administrative skill, and it is to be hoped that he will not rest until all the grievances are properly redressed. I have already encroached too much on your space, but I cannot conclude without making one more remark. The root of the evil seems to lie in the mistaken opinion of the Government that a man who is useless in any other department may get on well enough as a Professor in a college. Unless the Government is convinced of the folly of this course and acts as advised above, the prospects of higher education cannot be said to be very encouraging on this side of India.

24. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 25th December, says :—

'The result of this year's Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

Of late the result of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University is becoming every year more disappointing. Last year the percentage of passed candidates was 30, this year it is 24. It is to be much regretted that out of 3,003 candidates, 2,262 should have failed to pass the examination. It is to be hoped that the committee appointed by the Senate will be able to ascertain the true cause of this sad result, which is naturally attributed by examiners to the unpreparedness of candidates and by the latter to overstrictness on the part of the examiners. The papers in Gujaráti for translation into English set at last and this year's examinations contained several sentences whose construction was complicated with a free mixture of Sanskrit words, when the object of the translation paper is simply to ascertain if the candidate can express in intelligible English sentiments expressed in his own vernacular. Some examiners forget this plain object, thereby doing injustice to the candidates. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 27th December, considers the result tolerably good.]

Part III.—*Native States.*

25. The *Hindusthán* (110), in its issue of the 21st December, observes :—

The policy of the British Government towards Native States.

We approve of the appointment of Administrators of Native States when the rulers happen to be minors or incapable of discharging their duties, but we cannot extend our approval to Government taking as a loan at interest the cash reserve of such States. This proceeding, being open to suspicion, creates much ill-feeling. We do not understand what Mr. Henvey, Agent to His Excellency the Viceroy, means by saying that in the coffers of the Scindia there is a balance of more than three krors of rupees. Perhaps he means that

there should be no reserve in the State treasury, and that Government intend to take an additional loan of this amount from that State. We disapprove also of the way in which British administrators sometimes spend the revenues of the States to which they are posted, or of their borrowing money for the improvement of the States.

Donations by Native Princes.

26. The *Káthiáwár Times* (3), in its issue of the 23rd December, writes :— The rulers of Native States, when making large donations, should remember that they are not the absolute masters of their revenues. But as some of the rulers are not in any way distinguished for economy and wisdom in their financial administration, it is the duty of their administrators and the Political officers to see, especially when people seem to believe that subscriptions to various undertakings are frequently obtained from Native Princes under direct or indirect pressure of Government officials, that sufficient prudence is exercised by them in making donations.

Large gifts of money from State treasuries by Native Princes disapproved of.

27. The *Satyá Shodhak* (63), in its issue of the 21st December, disapproves of the donation of two lakhs of rupees made by the Mahárája of Jeypur to the India Institute in London from the public treasury of his State, and is disagreeably surprised to see that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has accepted it with thanks. Such large gifts, says the paper, are made by Indian Princes at a requisition and under pressure from high British officers, and it is extremely desirable that the Paramount Government should at once order their discontinuance and rule that no sum from a Native State treasury should be spent except on objects likely to promote the welfare of their own subjects.

Remarks in connection with Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud's administration of the Cambay State.

28. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 23rd December, says :— The issue of a notification by the Bombay Government that Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud would not be re-employed in the service of the Cambay State has led to several surmises about the necessity of the notification. Some say that the re-employmemt of Mr. Laud in 1884 after his dismissal from the Nawáb's service in 1883 by a resolution of Government has led to an assurance being conveyed to exclude Mr. Laud in future from the Cambay State. Others surmise that the petition made to Government by the public meeting held at Bombay was the cause of the notification ; while some others imagine that the explanation rendered by Mr. Laud in answer to the call made on him by Mr. James, Commissioner, N. D., and submitted to Government was the real cause. It is said that the notification has given rise to several rumours at Cambay, one of which is that Major Kennedy is enquiring about certain jewels of the mother of the Nawáb and that the case is to go to a civil court. Since it has been admitted by Government that the work of land revenue survey and assessment at Cambay has not been properly done, since the memorial from the committee of the public meeting held at Bombay has made public new matters in connection with the late Diwán, and since several farmers lost their lives in the late disturbances, their property was lost, one hundred and fifty cultivators were wounded, the State treasury was found quite empty, and the pay of the servants of the State was in arrears for four months, the people of Bombay remark that it is surprising that the principal person responsible for all this mismanagement should not have been called upon to tender publicly an explanation about it. The Bombay Government ought not to delay making such a call, since the recent notification will not by itself give any satisfaction to the public. If there be any necessity, the committee of the Bombay public meeting ought to take the Cambay question before Parliament through Mr. Bradlaugh.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th December 1890.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH DECEMBER 1890.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	300
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	475
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	350
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1) of the 19th December contains the following notice served on the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, by one Pándurang Moreshvar, Mukhtyár for Rái Bahádur Mukand Bálkrishna Booti, sáwkár of Nágpur and the Berárs :—I, the undersigned Pándurang Moreshvar, Mukhtyár for Rái Bahádur Mukand Bálkrishna Booti, sáwkár of Nágpur and Berárs, residing at Sitabardi, Nágpur, hereby beg to give you notice under Section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code that whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Akola passed an order in miscellaneous class No. 14, case No. 273, and directed the Tahsildár of Jalgaon Taluk to issue an order; and whereas the said Tahsildár did issue an order dated 6th October 1890 that the compound and garden trees situated in the town of Jalgaon in district Akola, and bounded on the east by Anand and Chandaman Ghoose's site, on the west by the river, on the south by a public road and Hazampura, and on the north by Abdul Khalak's and Mádhavráo Deshpánde's gardens, be removed and the site bounded as above be made over to the Patel within one month; and whereas the said Tahsildár removed the said compound and sold by auction the trees and crop standing within the compound on 14th December 1890, and the said compound and site with the standing trees and crop belong to Rái Bahádur Mukand Bálkrishna Booti, sáwkár of Nágpur and Berárs, and the Deputy Commissioner of Akola had no right to disturb Rái Bahádur Mukand Bálkrishna Booti's possession of the said compound and site and trees and crops, and that the said Rái Bahádur Mukand Bálkrishna Booti will file a suit against the Deputy Commissioner of Akola and the Secretary of State for India in Council either jointly or severally for recovery of the site above described and for damages Rs. 4,000 for removing the said compound and trees and crops, and for such other further relief as the said Rái Bahádur Mukand Bálkrishna Booti thinks fit. In a supplement to the subsequent issue of the *Pramod Sindhu* the following corrections are made in the above notice :—" In line 17, instead of '273' read '573'; in line 20, instead of '6th October 1890' read '10th October 1890.' "

A notice to the Deputy Commissioner, Akola.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th December 1890.

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